

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Register of State Superintendents.

State Board of Education.

Department of Public Instruction.

Letter of Transmittal.

- Chapter I—Comparative Statistics with Observations of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Chapter II—General Reports of County Superintendents.
- Chapter III—Reports of State Institutions of Higher Learning.
- Chapter IV—State Convention of County Superintendents and Other School Officers.
- Chapter V—Sample Examination Questions and Addresses of Holders of Certain Certificates.
- Chapter VI—Arbor Day.
- Chapter VII—Teachers' Summer Training Schools.
- Chapter VIII—State Aid Schools, 1906-1907.
- Chapter IX—State Aid Schools, 1907-1908.
- Chapter X—Statistical Reports of County Superintendents for 1906-1907 Tabulated.
- Chapter XI—Statistical Reports of County Superintendents for 1907-1908 Tabulated.

Can
1906-1907-1908

CHAPTER I.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS WITH OBSERVATIONS OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	1906.	1908.	Increase.
Assessed valuation of property in State..	\$130,892,459.00	\$152,541,453.00	\$21,648,994.00
Total expenditures for schools	1,221,427.22	1,584,042.83	362,615.61
Value of total school property	1,651,334.00	2,219,983.00	568,649.00
Total salaries paid teachers	835,664.07	1,017,275.72	181,611.65
Average monthly salary of teachers....	39.56	44.69	5.13
Average annual salary of County Supts...	839.21	1,129.46	290.25
Total receipts from special tax school districts	148,598.16	175,007.42	26,409.26
Per capita cost per pupil enrolled	9.36	11.76	2.40
Per capita cost per pupil in daily attend.	13.75	16.68	2.93

	1906.	1908.	Increase.
Total enrollment of pupils	130,465	134,722	4,257
Av. daily attendance of pupils	88,825	94,987	6,162
Total number special tax school districts.	416	466	50
Av. length of school term in days.....	106	108	2

The average length of the school term in the State for the scholastic year 1907-8 was 5.4 months.

The county running its schools for the greatest length of time, was Hillsborough, the average length of the term being 7.25 months.

The counties running their schools for the shortest length of time, were Gadsden and Suwannee, the average length of term being 3.85 months.

The average monthly salary of the teachers of the State was \$44.69. The county paying the highest average monthly salary, was Lee, the amount being \$58.79.

The county paying the lowest average monthly salary, was Wakulla, the amount being \$31.43.

The average annual salary of the County Superintendents of Public Instruction was \$1,129.46. The counties paying the maximum salary of \$2,400.00 per annum, were Duval and Hillsborough.

The counties paying the minimum salary of \$600.00 per annum, were Baker, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty and Wakulla.

The county operating the largest number of Special Tax School Districts, was Hillsborough, the number being 52, and the counties operating no Special Tax School Districts, were Brevard, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Jefferson, Liberty, Monroe, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa and Wakulla.

RATE OF MILLAGE ASSESSED.

Under Section 8, Article 12, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, each county is authorized to make an annual levy of not less than three nor more than seven mills for school purposes. Under this provision of the Constitution nineteen counties—Alachua, Brevard, Dade, DeSoto, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Hernando, Hillsborough, Leon, Manatee, Monroe, Orange, Pasco, Polk, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Taylor, and Wakulla levy the maximum, seven mills; four counties—Holmes, Lake, Marion and Suwannee levy $6\frac{1}{2}$ mills; one county—Osceola, levies $6\frac{1}{2}$ mills; twelve counties—Baker, Bradford, Citrus, Columbia, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette,

Lee, Madison, Putnam, St. Johns and Volusia levy 6 mills, three counties—Clay, Franklin and Hamilton levy 5½ mills, and seven counties—Calhoun, Levy, Liberty, Nassau, Sumter, Walton, and Washington levy 5 mills. This makes an average levy of 6.28 mills for all of the counties, the same being an increase of about one half mill over the levy for the same purposes two years ago.

Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State the County Boards of Public Instruction—and not the Boards of County Commissioners—are authorized to determine the rate of millage to be levied for school purposes in each county.

In the future, therefore, if a County Board of Public Instruction finds itself in need of the necessary funds with which to operate its schools, it will have only itself and not the Board of County Commissioners to blame.

SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Under Section 10, Article 12, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, Special Tax School Districts are authorized to make a levy of not more than three mills for school purposes, to be applied exclusively in the districts where the same shall be assessed and collected. Under this provision of the Constitution the number of these districts for the past two years has been increased from four hundred sixteen to four hundred sixty-six, showing a total increase of fifty districts.

During the scholastic year 1907-8 the sum of \$175,007.42 was collected as against \$148,598.16 for the scholastic year 1905-6, the same being an increase of nearly eighteen per cent. The rate of millage levied in the four hundred sixty-six Special Tax School Districts makes an average rate of millage of 1.33 for the entire State.

If each county will levy seven mills, the maximum rate under the Constitution for school purposes, and create its entire territory into Special Tax School Districts, there will then be paid, including the State One Mill School Tax, a total of eleven mills for school purposes. When this is done,

there will be not only no lack of funds with which to operate the schools, but there will be no necessity for calling upon each Legislature for such large appropriations.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

It will be remembered that the average monthly salary of teachers for the term of 1905-6 was \$39.56, and that the average length of term was 5.3 months. The average annual salary, therefore, was \$209.67, or an average salary per calendar month of \$17.47. At the same time the annual income to the State on account of the hire of each convict leased by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions was \$207.70, or an average income per calendar month of \$17.31; but the average annual wages of each free laborer employed in the ordinary trades and occupations was \$480.50 with an average wage per calendar month of \$40.04. This comparison has had the effect of stimulating the County Boards of Public Instruction to pay better salaries, and while there has been a very gratifying increase in the salaries of teachers to the extent that the average annual salary is now \$241.33 with an average monthly salary of \$44.69 for a term of 5.4 months, yet the salaries are still so ridiculously low that most of the young men of the State decline to enter the profession of teaching, and the men already in the service are unwilling to remain therein for any great length of time. The result is a great loss to the cause of education.

We cannot begin to look upon our public school system in Florida with any degree of pride, or even complacency, until a faithful and competent school teacher shall receive for his services as much as a free laborer engaged in other lines of endeavor, and at least twice as much as those who are rendering service to the State under conditions of penal servitude. No one but an ignoramus, or an enemy to the commonwealth, will for a moment contend that competent teachers are receiving salaries commensurate with the value of their services to the State, to society, and to the cause of humanity.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Legislature of 1907, realizing the importance of the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction in its relation to the county school system, and being aware of the fact that great difficulty had sometimes been experienced in finding competent men for the position at the salary paid, passed a law regulating the salaries of these officials. This law seeks to establish uniformity in the salary attached to the office by basing such salary upon the total annual receipts for school purposes in the county. It establishes a graduated system of salaries ranging from \$600.00 per annum as a minimum, to \$2,400.00 as a maximum. The average annual salary of the County Superintendents of Public Instruction under this law for the scholastic year 1907-8 was \$1,129.46, or an increase of \$290.25 over the average salary paid for the scholastic year 1905-6.

The salaries are now large enough in nearly every instance to command the services of competent men for their whole time, and while the duties of this position are always very exacting, the people should see to it in the future that the interests of their children are protected by insisting that County Superintendents of Public Instruction do their full duty. In some of the large counties, however, there is more work than one man can efficiently perform. In each of such counties the Board of Public Instruction should furnish the County Superintendent of Public Instruction the necessary clerical help, or it should furnish him with a deputy County Superintendent of Public Instruction. This deputy could attend to the clerical work of the office or supervise the schools of the county accordingly as he is a better bookkeeper or more practical school man than the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. If this be not done, in the counties containing large cities it may become necessary to so change the school laws as to provide for city systems of public schools.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

The scholastic age in this State is from six to twenty-one years. Taking the State census of 1905 as a basis, it is conservatively estimated that the school population of Florida is at present 224,677. The total enrollment of pupils in all of the public schools for the term of 1907-8 was 134,722, thus showing that only about sixty per cent. of the children of legal school age found their way into the public schools. Of the number enrolled only seventy per cent. was in regular daily attendance—in other words, the average number of days' schooling given each child between the ages of six and twenty-one years was only fifty-one.

I have neither the time to prepare nor the space here to record an argument in favor of a compulsory attendance law, indeed, it is not necessary, as the merits of a law of this character have already been fully demonstrated in other States and countries. Almost every convention of County Superintendents held in this State for the last ten or twelve years has favorably discussed the question of compulsory attendance; and, in some instances, resolutions favoring its adoption were passed with practical unanimity. But when a bill of this kind was submitted to the Legislature, it was met by the argument that our school system is not ready for such a law. On account of a lack of buildings and general equipment in some of the counties, this contention may have some force, and in order to give due consideration to this condition of things, and to prevent the passage and enforcement of such a law from working a hardship on any section, I am in favor of the passage of an optional compulsory attendance law. There are several counties in the State whose school officials have for a number of years advocated compulsory attendance upon the public schools. In such counties compulsory attendance should be allowed upon a resolution of the County Board of Public Instruction based on a petition from a majority of the qualified electors therein. When it is not practicable to enforce compulsory attendance in an entire county, the Board of Public Instruction should have the power and discretion

to allow compulsory attendance in any district or number of districts in such county.

These are only suggestions, and the details of a judicious law providing for compulsory attendance upon the schools can be worked out by the Legislature.

PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF A HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

The appropriation of \$65,000.00 annually by the State for the maintenance of Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools, together with the amount appropriated by the counties as a supplement to this appropriation, aggregates \$150,000.00. Certainly no reputable business institution would annually expend this large sum of money in any business enterprise without the closest supervision of such business. It is impossible for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction properly to attend to the other duties of his office and to give to these schools the constant supervision which their importance demands. In no other State is there required of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction the performance of such duty. Every State, as far as I have been able to ascertain, now operates a system of Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools, and each of them, with the exception of Florida, employs from one to a dozen expert school men as high school inspectors. One high school inspector for the State of Florida would at present be ample to assist the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in making such inspection of the Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools as may be necessary.

This inspector should be appointed by the Governor upon the nomination of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he should be under the direction and control of the State Board of Education, or its executive officer, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The salary and traveling expenses of such inspector should be paid out of the appropriation by the State for the maintenance of Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools, and the annual

appropriation for that purpose as made by the last Legislature would be sufficient to meet all the expenses incident to the successful operation of the schools in the manner mentioned.

THE INVESTMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

Under the law, the State Board of Education is charged with the investment of the principal of the State School Fund, which now amounts to \$1,129,667.00. The law at present compels the State Board of Education to invest this fund only in State and federal bonds. With the exception of \$368,167.00 which is invested in the bonds of the State of Florida, all of this fund is invested in securities outside of the State. On account of the restrictive law governing the investment of this fund, the State Board of Education is now able to realize on its investment an annual income of only about three and one half per cent. While other States enjoy the use of this money at the very small rate of interest mentioned, the counties, municipalities and Special Tax School Districts in this State are compelled to borrow money for the purpose of erecting school buildings and in otherwise improving their school facilities at a rate of interest ranging from six to eight per cent. per annum. The Legislature, therefore, should so amend the law as to provide for the investment of this fund also in approved county, municipal, and special tax school district securities at a rate of interest not to exceed four per cent. per annum. By this plan the money would remain in the State, the value of the school property would be greatly increased, and the school system in every way materially strengthened.

The State Board of Education, which is composed of discreet men, would continue to exercise the same care and foresight in the investment of this fund that they have heretofore manifested. Besides, should any county, municipality, or Special Tax School District fail to set aside an adequate sinking fund for the payment of these bonds at maturity, and

for the payment of the annual interest when due, the State Board of Education could withhold the apportionment of the One Mill State School Tax and of the interest of the State School Fund from such counties until the necessary conditions were complied with. It could also be provided by law, or by regulation of the State Board of Education, that the amount of money loaned to any one county should be measured by the financial ability of such county to provide for a proper sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds at maturity, and for the payment of the annual interest as the same shall become due.

STATE AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Chapter 5653, Acts of 1907, appropriates \$65,000.00 per annum for the maintenance of Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools; Chapter 5654 appropriates \$60,000.00 per annum for the purpose of extending the term of those schools for two months which shall make an average daily attendance of eighty per centum of the average monthly enrollment for the regular term, and Chapter 5657 appropriates \$40,000.00 per annum for the purpose of extending the term of those schools for one month beyond the regular term which shall not receive aid under either of the chapters mentioned. In addition to the appropriations mentioned, the Legislature made other minor appropriations to the public schools, together with \$570,711.43, for the maintenance and equipment of the four State educational institutions of higher learning, the total sum aggregating nearly one million dollars.

In consequence of these exceedingly liberal appropriations by the Legislature, without increasing the tax rate proportionately with which to meet them, the State has been unable to pay the claims of the public schools under the provisions of the chapters named above, and has paid only a small part of the appropriation to the State educational institutions of higher learning. The failure of the State to pay these claims when due has been a great disappointment to the State Edu-

cational Department, and a serious hindrance to public education generally. I see no way to meet this indebtedness until the next session of the Legislature, at which time it is hoped that some arrangement may be made for its liquidation. If these appropriations are to be continued, it is incumbent upon the Legislature to decide upon such a rate of taxation as shall produce the revenue with which to meet them. If the Legislature should not do this, then it would be infinitely better to leave off such appropriations as can be dispensed with, and to make such appropriations as are necessary without fixing the tax rate too high. Of course, the appropriation to the Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools cannot be discontinued without serious injury to the entire public school system of the State, and there must be such appropriations made to the State educational institutions of higher learning as shall provide for their maintenance and future progress.

As has been suggested elsewhere in this chapter, it is possible to keep the schools up to their present standard, and to make such reasonable improvements as may be necessary without continuing the appropriations under Chapters 5654 and 5657, provided the County Boards of Public Instruction will request the maximum millage under the Constitution for school purposes and shall continue the establishment of special tax school districts whenever the same shall be found practicable. This plan will not only relieve the State of an appropriation of \$200,000.00 for each legislative bi-ennium, but it will produce an amount of money in excess of the appropriations mentioned, and the money thus raised will be left in the hands of the County Boards of Public Instruction to be expended locally.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

Under the regulations of the State Board of Education governing Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools, the principal of a Rural Graded or Junior High School must be the holder of at least a county First Grade Certificate, and the principal of a Senior High School must be the holder of a

State Certificate. In the enforcement of these regulations some difficulty has been experienced at times in promptly securing teachers for the class of schools mentioned, especially with regard to securing principals for the Senior High Schools. Under the law regulating the issuance of State Certificates a person to be eligible to apply for such certificate must have taught at least twenty-four months in all, eight months of which time must have been taught in this State under a First Grade County Certificate. Many teachers of excellent ability from outside the State are desirous of engaging in school work in Florida, but they are loath to leave their present positions to come to Florida to teach eight months in a Rural Graded or Junior High School before they are eligible to apply for a State Certificate. The law should be so amended that a person who has taught successfully elsewhere for twenty-four months, and who presents a diploma from a reputable college, or a certificate equivalent to a Florida First Grade Certificate, should be permitted to apply for a State Certificate. The law, furthermore, provides that a State Certificate cannot be made valid for life until the holder thereof has taught successfully for thirty months in a high school or college. I am of the opinion that it would be wise to so change the law in this respect as to allow a State Certificate to become valid for life when the holder thereof has taught successfully in a high school or college for eight months.

OUR STATE NORMAL GRADUATES.

I here reproduce in a modified form what I had to say on this subject two years ago. This is done because a bill covering the suggestions made herein was introduced so late in the last Legislature that it failed to receive consideration on account of the crowded condition of the calendars incident to the closing days of the session, and because its great importance will warrant the emphasis which may be given it by restatement.

Since I have been State Superintendent of Public Instruction, I have put forth every possible effort to advance the

cational Department, and a serious hindrance to public education generally. I see no way to meet this indebtedness until the next session of the Legislature, at which time it is hoped that some arrangement may be made for its liquidation. If these appropriations are to be continued, it is incumbent upon the Legislature to decide upon such a rate of taxation as shall produce the revenue with which to meet them. If the Legislature should not do this, then it would be infinitely better to leave off such appropriations as can be dispensed with, and to make such appropriations as are necessary without fixing the tax rate too high. Of course, the appropriation to the Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools cannot be discontinued without serious injury to the entire public school system of the State, and there must be such appropriations made to the State educational institutions of higher learning as shall provide for their maintenance and future progress.

As has been suggested elsewhere in this chapter, it is possible to keep the schools up to their present standard, and to make such reasonable improvements as may be necessary without continuing the appropriations under Chapters 5654 and 5657, provided the County Boards of Public Instruction will request the maximum millage under the Constitution for school purposes and shall continue the establishment of special tax school districts whenever the same shall be found practicable. This plan will not only relieve the State of an appropriation of \$200,000.00 for each legislative bi-ennium, but it will produce an amount of money in excess of the appropriations mentioned, and the money thus raised will be left in the hands of the County Boards of Public Instruction to be expended locally.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

Under the regulations of the State Board of Education governing Rural Graded, Junior, and Senior High Schools, the principal of a Rural Graded or Junior High School must be the holder of at least a county First Grade Certificate, and the principal of a Senior High School must be the holder of a

State Certificate. In the enforcement of these regulations some difficulty has been experienced at times in promptly securing teachers for the class of schools mentioned, especially with regard to securing principals for the Senior High Schools. Under the law regulating the issuance of State Certificates a person to be eligible to apply for such certificate must have taught at least twenty-four months in all, eight months of which time must have been taught in this State under a First Grade County Certificate. Many teachers of excellent ability from outside the State are desirous of engaging in school work in Florida, but they are loath to leave their present positions to come to Florida to teach eight months in a Rural Graded or Junior High School before they are eligible to apply for a State Certificate. The law should be so amended that a person who has taught successfully elsewhere for twenty-four months, and who presents a diploma from a reputable college, or a certificate equivalent to a Florida First Grade Certificate, should be permitted to apply for a State Certificate. The law, furthermore, provides that a State Certificate cannot be made valid for life until the holder thereof has taught successfully for thirty months in a high school or college. I am of the opinion that it would be wise to so change the law in this respect as to allow a State Certificate to become valid for life when the holder thereof has taught successfully in a high school or college for eight months.

OUR STATE NORMAL GRADUATES.

I here reproduce in a modified form what I had to say on this subject two years ago. This is done because a bill covering the suggestions made herein was introduced so late in the last Legislature that it failed to receive consideration on account of the crowded condition of the calendars incident to the closing days of the session, and because its great importance will warrant the emphasis which may be given it by restatement.

Since I have been State Superintendent of Public Instruction, I have put forth every possible effort to advance the

standard of the scholarship of teachers. This statement has been proven by my rigid enforcement of the uniform examination law, by the character of the examination questions which I have prepared for teachers, and by my strict adherence to and enforcement of the regulation of the State Board of Education requiring the principals of Senior High Schools to be the holders of State Certificates. But these things have had to do mostly with the scholastic attainments of teachers, and cannot, from the nature of the case, deal to any great extent with the professional side of one's education. In order to encourage as far as possible those who in good faith seek to become professional teachers, I am willing to extend certain recognition to the graduates of our State Normal Schools.

In equipping our public schools, it becomes more and more apparent that one of the foremost needs is a greater number of professionally trained teachers. By this, I mean teachers who must possess, first of all, moral character; second, tact and skill in teaching; and, third, professional and academic training. These necessary qualifications can best be secured by passing through a complete course in a State Normal School. We must also make of teaching a more honored profession in order to get the best results. It would take several years for the State to supply all of its public schools with professionally trained teachers, but no reason exists why we should not make a more determined effort to supply as many of our schools as we can from year to year. There is no question that the State Normal Schools must set the standard for teachers, and, of course, methods of teaching. This standard must embrace the best that can be had in academic and professional work. The length of time a student should remain in a Normal School depends upon conditions. One possessing necessary qualifications, a reasonable degree of maturity, with a thorough common school education, might for the present be given a two years' professional course of study in one of our State Normal Schools. Upon the completion of such a course, the young man or young woman should be awarded a diploma entitling him or her to teach in the public schools of the State for three years without having to

undergo county examinations. To obtain a diploma entitling the holder thereof to the principalship of a Senior High School, the student should be required to take a four years' course of academic and professional work in a State Normal School. This diploma might be valid for three to five years, after which the holder should take an examination for a Life Certificate. I desire to say that so far as I know, no State requires its Normal School graduates to go back to their home counties and take examinations for certificates to teach. The diploma of the accredited normal school is considered to be of much greater value.

I am further convinced that the State should make provision for scholarships from every county for at least a period of years. The people could not make a more profitable investment because in a few years they would reap rich returns in good work that would follow in the school rooms. Assurance of its continuance for five years might be secured by requiring the scholarship teachers to refund to the State the cost of their education if the school room were abandoned before the expiration of that time.

The normal departments of the University of the State of Florida and the Florida Female College are, in point of intellectual and material equipment, quite equal to the best in this country, and everything within the bounds of reason should be done to encourage the young men and the young women who contemplate teaching, to take a thorough course in these institutions.

COUNTRY LIFE AND THE COUNTRY SCHOOL.

At the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association held in Washington last February, the following resolutions were adopted: "The Department of Superintendence believes in the great value of the study of Agricultural subjects in the schools of the rural districts.

"The Department of Superintendence favors the granting

of federal aid to the State Normal Schools for the training of teachers in the subjects of Agriculture, Manual Training, and Home Economics."

As a preparatory step in this important and timely movement, I this year provided for the Teachers' Summer Training Schools a course of lectures by the President and members of the faculty of the University, on Agriculture, its various aspects and relations, and especially with regard to how, through creating a love for and giving instruction and practice in this, which must always constitute the chief industry of our State, the public school can vastly multiply its power and influence as a factor in the moral as well as the material betterment of society. To further emphasize this important movement, I have adopted Duggar's "Agriculture for Southern Schools" as the text to be used in the public schools, and all applicants for First, Second, and Third Grade teachers' certificates will be examined on this subject in the June examination, 1909.

I propose to carry on, during my second term as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a vigorous campaign for school improvement in Florida, especially along the line of bringing the school into closer and more vital touch with the practical life of the people. I am convinced that, in a large measure, the failure of public education to give appreciable results in the way of social improvement and betterment is due to the evident fact that the schools have, as it were, been isolated and kept apart from any connection with the real life of the people. I intend, as far as possible, to break up this isolation and to connect up the school with real and practical life by making it not only an introduction to community life, but a real and vital part of it. This has been done, and with gratifying results, in some of the States of the Northwest, and there is no reason why, with a proper co-operation of the people, great good cannot be accomplished in this State.

Under the head of "The Country School," I quote from an article in the "School and Home Education" by State Superintendent Cotton.

"The real solution of the problem in this country lies in the co-operation of economic, social and educational forces, with the school as the center. There is a vital relation between country life and the country school which has not been seen. The country school has not even begun to fulfill its mission for the simple reason that there has in fact been no country school. Hitherto all schools have been alike, city, country, and town. Their province has not been to educate, to develop boys and girls into men and women, but to impart unrelated facts of Arithmetic, Geography, and History. The country has had such schools, but they have never recognized their distinctive environment, or let it make any difference in their mode of procedure. They have never realized that *their* problem is a *distinct one*, nor that the means are peculiar. The farmers could not solve the problem. They have their own work to do, and it isn't their business. And the educators have worshiped tradition so long that it has been almost impossible for them to look fairly and squarely at the nature, conditions, environment and needs of the child, and let these determine the process and means of education.

Eight or ten years of work in the schools, based upon a close relation between the work of the school and the home, will have a far-reaching effect on both institutions. It will prepare teachers who come up through the grades in the school so organized for doing a high grade of practical industrial work in both the elementary and secondary grades. From the home and industry side the influences would be tremendous. A decade of this sort of work in the schools touching the lives of all the boys and girls would revolutionize Agriculture in this country, and would be the forerunner of the greatest industrial development this country has ever known. Men and women so trained would work in the industries for the joy that comes from doing a worthy work well; for the satisfaction that comes from thorough preparation. Along with this satisfaction would come larger self-respect and larger returns in dollars and cents."

MANUAL TRAINING AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

One of the greatest pleasures accorded the members of the Florida Educational Association in their visit to St. Petersburg last winter was an inspection of the manual training and domestic science departments of the high school there. These departments, inaugurated some years ago, are still flourishing. I desire to call especial attention to these departments of the St. Petersburg school system, not to the disparagement by inference of the other branches of work there, or in any other public school in the State, but because the schools in this city are the only public schools in Florida, up to this time, in which such features are maintained. During my incumbency of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction I have inspected the schools in many sections of the country, and I say without hesitation that, to the extent they are now maintained, the departments in question in the St. Petersburg schools are the peer of any in the United States.

Industrial education is a subject that is, I am glad to say, receiving more attention each year, and the best educators everywhere favor its inauguration and extension along with the general progress of education in this age. It is recognized more clearly than ever before that, to effectuate the underlying principle and object of public education, namely, the making of good citizens, the mechanical as well as the intellectual side of a child's nature must be developed, and he must be fitted in both respects to adapt himself to, and to make the most of, whatever position his own inclinations and the force of circumstances may place him in. The making of good citizens is not the sole purpose of education, but it is the great underlying reason for public education, and one that must not be lost sight of if the public free schools of the nation are to endure.

Elsewhere in this chapter agricultural instruction is considered. Agriculture is the basis of all wealth, and skilled and intelligent labor is equally necessary to the commercial welfare of any community. It is regrettable that there is





ST. PETERSBURG PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

High School.

Annex for Kindergarten, Military and Gymnasium.

Grammar School.

Manual Training and Domestic Science Building,
with military company in line.

such a tendency among many of the young people, we might say among most young people, to get away from the farm and from mechanical industries to the cities and a more or less successful professional career. Such, of course, is their privilege in a free country, and to those who do this, we can only wish the highest measure of success in any legitimate and laudable undertaking in which they may engage. But our hope for their success is clouded by the knowledge that there must be many failures and many regrets when all is done, that "a good blacksmith has been spoiled to make a poor teacher," or for anyone who might have made a success in an occupation for which he was naturally adapted, to make a failure in another to which a mistaken idea or ideal had led him.

The remedy for this lies not in taking from anyone the desire to better his condition in any proper manner, for this desire is the very mainspring of energy and progress, nor to hamper him in his efforts to do so in whatever way seems to him best, for that would be a great infringement upon his rights as a man; but in making more attractive those occupations upon which the State itself rests as a foundation. Impress upon the boy not by talk, but by practical action, the dignity of labor, make it clear to him that the man who has both the mind to plan and a hand to execute a work is better fitted for service to his community and for making the most of himself than one who has merely a mind to direct another's labor, or the physical strength to carry out another's bidding, and you will make him into the best sort of a citizen. This is not said in disparagement of any profession, for professions are as necessary in the present civilization as are the bases upon which the wealth of the nation rests, but in recognition of the patent fact that, to be properly carried on, the industrial pursuits of the country must be made as profitable and attractive as their importance demands, to prevent the continued flow of men and women from these channels to others less necessary to the general good, to the detriment of all. To bring about such a condition will, of course, require time, which we must take as it comes to us; to lay the foundation

for such training as is touched upon above, there can be no time sooner than the present, which, of all time, is ours alone to command.

The time is past when any thoughtful person would seriously dispute that the education of women is as important as that of men. The present age finds many women among pursuits to which men are better adapted by nature. This is mainly through force of circumstances, especially as regards the industrial rather than the professional callings. Where circumstances permit, the great majority of women prefer to assume the duties of home rather than the factory, the store, or the office. It is as essential that the wife and mother should know how to administer wisely and economically the affairs of the home committed to her care as it is that the husband and father should be skilled in his trade or profession. It is equally as important for our girls to be properly trained for the duties of life as it is for our boys, and the addition of domestic science to our course of study in the public schools, whenever the same shall be found practicable, is a matter that should not be neglected. In fact, of the two, industrial training, in its most limited sense, and domestic science, the latter may be the more important; at any rate, it should receive due consideration.

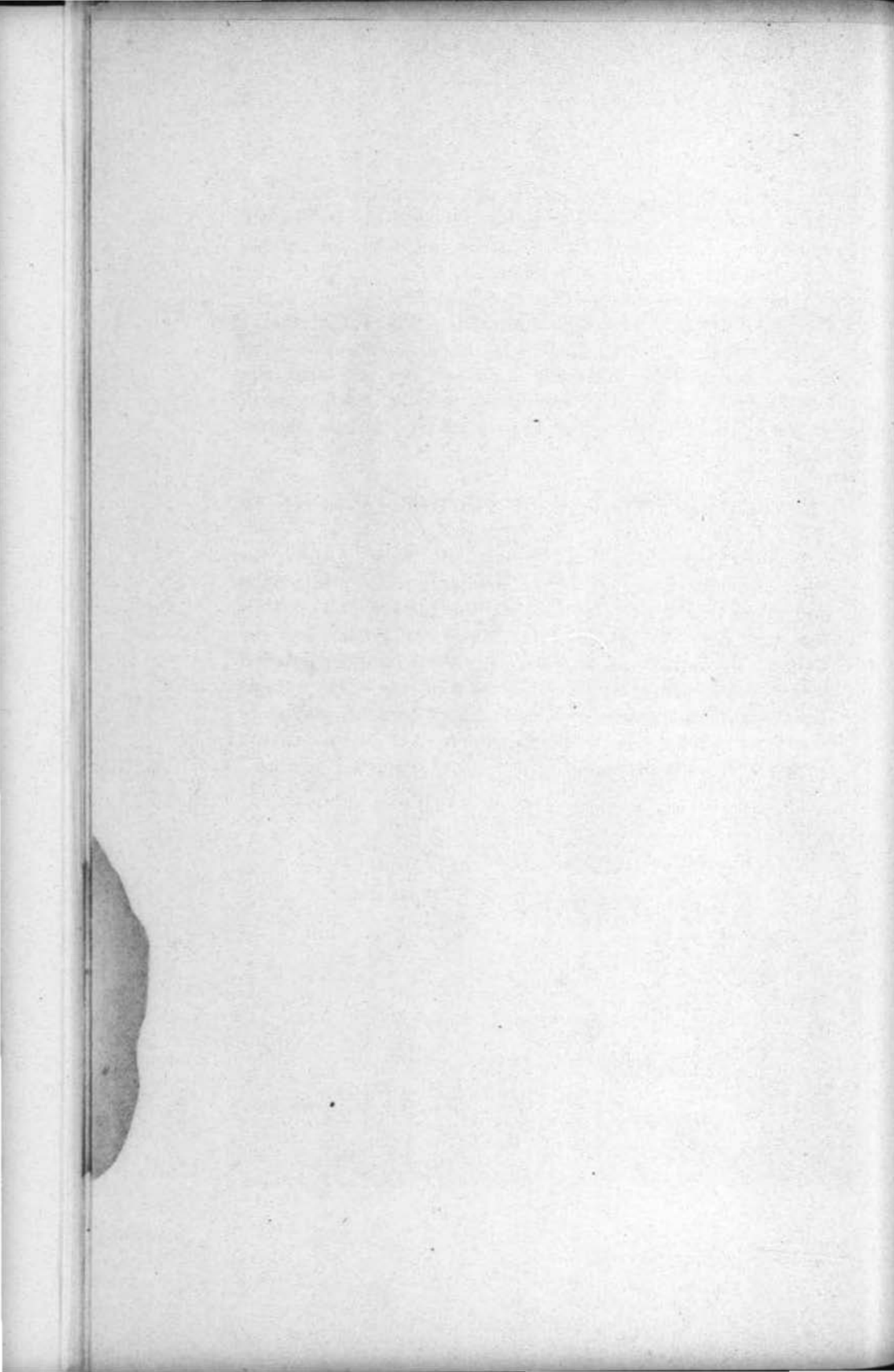
The immediate effects of industrial training, even of the most elementary kind, and of domestic science in the public schools where established, have been highly beneficial. This kind of training affords a useful field of development for the boy and the girl who are not so well qualified for "book learning" as others may be, and has broadened the more studious by bringing them in touch with the practical affairs of life that books do not give. It has helped to solve a good many problems of discipline by providing useful occupations for idle hands, concerning which the old proverb holds as true now as ever, and has diverted a good deal of misdirected energy into useful channels.

In the various schools throughout the land for dependent or delinquent children, manual and domestic training are rated high. It is right and proper, the best policy as well as



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Parade of pupils of St. Petersburg Schools February 22, 1908, in presence of 15,000 citizens and visitors.
Various school organizations passing along Central Avenue from High School to Annex.



the ethical one, to give the unfortunate or criminally disposed child instruction which will make him valuable to himself and to the community. Why should we do less for the normal boys and girls in our public schools?

I earnestly recommend that the Legislature, the County Boards of Public Instruction and other school authorities as well as all who are interested in the cause of education, give these subjects their favorable consideration, and that the system be inaugurated as rapidly as possible in other parts of the State, even though at first it must be upon a modest basis.

STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING.

Under the provisions of Chapter 5384, Acts of 1905, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has visited the University of the State of Florida, the Florida Female College, the Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and the Colored Normal School as often as possible, and for detailed information concerning the operation of these institutions for the past two years, and as to their present status, he respectfully refers the reader to Chapter III in this Report entitled "Reports of State Institutions of Higher Learning."

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

This chapter is devoted to the general reports of the County Superintendents of Public Instruction. Without any effort whatever to circumscribe the utterances of these gentlemen, the following circular letter was issued by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on August 29, 1908. It will be observed that free scope was allowed each County Superintendent to discuss, as he saw fit, any subject he chose. Each member of the Legislature will do well to read carefully these reports, and earnestly consider them in his efforts to shape school legislation:

Tallahassee, Fla., Aug. 29, 1908.

To the County Supt. Pub. Instruction,

My Dear Sir:—In accordance with Section 27, Article 4, of the School Laws of the State of Florida, I am now compiling my second Bi-ennial Report to be presented to the members of the Legislature of 1909.

I write to request that you kindly send me, by not later than October 1st, a typewritten report from your county ready for publication without editing or revision by this department. For suggestions as to the scope of this report, I refer you to pages 300 to 405, inclusive, of my last Bi-ennial Report, a copy of which you have on file in your office. I would like for the report you send in to be of sufficient length to cover not less than two nor more than four pages of my Biennial Report.

The reports from the County Superintendents of Public Instruction form a very important feature of the Bi-ennial

Report, and are always read with deep interest by students of education. Please let this report embrace the bi-ennium including the calendar years 1907 and 1908. However, those Superintendents who have been in office for several years, and who will retire from office the first of January, 1909, may, if they desire, give a condensed review of their work for the last few years.

Yours very truly,

W. M. HOLLOWAY,
State Supt. Pub. Instruction.

ALACHUA COUNTY.

Gainesville, Fla., October 12, 1905.

Hon. W. M. Holloway, State Supt. Pub. Inst.,
Tallahassee, Fla.,

Dear Sir:—In obedience to your request, I herewith submit the following brief report from this county:

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

During the past two years the county has expended \$5,000 in erecting frame buildings. Five thousand five hundred dollars has been expended in ceiling, painting and repairing school buildings.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Our financial condition is very good. We are paying good salaries, and are securing better talent in our schools.

UNIFORM SYSTEM AID UNDER CHAPTER 5382.

Under this chapter, we have maintained two Senior High schools, six Junior High schools, and three Rural Graded schools. Great good has been done in Alachua County by promoting Higher Education.

UNDER CHAPTER 5381.

Under this chapter, nineteen schools have been extended and much good has been accomplished in securing better average attendance.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

There are thirty-six Special Tax school districts in Alachua County; they are highly appreciated and are very beneficial in many ways. The annual Special District income is \$14,663.00; it is used to supplement the salaries of teachers, to lengthen the school term, and to erect and repair school buildings, and to furnish all necessary supplies.

Respectfully,

J. L. KELLEY,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

BAKER COUNTY.

Maccleenny, October 10, 1908.

Hon. Wm. M. Holloway, State Supt. Pub. Inst.,

Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit the following report, in brief, of the condition and progress of the schools in this county for the past two years:

BUILDINGS.

Each of our buildings is constructed of wood and has cost us from twenty-five dollars to twelve and fifteen hundred dollars. Since submitting my report two years ago, we have erected two fine buildings, one at Taylor and the other at Olustee; these buildings completed and furnished will cost us about three thousand dollars, all are comfortably seated and well ventilated and admirably located. We are pleased

to report that Baker County has, as a whole, excellent school buildings throughout.

FINANCIAL.

Our school fund is in very good condition. Warrants are readily cashed upon presentation for face value. In July a balance was made which disclosed the fact that our output had been double that of previous years and treble even in some years, and with all this great expenditure we presented a balance of over three hundred dollars. In Special Tax districts we have eight months' terms and in the country from three to five months' terms.

SCHOOLS.

We haven't any Senior High schools, but the Macclenny High school will be made a Senior High school before another term. This school has made and is making excellent progress. We have one Junior High school, three Rural Graded schools, all of which are doing fine work. This gives quite a nice increase since my last report. As to the teachers of schools, I have this to suggest: I think it decidedly best that all Principals of Senior High schools and Primary departments be required to hold State Certificates. A child should be started in his school work by a capable and experienced teacher, and as that child advances to the grade of a Senior High school the teacher likewise should be required to advance and thus keep pace with the child; to this end the law should be so enacted.

GRADING COMMITTEES.

The present method of grading papers is very good. I do not favor a State Grading Committee for many reasons. The present method has, in the past, proven most satisfactory and I believe it will do so in the future.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The day is not far distant when a mild compulsory educational law will be upon our statute book. I await with pleasure this law, and firmly believe it to mean much to our future welfare. The general trend of affairs too clearly establishes the great fact that within the coming generation those who are unable to read and write, etc., are destined to a hard lot; many of the older heads of the passing generation seem to overlook this fact, but we, who see and realize it should try to enact some law touching thereupon.

COUNTY LEVY.

In my report of two years ago I urged and advocated that it was right and essential that the power of county levy for school purposes be delegated to the County School Board of each county. It is right and proper that this authority and jurisdiction be given them, and it is with pleasure that I now note this authority is with the school boards so long as they confine themselves within the millage limit. With such power now vested in each school board it can more easily determine what millage is necessary and then levy same; thus enabling the financial situation of each county's school system to be in fine control at all times.

TEACHERS.

We are pleased with the teachers used in this county and only regret that it is, at times, difficult to secure sufficient teachers with which to run our schools. Many of our teachers have that progressive, go-a-head spirit and are doing splendid work. Some of them spend their vacations in Normal schools, and I most heartily recommend this. As a rule we class our teachers with any teachers in the State in the same line of school work.

All of which it is my pleasure to respectfully submit for your bi-ennial report.

W. R. SIMMONS,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Starke, Fla., September 30, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in complying with your request of recent date relative to the school work of Bradford County for the past two years.

BUILDINGS.

During the past two years the School Board of Bradford County has expended about twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) by way of improvement among the county school buildings. At Lake Butler a fine brick building costing ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars has just been completed. This building has eight class rooms, library, office and auditorium equipped with the latest and best furniture. This splendid building is a monument of the progress and liberality of the citizens of Lake Butler.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

We have a Senior High school at Starke and a Junior High school at Lake Butler, Lawtey, Providence and Raiford. These schools are well attended and the people have co-operated with the school authorities in securing regular attendance and urging the more advanced pupils to patronize their home schools and thus secure classes of higher grades.

STATE AID BASED ON PROPERTY VALUATION.

This is unquestionably one of the best laws ever enacted to encourage longer terms. Before this law was enacted our school term was four months. Now twelve of our country schools run six months and all the rest five months. This legislation has encouraged the establishing of Special Tax districts that more funds might be realized and longer terms secured. In fact, it was this legislation that enabled us to

secure higher millage for our school purposes. Formerly our County Commissioners levied five mills, but this year it will be six and one-half. Realizing that competency demands good pay, we have endeavored to show our appreciation of good service by giving better salaries. Four years ago the amount paid for teachers' salaries was thirteen thousand, seven hundred and eighty dollars (\$13,780). This year (past) twenty-one thousand, five hundred and two dollars (\$21,502). An increase of over 55 per cent.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

The number of Special Tax districts continues to increase. We now have twenty and others will be established soon. Bradford County realizes annually over five thousand dollars (\$5,000) from her Special Tax districts.

SCHOOL LIBRARY.

Two years ago the School Board announced that they would duplicate the amount raised in any community for the establishment of a school library. The result has been very gratifying. We now have sixteen school libraries. In each of these schools we have placed a good book-case, and the books are carefully selected for each grade. We now propose to encourage the establishment of a teachers' professional library. The Superintendent to be the custodian of all the books.

FINANCIAL.

At the regular meeting of the School Board, the first Monday of each month, we pay our teachers cash. The trustees of the various Special Tax districts borrow money, if necessary, to meet the amount given to teachers' salaries. This amount being supplementary to the apportionment granted by the School Board. If all the money due our county from the State had been paid at the close of the scholastic year (June 30, 1908), we would have had a small

balance in our treasury. We are planning for better buildings, longer terms and better equipped teachers. The school officials of the county have watched with special interest the splendid advancement in our educational work throughout the State. We congratulate you upon your wise and conservative administration.

Yours truly,
 GEORGE F. SCOTT,
 County Supt. Pub. Inst.

BREVARD COUNTY.

Titusville, Fla., October 13, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,
 State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I submit the following statement:

BUILDINGS.

Since your last Bi-ennial Report, we have made a two-story two-room addition to Titusville, at a cost of \$1,250, and the same kind of an addition to Eau Gallie, at a cost of about \$1,000. We have repaired, painted and put in good repair, nearly all our rural schools, so that our school property is in first-class condition.

Consolidation is a growing sentiment in this county, hence the reasons for the additions to Titusville and Eau Gallie. Before another year we shall have to build an addition to Cocoa, which now has a six-room building.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

We have one Senior High school at Cocoa, and Junior High schools at Titusville and Eau Gallie. We hope to have to ask you to certify Titusville as a Senior High school another year.

SCHOOLS EXTENDED UNDER THE 80% ACT.

We had for the session 1907-8 four white schools and four negro schools to receive benefit under this act. I think this one of the best laws ever passed by the Legislature, but am wondering when we may expect our money. There is due our county now something over \$2,200 in State aid money. Not receiving it this year caused us to have a deficit for the first time in three years.

TUITION OF NON-RESIDENT CHILDREN.

Our Board of Public Instruction last year passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, It appears that there are a great many illegal pupils attending the public schools of this county; and,

"Whereas, Regulation 14, County Board of Public Instruction, provides for the payment of a tuition fee; therefore be it

"Resolved, first, From this date all pupils from other States, and other counties of this State, shall pay a tuition fee of \$5 each for the term.

"Second. It shall be the duty of the teacher, before enrolling pupils, to ascertain how many are non-resident, and collect the fee before entering the name of pupil on school register.

"Third. The teacher shall remit such sums as may be collected at once to the County Superintendent of Schools, who shall in turn deposit same with the Treasurer." We received from this source \$115.

STATE AID BASED ON PROPERTY VALUATION.

This Act is, I think, all right, and is a great help to small rural schools. Right at this time we are waiting for some of this aid. We have \$33.75 in this fund, and if it can be augmented I know where to use it to good advantage.

We have no Special Tax districts now, and hope to be able

to keep our schools up to their present high standard with the 7 mills general school tax.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS.

We are transporting to our Senior High school at Cocoa the pupils belonging to seven rural schools. This costs us for transportation alone, \$245 per month. We save, then, about \$35 per month, and the benefit received by the children by being placed in a graded school, cannot be justly computed in dollars and cents. We are transporting the children from LaGrange to Titusville this year; consolidation is growing in popularity each year. It is the solution for the over-worked rural teacher, with eight grades and a chart class for good measure.

THE FUTURE.

It is the earnest desire of the School Board and Superintendent of this county to make this county second to none in the State; we want the best of everything; best and most sanitary school houses and grounds, best seating, best blackboards, and *the very best teachers*.

For a small county, we are liberal with our teachers. Our maximum salary to white is \$120, minimum \$35—negro teachers, maximum \$50, minimum \$25. Our length of term for High schools is eight months; for rural schools six months and for negro schools four and five months.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. WALKER,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Blountstown, Fla., October 10, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—Our County Board has aimed to steadily im-

prove our school interests in all respects—teachers, houses, furniture, length of terms, and methods of teaching. The county schools have had a five-months' term for some years. Our Special Tax districts usually have six, seven, or eight months owing to the amount of money received from taxation or State aid.

TEACHERS.

Our teachers are advancing in both quality and number. Since the establishment of the High schools, we have almost as many low-grade teachers as we need. It is interesting to note in this connection that thirty-seven took the examination the past year, almost double the number examined any previous year. The salary of the principals of graded schools is ample, but that of subordinate teachers is too low. The salaries of the first range from \$60.00 to \$100.00 per month; that of the last is \$30.00 to \$35.00, and \$40.00, according to grade of certificate, with such additions as the people or trustees make to it.

BUILDINGS.

Since our last report, we have had seven new houses built, and have accepted one addition to a High school and rejected another. Our board is having houses better constructed and better material used in their construction than is found in the old houses. We are using every safeguard to insure this. In the last appropriation is an item of \$1,000 to put in stoves, flues, windows, etc. In the last report we mentioned furniture of the best quality for four graded schools. Four more schools will be added to the list soon.

Since the last report, the curriculum of the High school here has been advanced from the Eighth grade to include the Tenth grade, and there is fine promise of a Senior High school in a year or so. Our schools have shown considerable ambition trying to secure State aid, and have been granted over \$1,000.00 this year. It is to be hoped that this can be put on such a firm basis that schools awarded this in future will secure it promptly, and not be delayed as at present.

In a general way we are doing all our means will allow to keep pace with the times, and to fit our boys and girls for intelligent citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

G. F. TUCKER,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

CITRUS COUNTY.

Inverness, Fla., October 15, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request of recent date, I beg leave to submit the following report: In the history of this county the schools were never in a better condition, educationally and in every other way, than at present.

We carried a surplus of \$2,335.90 in the general school fund, over from last year, our object being to have on hand enough money to meet our obligations to the teachers until taxes are collected. All taxes should be paid by the 20th of December of each year, and by this means most Boards of Public Instruction would never have to borrow money.

A school-warrant has never been *discounted* in this county and school-warrants are today worth 100 cents on the dollar.

We try to be conservative in our management of our schools, and still try to keep up with the procession. We operate all of our schools from six to eight months each year, and pay teachers \$30.00 to \$95.00 per month. The County Superintendent is paid \$75.00 per month.

This year we have made appropriations for 27 schools, employing 39 teachers. Twenty-two of these, with 34 teachers, are white schools, and five, with 5 teachers, are negro schools.

The attendance thus far this term has certainly been 10 per cent. better than ever before, and after several trips over and through the county, and visiting a number of the schools and talking with the teachers and patrons, I am encouraged to believe that this year's school work will show a marked

improvement over any year since public schools were established in this county. Although I am not yet fully satisfied with all conditions and am *not* going to "hold-up" until we accomplish more for our boys and girls. Finally, though we consider that school matters in this county are progressing as well as could be expected, yet, we do not propose to rest content until we have brought our schools to the highest attainable efficiency and success. To this end, we assure you, the Superintendent, School Board and teachers will strive as far as in them lies. Those who are in advance of us on educational lines will find us ever ready to listen to their counsel and profit by their experience.

The inspection of the schools enables me to find out what the teachers need in order to make their work more successful, and in all my schoolwork I have always paid close attention to these matters..

Our schools are now closely graded, as we claim to have one among the best "County-Course-of-Study" in the State. This greatly aids the teachers in classifying their work and systematizing the schools.

We are well supplied with comfortable, frame school-houses, all of which are furnished with water, heaters and patent desks.

The "Free School-Book" system has prevailed in this county for several years, and grows constantly in the affections of the people. We fail to see how a regular Course of Study, Uniform Text Books and uninterrupted advancement of pupils can be maintained without it. The failure to purchase text books at the proper time, caused by the inability of parents, never occurs to check the onward progress of pupils. It has also proven to be the cheapest method of furnishing school books.

Our teachers are very much interested and are earnest in their work and have greatly improved as teachers during the past few years. They are usually well qualified for their work. Some of them have taken special courses in training schools, and nearly all of them have read a few good books on the subject of Pedagogy.

We have a wise and judicious County School Board. They are competent and in all matters just. The board has exercised much care in the selection of teachers, as in dealing with all other school questions.

Trustees in recommending teachers have not usually abused that trust. If the trustees do not have teachers whom they know to be competent they, as a rule, leave the selection and employment to the School Board. This is a wise practice, on the part of the trustees, and one that is gaining in prevalence in this county.

I do not wish to close this report without speaking of the universal and most hearty co-operation and support that is given us in our educational work and the public school interest by the Board of County Commissioners and citizens of this county. The school tax is paid cheerfully, and almost every citizen does whatever he can to encourage his highest success.

May the great cause prosper throughout the entire State.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. TURNER,
County Supt. Public Inst.

CLAY COUNTY.

Green Cove Springs, Fla., Sept., 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request of recent date, I herewith submit my bi-ennial report of schools in Clay County.

Our chief aim is to make education more practical each year, teaching the things that will do the pupils the most good in every-day life.

The prosperity of schools in this county was never greater than at this time. The question with us, too, has been, how

to increase the salaries of the teachers, thereby securing better teachers, and of lengthening the term, and at the same time keep our warrants at par.

This we have managed to do.

Our property valuation is small, and we have to make a levy of from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ mills, to run the schools. This with the sub-district millage enables us to maintain the schools from six to seven months each year.

We have a few schools making the required average to receive aid from the State under the 80 per cent. act. Every school in Clay County is in a special tax district, and in some of these districts we have a little trouble getting men to serve as trustees, who will give enough of their time to attend to the business as such trustee, but the greater part are glad to serve in this capacity.

I believe that special tax district elections should be held every four years instead of two, and in so doing lessen the expense. We have this year secured the service of teachers for about all the schools in the county, something never before done at this time of the year.

Too, we have secured better teachers because we can pay them better wages, and they are rendering us better service. Green Cove Springs has the only Senior High school in the county. The present principal, holding a State Certificate, taught for us last year, and is now rendering good service. He is assisted by four very proficient teachers, who spare no time or means to advance the pupils under their care. There are maintained but few colored schools in this county, but one of them, a Junior High, in Green Cove Springs, ranks second to but few in the State.

Several graduates were turned out from this school last year and some of them intend to enter the profession of teaching.

Transportation is not as popular in this county as it was a few years back. Our consolidated schools have not accomplished what was expected of them. It seems pupils are tired when they reach school in the morning, after having ridden five or six miles, and they are not at their best to begin a

day's work. We ought to get better results from our consolidated schools.

We transport about 40 or 50 pupils at a cost of from \$80 to \$100 per month. All pupils are given transportation that walk more than three miles.

We have built three school houses in rural districts within the past two years, at an approximate cost of \$300.00 each, and all other school houses are kept in good repair.

Several hundred dollars are expended each year in repairs and keeping the schools in a sanitary condition.

Our School Board has arranged a County Course of Study and rules and regulations for use in the schools throughout the county. Never before has there been such for the use of our teachers.

I believe there ought to be one or two members of the School Board retained on such board at each election unless the Superintendent has been in two or more years. I am afraid we have made a mistake in this county, as every Board member-elect and the County Superintendent are new men and each has been out of school for a number of years, and all the work among the schools is new to them. There are good men elected on the Board, and after they get some experience, no doubt, they will be able to render good service.

Yours very truly,

W. O. GEIGER,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

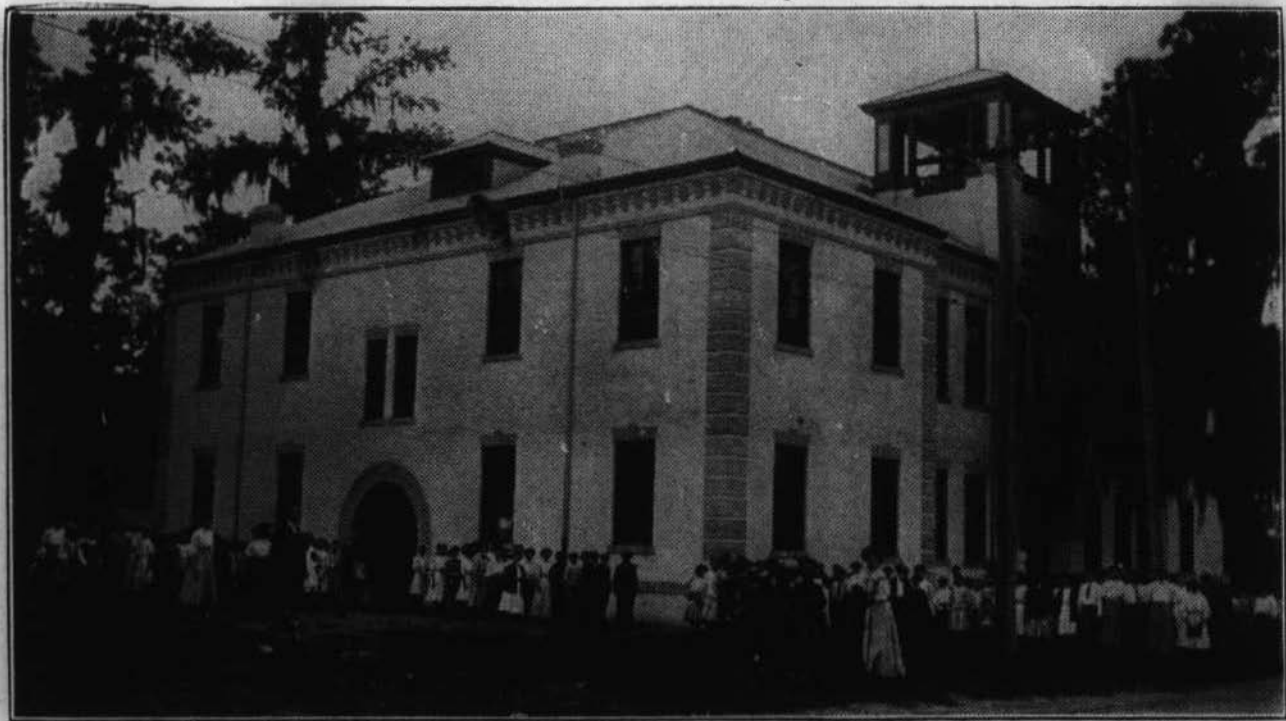
COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Lake City, Fla., September 28, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request for a brief report of the work done and the condition of the schools in the county, I wish to submit the following:



LAKE CITY HIGH SCHOOL.



CONDITION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

Eight years ago when I took charge of the office of County Superintendent, I found the school houses in bad condition all over the county. While new houses have not been built in every locality, yet we have repaired those that could be repaired and built new houses in many instances, thus with few exceptions all of our school houses are in fair condition and comfortable. We have spent in building, in round numbers, \$15,000.00 from the county school fund and \$10,000.00 which the city of Lake City contributed toward building a new high school building at Lake City, making a total of \$25,000.00. We have erected a handsome high school building at Lake City at a cost of \$17,500.00, and other buildings throughout the county at a cost of \$7,500.00.

We have spent in repairing buildings \$2,100.00. We have furnished all of the white schools with patent desks and good blackboards at a cost of \$6,600.00, thus making a total of \$33,700.00 spent during the eight years of my administration as County Superintendent, in building, repairing and furnishing the schools of the county.

The School Board, according to my last Annual Report, owed \$12,701.88, but we are due from the State \$600.00 on the 80 per cent. average for the scholastic year 1907, and \$1,040.00 for 1908, making \$1,640.00 due on schools making the 80 per cent. average. The county is also due from the State the appropriation on one Senior High school and one Junior for the scholastic year 1908; also whatever is prorated to the county from the \$40,000.00 appropriation made by the last Legislature for the purpose of extending the school terms. These amounts have been paid by the School Board, and if the money had been paid from the State, the indebtedness of the School Board would have been reduced to about \$8,000.00.

We have in the county one Senior High school at Lake City, second to none in the State. We have a handsome new brick building, well furnished and equipped in every particular for the High school department, and a splendid frame building for the primary and grammar grades. Both buildings are

well located, ventilated, and kept in good sanitary condition. The school is located in a beautiful resident part of the town, connected with the city sewerage system and supplied with city water.

We have one Junior High school at Ft. White with the buildings and grounds in good condition and the school doing good work. We have a number of good rural schools located throughout the county, which are stimulating public sentiment in favor of better schools and more regular attendance. During the scholastic year 1907 only six schools made the 80 per cent. average in order to secure the two months extension on the terms, and they were small schools. In the school year 1908 we had eight schools to make the 80 per cent. average, among which were the largest and best schools of the county. We see from the above that a higher standard of rural education is being set up, and it is largely due to the liberal laws favoring rural districts, enacted by our State Legislature.

SPECIAL TAX SCHOOLS.

We have seven active Special Tax district schools in the county which are supplementing the educational facilities in those districts very materially. We only assess a six-mill school tax at present, but we try to spend the money judiciously and make it go as far as possible. We need a better school system, but it requires time and money to perfect a school system, and it cannot be done unless you have ability back of department, from the office of superintendent to the kindergarten teacher. Teachers should be employed and paid according to their ability and experience, and not because they are holders of certificates. County Superintendents should be men thoroughly competent from an educational standpoint as well as from a business standpoint, to take charge and execute efficiently all duties required of them by law, and when positions are filled with such material, the fewer changes the better, for the success of the school system. Experience in all other vocations stands for something, but experience in our school work counts but naught. I hope the

time will soon come when school men will have more professional standing, for the ability they possess, the work done and the experience they have had.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. H. OWENS,
 County Supt. Pub. Inst.

DADE COUNTY.

Miami, Fla., October 8, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—I beg to submit, in accordance with your request, a brief report of the condition and progress of Dade County schools; the time which this report is intended to cover dates from November 20, 1906, when my last report was made to you.

BUILDINGS

In order to provide for the rapid increase in population our Board has had to erect twelve new buildings, two of which would be a credit to any community. The building now being erected at West Palm Beach at a cost of \$50,000.00 is of concrete blocks with tile roofing, is thoroughly up-to-date and one of the finest in the South. In Miami a system of ward schools has been initiated and a new concrete building with four class rooms for the four lower grades has been erected in the northern part of the city to relieve the congestion at the Central Grammar school. Later other ward schools will be established in other sections of the city. All schools are equipped with best quality patent single desks, and in the High schools at Miami and West Palm Beach complete chemical and physical laboratories are provided.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

There are maintained two Senior High schools in Dade County, at Miami and West Palm Beach, respectively. At Miami the High school is a separate institution, employing four instructors. At this place the grammar and primary grades are provided for in two Grammar schools with twelve and four teachers, respectively. In West Palm Beach the school provides instruction for all twelve years in one school, together with a flourishing kindergarten with about forty pupils in attendance. In this school instruction in drawing and vocal music is also given under competent teachers.

RURAL GRADED SCHOOLS.

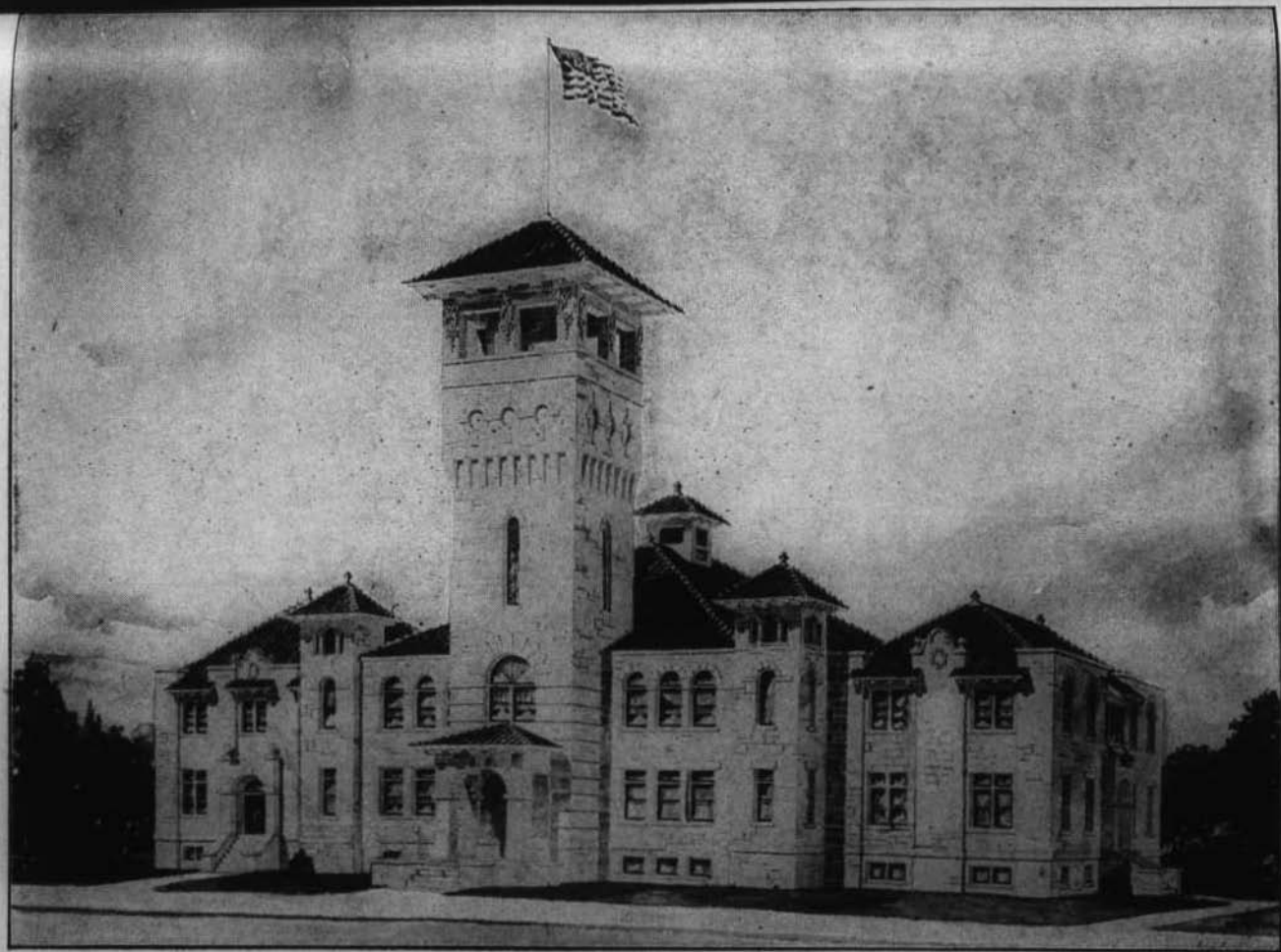
Three schools receive State aid for Rural graded schools. viz.: Delray, Lemon City, and Stuart. Three teachers are employed in each of these schools, and the work done is of a high order. Some ten or twelve other schools receive aid under the 80 per cent. appropriation.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

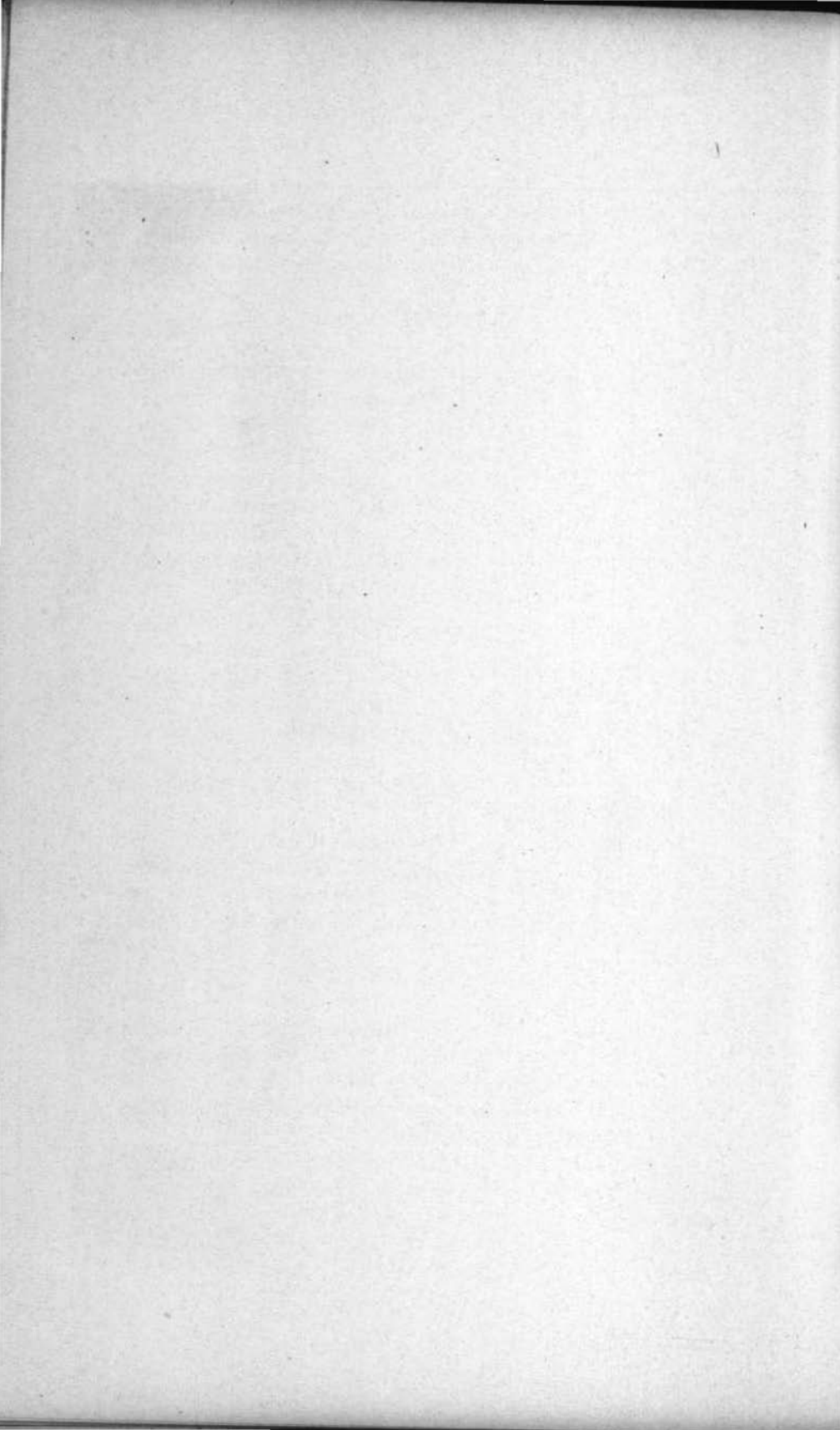
Three new Special Tax school districts have been created since the last report, making five in all. The Miami district has a special tax income of \$4,900.00; West Palm Beach \$4,600.00, Neptune \$1,300.00, Stuart \$712.00, Biscayne \$285.00. At Stuart, the trustees are arranging to erect a new building at a cost of \$5,000.00.

TEACHERS.

In all about ninety teachers are employed in Dade County; and in efficiency, I believe, they will compare favorably with those of any part of the country. The schools generally are doing splendid work, and this is due largely to the fact that salaries have been increased materially, thus enabling the Board to secure better teachers. We have no fixed rule for regulating salaries and in doing so the following points are con-



WEST PALM BEACH HIGH SCHOOL.



sidered in about the order named: Competency as evidenced by certificate, experience, success and professional growth. Location also has some weight so far as it relates to cost of board.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The members of the Dade County Board of Public Instruction are educated, two of them are old teachers, and all are men of broad business experience—just the kind of men needed to make an ideal Board and to hold up the hands of the Superintendent. Conscientious and painstaking investigation is the characteristic of their actions on all matters, and the educational interests of the whole county are safe in their hands.

Respectfully submitted,

R. E. HALL,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

DE SOTO COUNTY.

Arcadia, Fla., October 1, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request of recent date, I beg to submit the following school report for DeSoto County, including the calendar years 1907 and 1908:

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Notwithstanding more money has been expended for school buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., and higher salaries have been paid teachers, than ever before, still we had a net balance July 1st, 1908, in the general fund of \$3,356.76 and in the special funds of \$4,424.38.

A few of our districts are in debt for new buildings, but their yearly income is sufficient to bring them out of debt within the next year.

Two of our old members of the Board have been nominated for re-election, so I feel safe in saying that our county will remain in a good financial condition.

BUILDINGS.

As a whole, we have as good buildings as any county in the State. Recently the following new buildings have been erected: Arcadia, a \$15,000 stone building; Fort Ogden, \$1,500; Gardner, \$1,100; Hull, \$600; Union, \$450; Fort Winder, \$400; Prairie, \$300; Holmes \$250; Tura, \$300; Maud, \$200; also improvements have been made on quite a number of others.

Nearly every school is furnished with patent desks and most of them equipped with globes, maps and libraries.

SCHOOLS.

For the past two years greater interest has been manifested in the school work than ever before in the history of our county, and improvements can plainly be seen. We have fifty-six white schools, employing ninety-eight teachers at an average monthly salary of \$52.70. Our regular term is five months, but by the aid of the various State appropriations our average term is about six and one-half months.

We have three Senior High schools; Arcadia, employing ten teachers, and with an enrollment of 350 pupils. Wau-chula, with an enrollment of 400 pupils, employing eleven teachers; and Punta Gorda, with an enrollment of 200 pupils, employing six teachers.

We have two Junior High schools: Bowling Green, with an enrollment of 150 pupils, employing four teachers, and Nocatee, with an enrollment of 125 pupils, employing four teachers. Fort Ogden and Ona are also doing Junior work, but on account of having to build they cannot run the full eight months.

We have eight other schools fairly well graded and employing two teachers each, which may properly be classed as Rural graded.

Last year the following schools made the 80 per cent. average and were continued two months:

Fish Branch, Fort Winder, Brownville, Castalia, Tura, Prospect, Parnell, Popash, Zolfo, Fort Green, Maud, Oak Hill, College Hill, Paynes Creek, and Arcadia (colored.)

REVENUES.

We have been levying the maximum limit of 7 mills for school purposes, which gives us annually about \$25,000, which, with about \$8,000 from the special tax districts, the State apportionments and the Legislative appropriations, gives us about \$40,000 for school purposes.

It is very unfortunate that the Legislature of 1907 did not make provisions for these appropriations to be paid. Not one cent of these appropriations for 1907 has yet been paid, and we hope the next Legislature will make provisions for these deficiencies to be met.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

We now have thirty Special Tax districts, each levying the maximum limit of three mills.

We are also advertising for two others, and we feel sure that within the next two or three years every school in the county will be in a Special Tax district.

These districts extend their terms to seven or eight months and most of them supplement salaries in order to get better teachers.

TEACHERS.

Our teachers are energetic, progressive and enthusiastic, and we are giving them all the encouragement possible by better salaries, better equipment for their schools, and by maintaining a Summer Normal for two months each year. Last summer about sixty of our teachers spent from six to twelve weeks in some good Normal.

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. CARLTON,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

DUVAL COUNTY.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 3, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request for a report from Duval County covering the years 1907 and 1908, I beg to submit the following brief report concerning the condition of school affairs:

BUILDINGS.

During the school year ending June 30th, 1908, this county expended \$1,050 for school lots, \$47,121.98 for new buildings, and \$7,570.50 for repairs to buildings.

The year previous there was expended for school lots \$2,130, \$34,573.15 for new buildings, and \$5,947.22 for repairs to buildings, making a total of \$98,392.85 expended for lots and buildings during the two years.

In this connection I wish to mention the improvements made to the Jacksonville schools, with regard to fire escapes. All rooms on the ground floors of these schools have an exit opening on a platform about 10 by 6 feet, which has a short flight of steps to the ground. The upper floor of each has an outside stairway on each side of the building and one in the rear. This gives the upper floors at least four, and generally five different ways of descending, while the ground floors, having their individual exits, can in no way interfere with the children coming from upstairs. In case of fire I am confident that we could empty any of our buildings in two minutes.

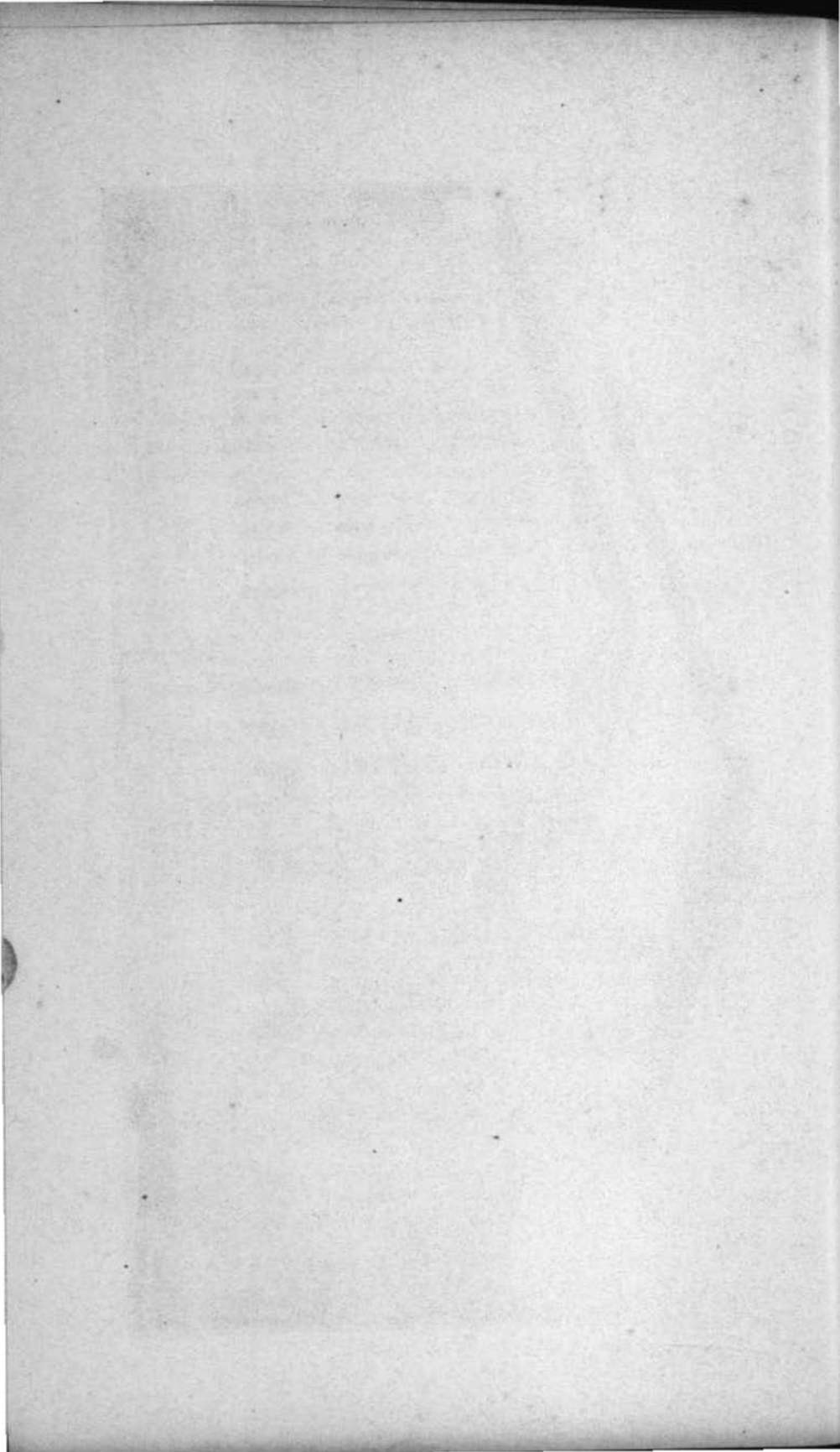
TRANSPORTATION.

For the school year ending June 30th, 1908, our expenditure for the transportation of pupils was \$7,002.50.

By this method we have been able to consolidate a great many of our schools, and on this account we expect to make



DUVAL HIGH SCHOOL, JACKSONVILLE.



three of our schools Junior High schools during the coming term.

These schools have an attendance of over 100 each, about three-fifths of the pupils being hauled.

TEACHERS.

My report for the past year shows 215 teachers employed, 131 white and 84 colored. The salaries paid for the year being \$49,360 for white teachers, and \$21,018.50 for colored teachers.

There is a marked increase in the number who attended the Summer Normals, or who take special training during vacation. On account of the salaries paid here, the majority of our teachers are residents of Jacksonville, or Duval County, who have had nothing but a High school education with possibly a year's Normal course, and we are consequently very seriously in need of better trained teachers. A summer institute or a training school is very badly needed.

We have received from the State for our Junior and Senior High schools, for Rural Graded schools, and for extended term upon the 80 per cent. basis \$8,818.59.

The average number of schools in operation for the past two years is 66. Eight white schools and seven colored schools being in the City of Jacksonville, the balance in the country.

Among the Rural Graded white schools we have one four-teacher school, three three-teacher schools, and four two-teacher schools, all of which have a full term of eight months.

The financial condition of this county is all that might be expected when the fact that we have just completed the erection of a \$75,000 High school building is taken into consideration. Two years ago there were judgments against the Board for \$17,118.51, which has since been reduced to \$2,060.14. The total indebtedness of the Board is \$97,448.07, which includes the above-mentioned judgment, and \$64,459.17 on account of the new High school building. Leaving out the amount of warrants issued on the new building, our expendi-

tures for the year are about \$12,000 less than our receipts, upon which fact we base the calculation that we will be practically out of debt in about five years.

Very respectfully,
JAS. Q. PALMER,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

Pensacola, Fla., September 22, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—Complying with the request made by you in your circular letter of the 29th day of August, 1908, I herewith submit a brief synopsis of the work accomplished in the public schools in this, Escambia County, for the school years of 1906-7 and 1907-8:

Expended for new school buildings and lots—

School year 1906-7.....	\$ 9,298.68
School year 1907-8.....	5,888.04

Total expended for buildings and lots...\$15,186.72

Salaries paid teachers—

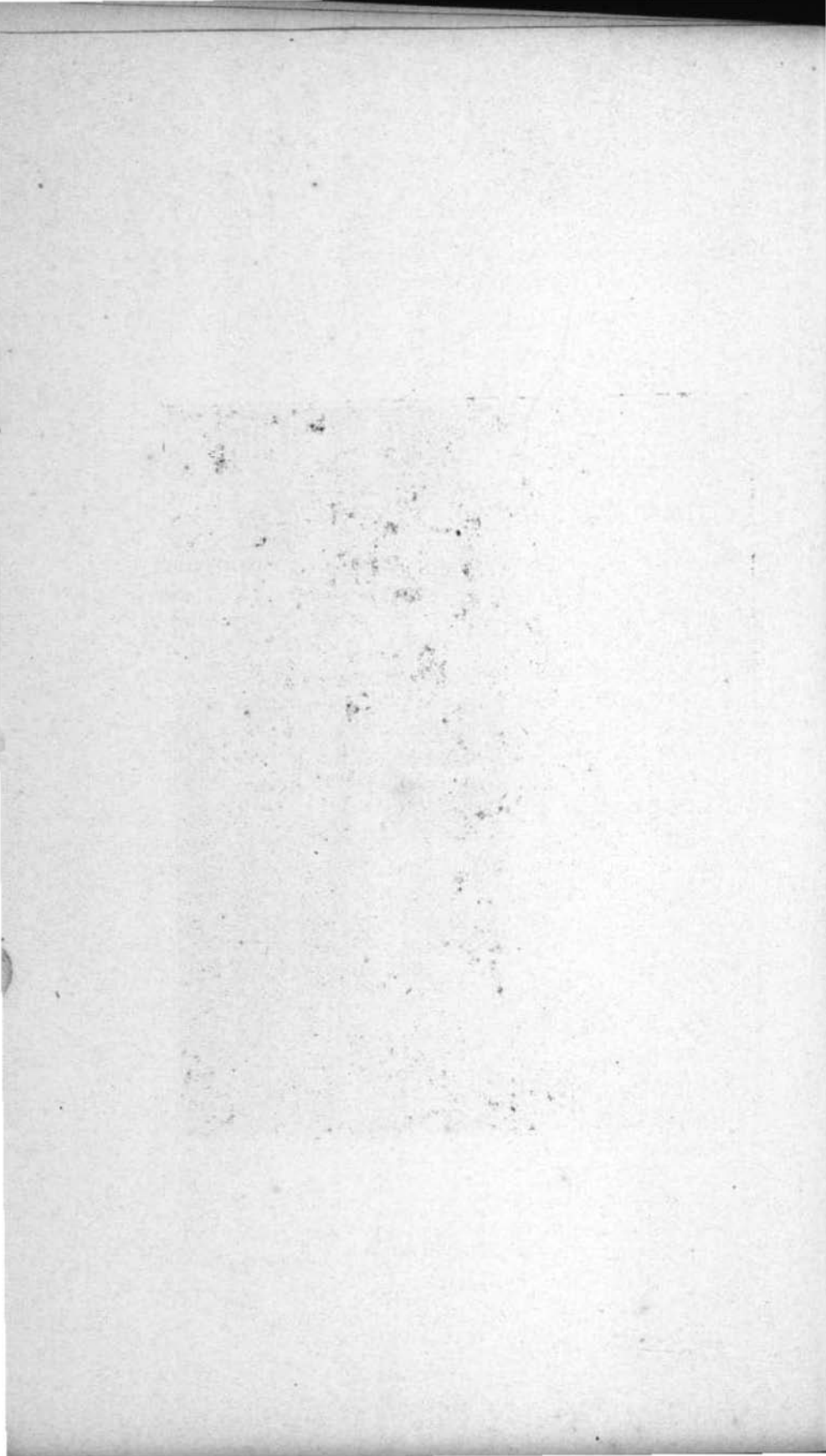
School year 1906-7.....	\$45,368.45
School year 1907-8.....	49,090.05

Total for teachers' salaries for the 2 yrs...\$94,458.50

Please note that the \$49,090.05 paid for teachers' salaries in 1907-8 does not include the \$2,722.75 due by the State for teachers' salaries for the two extra months taught by the teachers in sundry schools in this county under Chapter 5654, laws of Florida, acts of 1907, better known as the 80 per cent. attendance law.



MUSCOGEE RURAL GRADED SCHOOL, ESCAMBIA COUNTY.



The State is now behind with this county under the several acts granting aid to schools as follows:

Under Chapter 5381, acts of 1905.....	\$1,612.50
(This item was advanced by this county during the months of April, May and June, 1907).	
Under Chapter 5653, acts of 1907.....	1,680.00
Under Chapter 5654, acts of 1907.....	2,722.75
Under Chapter 5657, acts of 1907, about.....	2,350.00
Total	<u>\$8,365.25</u>

The State Superintendent, I feel sure, will remember that the rules as to appropriations for this county have been rigidly enforced, for while we have two schools in this county doing full Senior High school work, on account of the principals of same not holding State Certificates, said two schools have been rated as Junior High Schools, and this county thus lost \$480.00 for the school year ending June 30th, 1907, and for the same cause our statements for the school year ending June 30th, 1908, for Senior High schools were reduced from \$2,160.00 to \$1,680.00.

The schools of this county, while not making a very rapid increase in numbers enrolled from year to year, the growth has been steady in numbers enrolled, and more marked in average attendance as will be seen by the figures representing the school year of 1906-7 and 1907-8. Total number enrolled in 1906-7 5,540, with a daily attendance of 3,967, and for the school year of 1907-8, the total enrollment was 5,645, with the daily attendance of 4,080.

Double enrollments have been rigidly eliminated, and the reports for daily attendance have been kept under rigid surveillance.

Owing to lack of money, with only one exception our Board of Public Instruction has refused to erect new buildings for this school year 1908-9, and this exception is a new building for the school at Muscogee, which was sadly needed, and because the Southern States Lumber Company at that

point offered to erect a five-room building on very liberal terms, which were accepted by the Board, and the building is now in course of construction, and will be ready for occupancy by the middle of October.

We now have school buildings for the whites in every section of the county where there are children enough to organize and support a school, said buildings in every instance, with one single exception, being the property of the School Board. While said buildings are not fine and expensive, the school rooms are large, well lighted, and ventilated, and seated with patent desks, and are fairly well equipped with blackboards, etc., and on the whole are comfortable and well adapted for school purposes.

For the negroes, we are not so well supplied with buildings belonging to the Board, being forced to utilize churches for school rooms, for which a small rent is paid annually; but for the large negro schools in the city, we have fairly comfortable and well equipped school buildings.

The old axiom "Rome was not built in a day" applies equally as well to the building up of a well equipped school system.

It takes time, money, and a deal of hard thinking and much active work to evolve from nothing as complete, well organized, and equipped a system of public schools for any community as that now in operation in this county, and while freely admitting that it is far from perfect, and will perhaps never be, it now far exceeds anything in the line of school buildings, equipment, and in the thorough work done in said school buildings that was ever before offered to the youth of this county.

We believe in, and admire fine buildings, public or private, and if the ways and means were in our possession, or under our control, we certainly would like to see a number of fine school buildings erected in this county; still, we must not lose sight of the fact that it is not brick, stone nor marble that makes the good school, but it is the brains behind the school desk that is the great motor power.

FINANCES.

At the risk of being considered a bore by the solons in our Legislature, I will again call attention to the fact that we have never had a revenue bill drafted and passed that was based on business methods.

The business of the State should by all means be conducted on strict business principles; indeed, the State in its business methods should be such an example of perfection and system in all of its business transactions that same might be copied by the citizens of the State in both public and private enterprises; but how do the present or former revenue bills of this State conform to strict business methods, when each and every such bill passed within the last twenty years has virtually offered a premium for delinquency in the payment of taxes?

The reverse of this is the method of every corporation or private business interest in the State, and for that matter in the United States. Business men and business corporations offer a premium for prompt payment of obligations, and the State would find that with the same methods its treasury would not be in its present empty condition for several of its funds.

I will again suggest that the taxes be as they now are, made due and payable on November 1st, with a discount of 2 per cent for everyone who paid his taxes in November; a discount of 1 per cent. for everyone who paid in December, and require those who waited until the month of January to pay the full amount of their taxes, and one-half of 1 per cent. interest be added for each and every month after January until same is paid.

The State can afford to be generous, but it should never by any act oppress its individual citizens, so it would be right for the State to offer a discount of 1 per cent. per month for prompt payment of taxes, but its penalty for non-payment should not exceed a rate of more than 6 per cent. per annum, for the adding of interest after a certain date should only be to call the attention of a tax payer to the fact that the

Words on this page 25

longer he delayed the paying of his taxes, the greater the amount would be.

The present revenue law does offer a discount for payments in November and December, but attaches no penalty for those who hold back in paying their taxes until the months of July, August or September.

For illustration of the workings of the present revenue law I will take two men living in the same community and having the same amount of property on which taxes are assessed, and for convenience we will place the amount of taxes that each one has to pay at \$100.00. One of these men pays his taxes during the month of November, and getting the discount of 2 per cent. allowed by the State for prompt payment, pays his \$100.00 with \$98.00, while the other man loaned out his \$100.00 for nine months' time at the rate of 8 per cent. interest (the present worth of money in this community), and on the 31st day of August collects his \$100.00 with interest for nine months at 8 per cent.—\$6.00, and then walks into the tax collector's office and pays his taxes of \$100.00 and has \$6.00 left, thus virtually paying his \$100.00 taxes with \$94.00.

Is a law that permits such gross inequalities in the payment of taxes based on sound business principles?

The present law in its workings is particularly hard on Boards of Public Instruction, for the terms of the public schools are more than half completed and at least two-thirds of the total payrolls for the school year have been made up before money begins to come into the school treasury freely enough to meet the monthly payrolls, and as a consequence Boards of Public Instruction are forced to borrow large sums to meet payrolls for the first eight months of the school year, and the interest paid on these large sums of money borrowed is one of the large items in the annual expenses.

In nine cases out of every ten it is easier to pay one's taxes during the months of November, December or January than it is to pay in May, June, July or August, for money is usually more abundant at that season, for if the farmer has a bale of cotton, a barrel of syrup, bushel of potatoes, a fat steer or

hog, this is the season of the year same are to be had in best condition, but what business man is going to be in a hurry to pay a bill, even if he has a lot of idle money in his pocket, if said bill could be put off six, eight or nine months without a cent of cost?

Respectfully submitted,

N. B. COOK,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Apalachicola, Fla., September 1, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—Complying with your request of recent date, I herewith submit a report of schools and school work in my county covering the bi-ennium period since last report.

BUILDINGS.

The school buildings of this county are, with one exception, situated on lots of land owned by the County Board of Education. The buildings are wood frame buildings, and in good state of repair. There has been an additional room added to the Carrabelle Junior High school building since my last bi-ennial report. School buildings are kept in good repair and the best buildings are kept insured as a precaution against total loss in case of fire.

SCHOOL GROUNDS.

The Board has been wise in protecting the school property by fencing in the houses and grounds, and they are fairly well kept. The grounds are ample for exercise and ventilation.

FINANCIAL.

Our financial condition is much the same as it has been formerly, and now I am of the opinion that unless our School Board succeeds in its present struggle to have the Assessor make the millage levy, as indicated by them, hard as it is, on their annual itemized budget as required by law, then we are still in a straitened condition for finances. Just why the Board of County Commissioners should ever have had anything to do with a fund of the county, expenditures of which they knew absolutely nothing, is passing strange to me.

STATE CERTIFICATES FOR PRINCIPALS OF
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

In discussing this item I am more convinced than ever that my predictions of two years ago have proven infinitely correct, and that as a result of the State Board's regulation, so popular with many at the time, will prove a very expensive luxury. The State Certificate teacher is our dictator as to salary. The difference in salary before and since the enforcement of the regulation is as between \$90.00 per month to \$125.00 to \$160.00, the same principal and same school. If we persist in our extravagant ideas, it will not be long before the old ship of education will be foundering in the sea of despond.

TEACHERS.

The effects of our summer training schools for teachers, coupled with our State uniform examinations semi-annually, have proven all that we could wish in the production of teachers, and is the basis of our supply and demand.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I reiterate my opinion on this subject as expressed in my report two years ago. We must ultimately come to it if we ever succeed in the fight against ignorance.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Junior High school is the friend of the middle classes in equipping their children for the active duties of life. It covers the idea of the common school education from which so many eminent men and women have come in the past to bless our civilization.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Senior High school as the elder brother of the Junior, is doing a grand work. It is the county's highest educational institution, and as such ought to be most liberally encouraged and patronized. The very worst feature is in not being able to hold the youth in school till he or she has completed the twelve full grades.

RURAL GRADED SCHOOLS.

The Rural Graded school is a winner, but the Board which puts up the money to extend them and pays interest on the money, then fails to get the benefit of the appropriation, is the loser. Our county stands today out on extensions and on State aid appropriations in the hole more than a thousand dollars. I presume expensive legislation is the cause of this.

SCHOOLS EXTENDED UNDER THE 80% ACT.

This act meant well, and for a time did well as a stimulator to a class of schools, but for want of confidence in getting the appropriation, our Board did not try for the extension, but extended this class of schools on their county appropriation one month beyond their regular term.

I have already discussed the question of "State aid based on property valuations," and I am not ready to change my views on this point.

We have no Special Tax districts in Franklin County.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. MARLER,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

GADSDEN COUNTY.

Quincy, Fla., September 26, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request of a recent date, I herewith submit a brief review of school matters in our county for the past two years.

In my report in your Bi-ennial Report of 1905-6, I made reference to the dilapidated condition of the Quincy Junior (now a Senior High school) High school building, built in ante-bellum days, and stated that we were about to erect a new building which I thought would be completed by the next year, and then everything seemed very promising to that end.

Our people during the early part of the year 1907, after several meetings and much discussion, subscribed \$25,000.00 for the erection and equipment of a new High school building; the city of Quincy voted that the baseball ground (twelve acres and city property) should be donated to the county as a site for the High school building. The principal of the High school submitted plans for the new building to be erected, and everything bid fair that we would soon have a structure for High school purposes of which the town and county would be proud, and which would be calculated to intensify the sentiment in favor of the public schools that was spreading and becoming more favorable throughout the county.

Such was the state of things when, all at once, the panic of 1907 settled down upon the country and the whole matter now stands in abeyance, and for the present the school is being conducted in the same old building, but I think during the coming year that the matter will again be taken up and assume some definite shape.

Since my last report the Board has assisted in the erection of four school buildings, three of which cost about \$400.00 each, and one at Gretna, in Special Tax district No. 2, costing \$2,000.00, of which the patrons of the school, mostly of the little village of Gretna, paid \$1,400.00. These things

show how the people are taking to school matters. A few years ago very few thought of paying out money in this way. No hostility is now being displayed towards anything of this kind, and the kickers are generally in a small minority, and the general drift in our county is in the direction of better schools and better school houses and teachers.

As a general thing we have more competent teachers all over the county than we have had heretofore, and they are being paid higher salaries and all are paid in cash at the end of the month: Last year, and also this year, the Board asked for a levy of 7 mills—the maximum limit—which keeps our financial matters on a solid basis and, consequently, we have very little reason to complain and I do not think that anything serious will retard our progress in the right direction.

We lengthened the terms of three schools last year under the provisions of the one-month extension act, and three under the Eighty per cent. Act. The one month extension and the Eighty per cent. Acts have been of great benefit to us. Several years ago we commenced the transportation of pupils from one school district to another in order to do away with small schools, and we are continuing to work on that line.

We are trying to induce every young teacher we have to attend the State schools at Tallahassee and Gainesville. Very few go to Gainesville, but a good many attend the Tallahassee College for young ladies. As far as the summer schools are concerned, so far I do not think any material advantage has been derived from those of our county who have attended them except in the way of rubbing up those who are already prepared to stand the examination, but we insist upon every one that can possibly go to attend college and take the regular Normal course in order to make themselves thorough in the studies taught in our schools. The County Superintendents are required (see Par. 12, Sec. 44, page 26 of the 1907 Digest) to take the census of every child, black and white, between the ages of six and twenty-one, and then he is required to transcribe the entire list in a neat manner in a book sent him for that purpose. It is a laborious job. And for all this the law allows him only three cents for every child

enrolled. Now it is necessary that he employ assistants to take this census, and it is difficult to get them at three cents per head. This burdens the County Superintendent with a great deal of extra work for which he receives no remuneration at all. I think it nothing but justice that the County Superintendent be allowed five cents per head for doing all this work. This has to be done in 1910 by the 15th of May.

In conclusion, our Board of Public Instruction is up-to-date and wide-awake, and leaves nothing undone that will add to the efficiency of the schools.

Respectfully submitted,
J. R. KEY,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

(This report appears after Washington County.)

HERNANDO COUNTY.

Brooksville, Fla., November 10, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—The public schools of Hernando County have made gratifying progress and achievement during the past two years. The proficiency of the pupils, the faithful competency of the teachers, and efficiency of the educational system of the county are proven by the prizes awarded to the Hernando County educational exhibit at the last Florida State Fair held in Tampa February 5-22, 1908. The following is the list of prizes awarded to this county at that time:

Largest and best county educational exhibit,	diploma and \$200.00
Largest and best educational exhibit by county system	100.00

Largest and best county educational exhibit of system of rural schools.....	100.00
Rural school making the largest and best educational exhibit, awarded to Spring Hill and Istachatta schools.....	\$100.00
Largest and best individual school exhibit, awarded to above mentioned schools...	25.00
Largest and best individual Senior High school exhibit, awarded to the Hernando High school at Brooksville....	25.00
Largest and best individual Junior High school exhibit, awarded to the Spring Lake High school, at Spring Lake....	25.00
Best exhibit of any good system of drawing through twelve grades of the public school, awarded to the High school at Brooksville	10.00

The Hernando County educational exhibit as a whole was given a percentage of 100, showing that it could not have been excelled, having covered every point required.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The school finances have been in a healthy and satisfactory condition for several years. At the end of the year closing June 30, 1908, debts and obligations of every kind were met and a surplus of more than \$4,000.00 was left in the various school funds of the county. The general and special school tax levies have been placed by the consent or vote of the people at the limit of the law—7 mills for the county and 3 for the special tax, with the exception of two special tax districts. All salaries are promptly paid at the close of each month, and this has been the rule for ten years past.

SCHOOL TERM.

The County School Board has provided for running all white schools eight, and negro schools four to six months.

Every school is now running, parents co-operating earnestly with school authorities and teachers.

BUILDINGS AND SCHOOL GROUNDS.

These are well cared for. A majority of the grounds are enclosed with substantial wire fences, and several are adorned with trees and shrubbery planted and looked after by the pupils. Nearly all school buildings are ceiled. With the exception of four, every white school building in the county is painted. The negro school buildings have been placed in good repair. All white school buildings are fully equipped with teachers' chairs and desks, pupils' patent school desks, maps, globes, reference books, blackboards, stoves, shades, wash basins, and other necessities of a good school. Several schools have nice organs. All have necessary water facilities, usually cisterns.

STATE AID SCHOOLS.

The Senior High school at Brooksville, and the Junior High school at Spring Lake receive State aid. Both the High schools pursue the State course of study, as the county course was made to conform to that of the State.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The High schools at Brooksville and Spring Lake, and one or two other schools have good, but small literary libraries. In addition the school at Brooksville has a physical cabinet for experiments in physics, and a museum of natural history specimens.

SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Special Tax school districts extend over the entire county. Every school is supported from two to four months by them. All incidental and small repairs are paid for out of special tax funds. Without their assistance the public schools would

be seriously injured. There are eleven districts in the county. Except in two districts the people have voted the full millage allowed by law.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

For seventeen years the county has been using the free text book system. All pupils in the county, both white and colored, are supplied with text books free by the School Board from the primary to the graduating class of the High school. To this system is largely attributable the phenomenal success of education in the county. The people would not permit this feature of the school system to be eliminated.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Teachers' salaries are fixed according to certificate and experience. Teachers holding First Grade Certificates and possessing successful experience of three or more years are paid not less than \$50.00 per month. The highest paid is \$125.00 per month. All are promptly paid at the close of each month. The system of progressive salaries has been tried with much success.

TRANSPORTATION AND CONSOLIDATION.

Schools have been consolidated and the pupils of the discontinued schools transported to others with much benefit to the children and improvement of the schools. It has also been a source of economy, because while permitting increase of salaries of teachers, it has lessened the general expenses of maintaining schools on account of the smaller number to be maintained.

FAREWELL.

For sixteen years the present Superintendent has labored continuously for the improvement and upbuilding of popular education in Hernando County, especially for the distribu-

tion of educational opportunities throughout the rural and sparsely settled sections of the county. He has watched with pleasure and pride the development of the poorly equipped, badly managed, meagerly attended and inefficient country schools of the county into fully supplied, wisely directed, well attended and thoroughly capable rural schools, which are giving to the youth of the county creditable and efficient common school education. He has seen with gratification the common and high schools, whose welfare has been placed in his hands, give to the world young men and women who are an honor to the county that educated them, and a rich blessing to the commonwealth which fostered them.

I trust that education and the schools of my county and State may continue to improve until the present shall be far surpassed by the future. To that end I will devote my efforts in future in any capacity assigned me by the people whose servant I am, and whose voice I am ever ready to obey.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. C. RUSSELL,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Tampa, Fla., November 3, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I submit the following special report on the schools of Hillsboro County:

BUILDINGS.

During the two years last past we have spent for new buildings \$80,247.79, the largest and handsomest building constructed being the Michigan Avenue school in the city of Tampa, which cost about \$60,000.00, containing eighteen class rooms and fitted with all modern conveniences. A large

stone High school at Clearwater, costing \$6,000.00, and a brick school in Ybor City costing \$15,000.00, numerous other small buildings have been constructed besides additions to buildings already in use.

REPAIRS.

We have spent for repairs for various buildings in the two years \$6,239.00; nearly all buildings in the county are now in good repair. We spent for furniture during the two years \$9,194.89. We believe schools should be supplied with the best equipment the Board is able to buy, and we have supplied most of the graded schools with single patent desks and the smaller country schools with double patent desks. We have nearly enough to supply every school in the county up to date. While our schools are growing rapidly, if the Board continues to purchase at the same rate it will not be more than a year or two before every child will be comfortably seated.

LIBRARIES.

Our three Senior High schools, Plant City, Tampa and St. Petersburg, have good libraries and are adding constantly to the number of books; we find that the children take advantage of these libraries. I believe that these are great helps in moulding character and directing the thoughts.

The Junior High schools, of which there are four, have good reference libraries, and all of these schools are sufficiently equipped with physical and chemical apparatus.

The County Board has been running the schools as economically as possible, and while they have materially increased teachers' salaries during the past two years, the average salary at the close of the fiscal year 1907 being \$53.00 and the average salary of last year \$57.00, they have gradually accumulated a surplus until at the present time the School Board is in good shape financially and we have been able to run our schools from July until the 1st of November without making

loans. If we could collect what was due us from Special Tax districts and other sources, we would be able to pay up our indebtedness in full, and have a large surplus left on which to run until taxes come in. We levy 7 mills for general school purposes, and think that amply sufficient to run the schools on the present basis and to continue to increase teachers' salaries where necessary.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

The Board of Public Instruction believes that special tax school districts are a great benefit in many ways, especially in creating interest on the part of the patrons in their schools, in enabling them to make such improvements as they desire without having to wait on the school fund for help, and by giving them funds out of which they can supplement teachers' salaries and lengthen their school term, if they so desire. Having encouraged the creation of special tax school districts, we now have nearly all of the county in districts. There being fifty-four existing districts at present, and no district ever having voted itself out of existence. We have loaned them money, the rule being to loan them two years' income at any time after they are created, for which we charge them 8 per cent. interest, the amount we have to pay for the money we borrow for them. Many of them have taken advantage of this loan and have erected handsome school houses; they owe us this year something over thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Patrons have never voted out a district after having once created it, and I do not believe they ever will consent to do so, because we find them actively interested in their school.

TEACHERS.

No true teacher is ever satisfied with the work accomplished, no matter how conscientious his efforts may be, nor how industrious or studious the children are, and we are not entirely satisfied with our teaching force, but we believe that we have as conscientious and capable force of teachers as can be gotten

together in any section of the world, and the record made by our children, both in the grammar and high schools, is highly to be commended, and we feel that the teachers should have first credit for these results. Many of our teachers are graduates of Normal schools, and a large percentage of them have taken advantage of such schools as the Summer School of the South at Knoxville, Tallahassee College for Women, Peabody Normal school and other schools of high standing. They seem to be enthusiastic in their work and are willing to go to any reasonable expense to increase their efficiency as teachers; they seem to appreciate the fact that the County Board is willing and ready at all times to recognize efficient work by increase in salaries, and while the salaries are not as a whole as high as the work done would merit, they are reasonably in proportion with compensation received in other lines of work.

GRADING COMMITTEES.

Our grading committees are selected from the most capable teachers of the county, and have been fair and just in all cases, at the same time requiring a high standing of efficiency before passing applicants for certificates. So long as we succeed in securing grading committees of this class we feel sure that the educational interest of the county will not suffer under the uniform examination law. The examinations are too long, though not too searching in their character, and we believe that the same results can be obtained by materially shortening the examination. We believe also that grading committees should be paid \$5.00 per day for their services and that the time should be limited in proportion to the number of applicants, in order that the committee might do full and impartial justice to all applicants.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

We feel the need of a compulsory education law. We favor the passage of a local option compulsory education law, allowing the counties who desire to do so to place the law in opera-

tion. On account of the large manufacturing interest in Tampa and the employment of child labor in the factories, we probably feel the need of this law to a greater extent than any other county in the State.

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS.

The Board of Public Instruction for six years past has been transporting children to schools where they live more than two miles from school, and where an average attendance for each wagon of eight children can be maintained. We are paying \$2.00 per month for the average attendance, and have found this to be of great benefit to the country schools, as it permits of consolidation of smaller schools, which gives us Rural Graded and High schools for the country people instead of little short-term ungraded schools that were maintained in the past. We believe that this money is well invested and intend to continue and to extend the operation of this system as rapidly as conditions will warrant.

We paid out for this purpose last year \$2,461.50.

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

We have a manual training department in operation in St. Petersburg and in Tampa, and require the boys in the Seventh and Eighth grade and the High school department to take advantage of this instruction. We have also at St. Petersburg a Domestic Science department for the girls. We find these departments to be very attractive to the pupils, and we believe that the training of the hand and eye, as well as the mind, is an important factor in the education of a child, and we hope in the future to be able to extend these departments until they become of greater efficiency than is possible at present. We believe that children, especially in country districts, should be instructed in the elements of agriculture and horticulture, and we believe that this will be possible in the near future, as the teachers will be required to take an examination in agriculture next year.

MUSIC AND DRAWING.

We are teaching in the city schools vocal music and drawing. We have two new teachers in each department and we find that the departments are of great value to the schools, and that with the graded course on each subject in use now, the children have reached a state of proficiency that we hardly anticipated at the time these departments were instituted.

We are extending to other schools, where we can do so economically, the same training and hope to give instruction in these subjects in all of the large schools in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. DICKENSON,
County Supt. Public Inst.

HOLMES COUNTY.

Bonifay, Fla., October 12, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In response to your request, I am sending you a report of schools and conditions of Holmes County.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

As a general thing the buildings and school grounds are poorly kept, although more interest is given them than has been in the past.

During the past two years three new buildings have been erected at a cost of about \$1,000, and several old ones repaired. We realize the fact that better buildings are essential to the advancement of our schools, and as fast as the financial condition will permit, we endeavor to stimulate an interest in better buildings.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

At the beginning of the bi-ennium, we had a Senior High school at Bonifay and a Junior High school at Westville. The Senior High school lost its grade last year because of the failure to secure a State Certificate holder as principal; however, we hope to have two Senior High schools and one Junior High school this year.

SCHOOLS EXTENDED UNDER THE 80% ACT.

During the scholastic year ending June the 30th, 1907, we had ten schools making the 80 per cent. average, eight of which were extended two months, and two lost their apportionment by failure to complete the additional term. The amount apportioned to the eight schools completing their terms was \$1,375.00. For the year ending June 30th, 1908, five schools were extended under this act, at a cost of \$325.00. We believe the Legislature did a good thing when it enacted this "State aid" law, and we further believe that the next Legislature can and will pass even a better law by making provision for the payment of such claims at the end of the year for which the State aid is granted. The salary of teachers in schools extended under the 80 per cent. act for the past two years has been advanced from the county school fund.

STATE AID UNDER VALUATION ACT.

Holmes County has received \$467.50 under the provisions of this act, from which six schools were extended one month during the last year. We still have a balance on hand of this fund which we offer to schools making 65 per cent. average of its largest enrollment.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

We have nineteen Special Tax districts in the county, and the aggregate amount of taxes collected the past year was about \$3,000.00.

The Special Tax district fund is used for, and is a great help in supplementing teachers' salary, repairing buildings and paying incidental expenses. We have petitions in for three other districts, and I think it a question of only a short time before every school will be a Special Tax school.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SCHOOL FUND.

The financial condition of the school fund is better than it has been for years. On July 1st of this year there was a cash balance brought over of \$580.86 on the county school fund with warrants outstanding to the amount of \$157.44 and a net cash balance of the district fund of \$1,994.97.

Holmes County has been very fortunate in securing men for members of the Board of Public Instruction who are in full sympathy with the educational interest of the county, ever ready to co-operate with or assist the County Superintendent in any effort to promote the interest of education.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. FULFORD,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Marianna, Fla., September 21, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with request in your letter of August 29th, 1908, I submit the following report of the condition of schools in Jackson County:

The area of our county is so large, and the population so evenly distributed over the whole territory, that we are under the necessity of keeping up a large number of schools. We have now twenty-seven white and forty-four colored schools, including the four High schools. Under this condition of

things we have not been able to increase the length of terms in our country schools beyond four months.

Notwithstanding the fact that the money advanced to the schools making the average attendance of eighty per cent. in 1906-7 was not returned to us by the State at the close of that scholastic year, our School Board continued to pay the salaries of teachers of schools making the required average during the last scholastic year; of these there were twelve.

In July, 1907, the School Board made liberal appropriations to aid in the erection of buildings at Marianna, Graceville, and Greenwood. A substantial brick edifice was finished and ready for use at Graceville on October 31st, 1907; and this school has become a Senior High school, with enrollment of about 300 pupils. At Greenwood a neat two-story frame building was finished last fall, and our Junior High school at that place is now prospering under the more favorable surroundings.

We have been delayed in the construction of the High school building in Marianna, but the work is now going on rapidly, and by the first of next January we will have a substantial brick structure the equal of any in the State.

The total enrollment in all the schools during the last scholastic year showed a decided increase over the previous year. A greater interest is manifested by the patrons of white schools, and evidences are not lacking of increased efforts for the education of their children.

We are still somewhat hampered by a scarcity of competent teachers for our rural schools.

Very respectfully,

C. C. GUNN,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Monticello, Fla., October 13, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—According to your request I send the following report:

Since the late unpleasantness between the States this county alone has expended one hundred thousand dollars purely for mental improvement. Surely this has broadened the mind and quickened the intellect, fitting the youth for better or for worse according to his own choosing. This is where John Wesley stood when he organized the Methodist Society, and it is where we stand today—that individual effort or free moral agency stands supreme.

FINANCES.

Last year our county spent upwards of twenty thousand dollars, thereby placing Superintendent's salary in the hundred-dollar column, and increasing the service 40 per cent. We have perfected arrangements at Lloyd for a Junior High school, creating the fifth graded school for our county, all joint heirs to the sixty thousand dollars appropriated by the State, when it is in the treasury. Our people are patriotic people. We are now levying a 7-mill school tax, using the law limit, and I hear no grumbling. We have no Special Tax district. The only suitable location is at M. C. Gouck's old mill where the A. B. & O. crosses the T. S. & E. There we could double tax railroads without inconvenience to local citizens.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Since we have compulsory taxation, it would be a great blessing to a large number of dependent children if we could have compulsory attendance; though, like the dog tax law, it would be unpopular. Such a law would create better attendance or greater astuteness in framing excuses. State uni-

formity is demanded. I know that each county is a sovereign unto itself, where Sovereign Woodmen can meet and worship in seclusion, but I claim that we Florida people are a one people, and should have the same school books wherever we move, either in the city or suburbs. If legislators wait for the County Superintendents to recommend such a law, then they will be waiting when Gabriel makes his last long and loud blast. The County Superintendents have made some noble recommendations, but uniformity is one that most of them will shy from. So long as people refuse to read the Commoner, then so long will I believe rural libraries worse than a useless expense.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. CARTER,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Mayo, Fla., September 16, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—The Board of Public Instruction for Lafayette County is endeavoring to make the public schools so much of a success that there will be no excuse for parents to send their children to any other school.

To teach the schools of the county required the employment of fifty-three teachers, of whom sixteen held First Grade, twenty-four held Second Grade, and thirteen held Third Grade Certificates, besides one who obtained a temporary certificate.

Total enrollment of pupils in the county 1,495, with an average daily attendance of 856.

We have only one High school in our county, "The Mayo High school," and while we would like to have more, still we have a right to be proud of the one which we have.

The present teaching force is well trained, and energetic,

and is doing satisfactory and effective work. We find when we get a good teacher that it pays to hold him.

We have built in the last two years school houses at Day, Townsend, Mayo, Alton, Mudswamp, Hatch Bend, Rock Sink, Mallory, Eugene, Cross City, and Mingo, at a cost of from \$200.00 to \$9,000.00, and have seated nine houses with patent desks, and it is the intention to continue until each school is supplied.

We have eight active Special Tax districts and two dormant, but they are showing signs of life by better attendance. Our county is in very good shape financially, and we pay all bills promptly.

The Superintendent and School Board work in harmony with one another. The great trouble we have to contend with is that teachers sign contracts and then continue to apply for situations in other counties until they secure places which pay a little more than the ones which they had contracted for, and then refuse the first without any excuse.

Our people are learning to love their school like they do their home and are interested in education, and we trust, with their support and co-operation, that we may make our public schools measure up to their expectations.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. FLETCHER,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

LAKE COUNTY.

Leesburg, Fla., October 12, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I send you the following statement as to the progress and condition of the Lake County public schools during the past two years:

EQUIPMENT.

With the exception of one or two conditions the schools have been satisfactory to the School Board. Our equipment, such as buildings, furniture and apparatus, have improved, and all pupils are comfortably though not handsomely provided for. Two school buildings have recently burned, but one of them has been replaced, and the other will be soon. A few other substantial houses have been erected.

TEACHERS.

Although teachers for the country schools have been difficult to get, we have been able, by hard work, to supply all schools.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance of pupils has been good, some of it being secured, however, by the offer of rewards from the State.

TRANSPORTATION.

We furnish transportation to all pupils who live more than three miles from the nearest school.

SALARIES.

The salaries of teachers have largely increased. In many schools we pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more than we paid to teachers three years ago. But being able to assess a higher millage than formerly, we are still able to meet these increased expenses.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

We have one Senior High school at Leesburg, which sends out several graduates every year, and a Junior High school at Eustis which is doing excellent work.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

We have twenty-one Special Tax districts which contain twenty-five separate schools, and more are being organized every year. Nearly all of them assess a 3-mill tax.

FINANCES.

Our finances are in good condition. We pay all warrants at par, and this year had a few thousand dollars on hand with which to start our schools on their present term.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. COMPTON,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

LEE COUNTY.

Fort Myers, Fla., September 15, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request of recent date, I herewith submit the following report relative to the schools of this county, for your Bi-ennial Report, for the last two years:

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

We have twenty-four white schools and one negro school in the county. This may seem to be a very small number of schools for such a large county, but this is due to the fact that a very large portion of the county is still unsettled. However, the settlements are increasing, and I am glad to report some new schools. Last year we established a new school, the building costing us \$350.00. We also erected another building at a cost of \$315.00. This year we have established three new schools, one of which will be conducted in

a temporary building prepared by the patrons, while the other two will have new buildings which have not yet been completed. When completed, they will cost, on an average, about \$200.00 each (the patrons doing the carpenter work).

All new schools are being supplied with patent, single desks, and we are working out all "home-made" desks as fast as we well can, and replacing them with the patent desks. We are painting all new buildings as they are erected; also repainting some as well as painting others that have never been painted.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

We have one Senior High school, known as the Lee County High school, which is located at Ft. Myers. This school has grown in size, as has the building grown in age, and in my next report, I hope to be able to note the erection of a fine, large structure to accommodate all who may attend this popular school. We have our only Junior High school at Alva, which is fast becoming very popular in that part of the county. As yet we have not been able to establish any Rural Graded schools. Two of our rural schools obtained, or were granted, State aid under the Eighty per Cent. Act the past term. I expect a number of others to make the average this term.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

There are seven Special Tax districts in the county, and an election has been called for the purpose of voting on the establishment of another. Patrons of schools in these districts would not have them voted out for anything. It is our purpose to try to get these enlarged, and to have others established when the time comes for the bi-ennial election next year. The special tax fund is such a great help in extending the term, in supplementing teachers' salaries so that we may secure the services of those most efficient, and in improving the buildings and grounds, etc. Once established, Special Tax districts are seldom ever dissolved.

FINANCE.

The financial condition of our county is such that we are able to pay as we go. Our warrants are never discounted. Last term, we had to borrow a little money to place in the general fund, but we did so without much inconvenience. We had more than we needed in the Special Tax fund just at that time, so we had the Treasurer to transfer to the general fund the amount we needed; then when the taxes were collected, we had the money returned to the Special Tax fund.

At the close of the scholastic year we usually have, and I think we have this year, enough money left on hand to carry the schools well into the term before we get any taxes for the current year.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

We exercise the greatest care in selecting teachers for our schools. As far as possible, the schools are filled with first grade teachers, and only when we need a teacher for a very small school where the pupils are not very well advanced, do I consider the application of a third grade teacher. The principal of our Senior High school, of course, has a State Certificate.

We try to get good teachers, and then we try to pay them for their services—at least, as well as they are paid in any other county. Our salaries for the ensuing term range from \$40.00 to \$120.00. The average monthly salary paid teachers last term was: Male \$68.69; female \$52.91.

SCHOOL TERM.

The regular term paid for by the County Board is six months. In Special Tax districts the term is extended to seven and eight months—mostly eight.

ATTENDANCE.

The average attendance upon the schools of this county is

not, nor has not been, what it ought to be. Some of this lack of confidence can be attributed to local causes, but I am sorry to say that in some instances, parents are to be blamed. In such cases, where parents have so little interest in the education of their children, I think it would be well to have a State law compelling them to become interested.

TRANSPORTATION OF PUPILS.

In the sparsely settled communities where children live quite a distance from the school house—say about three miles—the Board, when possible, contracts with some responsible person to transport such children. By doing this, we have better schools in these communities, and we secure the attendance of children that would be out of school otherwise over 50 per cent. of the time. And to give every child in the county some advantage of, at least, a common school education, is one of our highest aims.

Respectfully submitted,

D. W. SUMNER,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

LEON COUNTY.

Tallahassee, Fla., October 21, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, as per your circular letter, I have the honor to submit herewith a general report of the school work of Leon County for the past two years.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

We have thirty-three school buildings for whites and forty-one for colored. Some of these latter are churches, which we

assist in repairing on condition that we are to be allowed to use them for school purposes; this arrangement usually works well. We have built eight new school houses in the past two years, five for whites and three for the colored race, at an approximate cost of twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00). We have also repaired seventeen school houses at a cost of four thousand two hundred and seven dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$4,207.99). We have expended for school furniture, fences and improvements on school grounds two thousand five hundred ninety-eight dollars and eighty-five cents (\$2,598.85).

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

We have two Senior High Schools, both teaching all the grades; one is for the whites, and one is for the colored race.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

We have one Junior High school, but have no Rural Graded schools receiving State aid as such.

SPECIAL TAX SCHOOLS.

We have one Special Tax district, and it has two schools, one for white, the other for colored youth. The revenue of this district is five thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents (\$5,128.80).

FINANCIAL STANDING OF LEON COUNTY AS TO SCHOOL FUNDS.

We are not in debt and our warrants are worth their face value in cash. Our receipts for the past school year were thirty-seven thousand ninety-one dollars and fifty-one cents (\$37,091.51). We carried over a balance on July 1st, 1908, in our treasury of six thousand eight hundred dollars and nineteen cents.

INTEREST OF OUR PEOPLE IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Interest in educational matters is well sustained and general throughout Leon County.

Respectfully submitted,
E. B. EPPES,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

LEVY COUNTY.

No report received in time for publication.

LIBERTY COUNTY.

Bristol, Fla., November, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,
State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request for a report as to the condition of the schools of Liberty County, I have the honor to submit the following statement, viz.:

INTEREST MANIFESTED.

The citizens of Liberty County are more interested in the education of their children than ever before in the history of the county, and as an evidence of this we have a larger enrollment in our schools, and a better average attendance.

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL.

Under the management of an able principal and an efficient corps of assistants our County High school has given entire

satisfaction. Our people are beginning to realize the benefits to be derived from a good graded school, and many who once so strongly opposed my efforts to raise the standard of education in the county now send their children to school and show their appreciation of the good work being done. The County High school building located at Bristol, the county site, is a good, substantial two-story frame building, with four large, comfortable rooms, furnished with good patent desks, hylo-plate blackboard, wall maps, charts and globes. The school is also supplied with a good library. The term of the school is eight months. Present enrollment one hundred and seventy pupils.

BUILDINGS.

During the past two scholastic years we have built three framed school houses, two for white children, and one for negro children. We have now twenty-one schools, fifteen whites and six negro schools; nineteen white and eight colored teachers are employed. The Board owns fourteen school houses, all good comfortable frame buildings, eleven of which are furnished with patent desks, and all properly heated and furnished with charts and maps. Seven of our schools are taught in churches or houses not owned by the County Board of Public Instruction. We have two school houses in process of construction, and all school houses are to be painted.

SCHOOL TERM EXTENDED.

Our school term has been extended from four to five months, and in order to encourage the people to send their children to school all schools making an average of 60 per cent. for the term are allowed an extension of one month, making the term six months, if the patrons so desire it. All our teachers are paid promptly at the end of every month, no discount of school warrants allowed.

SCHOOL BOARD.

In justice to the present School Board, I desire to say that in my opinion they have done all that they could do, with the means at their command, for better houses, better schools and equipments. Salaries of teachers have been raised and terms of schools lengthened.

My official connection with the schools of this county will end with the present year, and while we have not been able to accomplish all that I wished and hoped for, enough has been done to convince anyone that good schools have been established, and can be maintained in Liberty County.

Most respectfully yours,

T. H. JACKSON,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

MADISON COUNTY.

Madison, Fla., October 1st, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

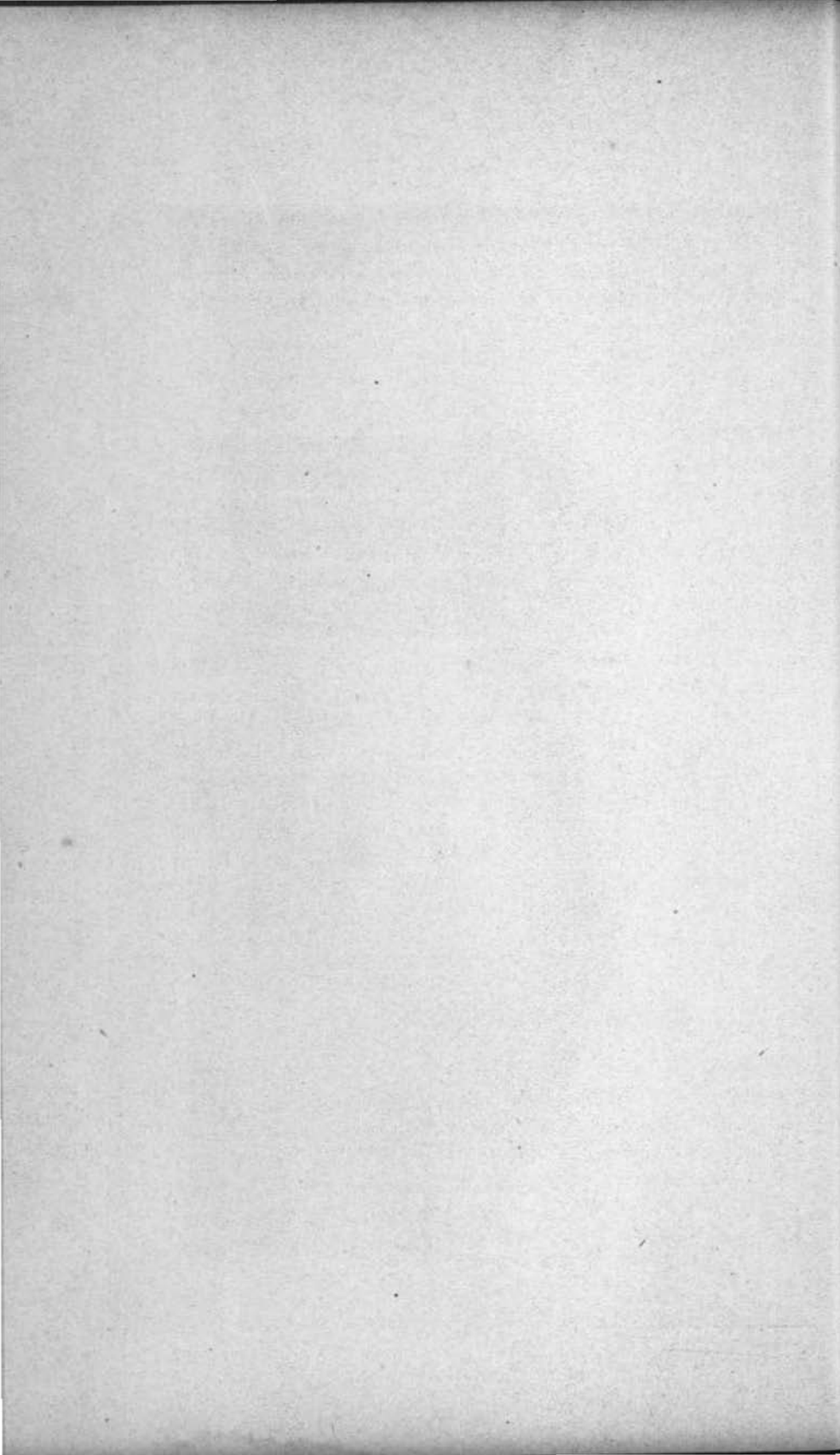
Dear Sir:—Complying with your request of August 27th, I herewith submit the following report:

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

During the last two years we have erected eight new buildings and made additions to two others at a total cost of \$2,500. Carrying out our general plan of building nothing but good houses, all of these are neatly painted and substantially built frame structures. There are a few more places needing new houses which we expect to build as soon as the necessary funds are available. Practically all our houses are furnished with good blackboards and quite a number are seated with patent desks. We have provided good open wells or pumps for all schools. The matter of beautifying school



FLORIDA NORMAL INSTITUTE—MADISON.



grounds has received special attention. Teachers have been urged to observe Arbor Day with appropriate exercises, and while results have not been as favorable as we could wish, we intend to continue until we make every school yard attractive.

SCHOOLS.

At the head of our list of schools in the county is the County High school at Madison, which maintains the full twelve grades. Last year there were four graduates, three of whom are now taking higher courses elsewhere, and the fourth is taking a Normal course in this school. I desire to mention also the Florida Normal Institute, which is conducted in the High school building and maintains a course for the teachers of the State. This school was established two years ago and its growth has been encouraging. Last year over seventy-five pupils from all over the State were enrolled in the Normal department. The principal of this institution has associated with him a strong faculty who are prepared for the special work they have to do, and the prospects are exceedingly bright for the future. Last year we established Rural Graded schools at Pinetta, Greenville and Cherry Lake. This was made possible by the State Board reducing the required average from fifty to forty. I hope the State Board will continue at the present average. We now maintain fifty-six white schools with an enrollment of 2,134 pupils, and thirty-six negro schools with an enrollment of 2,719 pupils.

STATE AID.

During the past year eight schools made the required average of 80 per cent. and were extended two months by the County Board. Some fifteen others were extended one month each from money received under Chapter 5383 during 1906 and 1907. Our schools have been materially aided and greatly stimulated to extend the term and advance the grade by these various forms of State aid, and I hope future Legis-

latures will be liberal in their appropriations for encouraging all the schools; but some way should be provided for prompt payment for these purposes. At this time the State is due this county for State aid about \$2,500, most of which was advanced by the County Board, expecting payment in July. This works a hardship on the County Board, and some provision should be made for prompt payment of the obligations of the State.

SPECIAL TAX SCHOOLS.

Three Special Tax districts have been established in the county; one during last year, from which we receive about \$700.00. The results from these districts have been all that could be desired, but the people are slow to realize the benefits to be derived from this modern and progressive school idea.

FINANCIAL.

The financial condition of the School Board is gratifying. At the end of the scholastic year, July 1st, 1908, we had a net cash balance of \$4,447.31. Owing to the fact that we run a large number of schools in the summer, we have to borrow money before taxes are paid in. We pay all obligations promptly in cash as soon as approved by the Board. It has been the policy of the Board to use every economy to keep out of debt and at the same time be as liberal as possible in everything absolutely needed.

GENERAL REVIEW.

On the whole, we are progressing, slowly, perhaps, but surely. Terms are being lengthened, the enrollment increases every year and the increase in the average attendance has more than kept pace with the enrollment. Many schools have advanced to higher grades and patrons and children are showing more interest than ever before. For this the present School Board, two of whom will retire January 1st, 1909,

deserve most credit. By their zeal in educational matters, their liberal policy towards all schools and their good business judgment in handling the finances of the county, they have given the cause of education an impetus in this county which will be felt for some time to come.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. TEDDER,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

MANATEE COUNTY. *

Bradentown, Fla., October 10th, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I have the pleasure of submitting herewith a report of the schools of Manatee County.

Viewing the county from both a material and educational standpoint, we find it has made steady progress for the past two years, or since your last Bi-ennial Report. The enrollment and average attendance of children show a larger percentage of school population than in previous years.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDINGS MOST MARKED.

The improvement in school buildings and equipment is perhaps the most marked feature of the educational progress of Manatee County. The old log-house is now a thing of the past, and in their stead good, nice, comfortable buildings have been erected in every school district, and patent desks have taken the place of the old-time benches. Some attention has, also, been given to beautifying the school grounds.

This progress has not been confined to any particular branch, but has covered about the entire field of school work; and while each progressive step has been short, the many steps make a most creditable showing. The amount of money

expended for educational purposes during the past year has exceeded that of any previous year. Our people have been educated up to the point where they realize that better pay means better results, both as to expenditures for equipment and for instruction.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.

During the past two years, eight new buildings have been erected—the new buildings taking the place of old, inconvenient structures—six large rooms added to the High school building at Bradentown; also, two additional rooms to the Senior High school building at Palmetto. Conspicuous among the new buildings is the Manatee Junior High school building, a nice two-story frame structure. For the next few years little is to be done in the way of providing for new buildings.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

After consolidating a few of the smaller schools, we now have forty-nine schools—forty-four white and five negro schools—with sixty-three white and six negro teachers employed; with salaries ranging from \$25.00 to \$187.50 per month.

GRADED SCHOOLS AND TERMS.

We have at Bradentown, the county site, a Senior High school—known as the County High school—a Senior High school at Palmetto, with Junior High schools in the towns of Manatee and Sarasota; and a Rural Graded school in the village of Parrish. The graded schools are operated for a term of eight months, and the terms have been extended in most of the Special tax districts throughout the county.

TEACHERS.

Our schools are taught by ladies largely, there being only eight or ten male teachers employed in the county. Several

of these are college graduates, others have had college and normal training, while a major part of the remainder have had high school training. As a rule they are a faithful, conscientious band, willing and ready to do anything for their advancement in knowledge and the betterment of their schools.

STATE AID.

Under the State aid laws, our graded schools at Bradentown, Palmetto, Manatee and Sarasota, met all requirements of the law for the term of 1907-8, and were entitled to the benefits offered, as were, also, twelve schools making 80 per cent. on the average attendance, and seven schools coming under Chapter 5383, being entitled to one month extra over the regular county term. The failure of the State to meet these obligations, amounting to more than \$5,000, and advanced money by our County Board from the general school fund, has proven a vexatious disappointment to our County Board, and, in a way, handicapped their plans for the near future; besides, leaving the county school fund several thousand dollars in debt at the close of the school year.

COUNTY BOARDS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For the past ten years our County School Boards have been composed of intelligent and conservative men, whose aim it has been to keep abreast of the educational progress of the times, and to provide for the education of all the boys and girls under their care; and it is gratifying to feel that these efforts have met with appreciative and responsive efforts on the part of our patrons, and that results have been accomplished to which all can point with pride.

PERSONNEL OF NEW BOARD.

From the personnel of the new Board which will take charge of the administration of our public school affairs after the 1st of January, 1909, the county has a right to expect

that the progress and improvements already begun will be continued.

RETIRING FROM OFFICE.

On retiring from the office of County Superintendent, after twelve years of service, and upon taking a retrospective view of the past, I feel a pardonable pride and gratification in the work that has been accomplished; and, the increased interest on the part of our people, the activity of our teachers, the spirit of school building and other lights opening before us, I do not hesitate to predict much good in the near future for the educational interest of Manatee County.

Respectfully,

WM. M. ROWLETT,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

MARION COUNTY.

Ocala, Fla., October 10, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

My Dear Sir:—In accordance with your request, I am glad to submit to you the condition and progress of the schools of Marion County. We are gradually making our schools better by making the term longer, by increasing salaries, thereby securing better teachers, by building better houses, and placing in them new and better seats, more furniture, the latest maps, the best charts, and establishing small practical and working libraries.

I am proud of our teachers; we have an excellent corps of high degree, and I believe doing most excellent work.

NEW BUILDINGS.

While we yet have some undesirable buildings, 90 per cent.

of our houses are good and substantial, neat and attractive; they are all ceiled, well furnished, amply ventilated and properly lighted.

Within the last two years the districts and county together have made six thousand dollars worth of repairs and improvements on old buildings, and spent \$14,000.00 in new buildings.

We have built two of the most convenient and best arranged buildings in the State, one at McIntosh, and one at Pedro; both built on the same plan, except the McIntosh building has one more room, and cost \$2,500, while the Pedro building is well worth \$2,000.

We have just completed a \$9,000 pressed brick building in Ocala for the primary department, consisting of the first, second and third grades.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

While we do not have as much money as we would like to have, and not as much as we actually need for the schools, yet we are in excellent financial condition. The county is assessing six and one-half mills, and all of the Special Tax districts except nine of the thirty-three now in operation, are assessing three mills.

My last annual report ending June 30, 1908, showed the total indebtedness for the county to be only \$602.73 with \$453.71 cash in the treasury; the thirty-three districts had \$6,396.16. outstanding warrants with \$3,893.52 cash in the treasury. The only reason that either the county or districts have any indebtedness more than cash, is the inability of the State to pay the county, and graded schools the amount due them from State appropriations.

The State today is owing Rural graded and High schools \$3,560.00 and the county for extending schools for two terms under Chapter 5654 and Chapter 5657, \$4,700. I suppose this money will be paid some time, but the lack of it is greatly crippling some of our schools at present.

Our total income from all sources last year for school purposes was \$60,384.17. Our warrants are all cashed at face

value at any of the banks, and we have no trouble in borrowing all the money needed at 6 per cent. per annum. Last year we paid \$44,280 for salaries of teachers and \$16,104.17 for all other purposes.

SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

We now have thirty-three Special Tax school districts organized and in operation, from which we raise nearly \$12,000. The Special school districts are very popular in this county, and have greatly advanced the school interest and efficiency wherever tried.

It enables the trustees to lengthen their term, to supplement salaries in order to secure better teachers and to go ahead and make all necessary repairs and buy new furniture when the county is unable to do so. We have one district furnishing free books to all children attending school. Another advantage to the districts is, that each has three trustees taking part in the management, which brings three times as many persons in close relation with the schools as the old system with one supervisor.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION LAW.

As I have expressed myself before, I am in favor of a Compulsory Education law. I believe the society, business and progress of the country all demand it. Many claim that we are not yet ready for such a law. I have found that a great many people and often a majority never get ready for the very things that have advanced the country and resulted in such noble reforms, until it has been forced upon them; then they accept the change, rejoice over the result, and for no consideration would they return to former conditions. Let us start with a limited compulsory law, say from six to ten or twelve years, and if that works, increase it afterwards.

UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS.

I favor a State Uniform System of Text Books. I have

given the subject considerable study and can see no argument that applies to county uniformity, which we all favor, that will not apply with equal force to State uniformity.

The only difference between any of us, it appears to me, is, what shall constitute the unit of uniformity; one says the State, while the other says the county. The same argument for or against, can certainly be applied to either.

MY SUCCESSOR.

My term of office expires the first of next January, 1909, when Mr. J. H. Brinson will succeed me. Mr. Brinson has taught school in this county some twelve years, taught in the East Florida Seminary three years, and in Rollins College two years. He is well qualified in every way to fill the office, and I believe he can take up the work in its present prosperous condition, and still make greater improvements, inject new ideas and methods which will greatly strengthen and build up the work.

Most respectfully,

W. D. CARN,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

MONROE COUNTY.

Key West, Fla., October 10, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

My Dear Sir:—Previous to the "War between the States," the public schools of the South were generally known as free schools, and were mainly supported from the sale of school lands—every sixteenth section of every township having been granted to the several States by the General Government for that purpose. During the military unpleasantness between the North and South, which existed for a period of four years, the school system of the South was virtually destroyed; every

male teacher, and nearly every boy over fourteen years of age, going to the front to serve his country. Owing to this cause, at the time of the surrender of General Lee's army at "Appomattox," there were no schools of any importance existing in the entire South, and the cause of education had retrograded at least half a century, except so far as the youth of the land had received a thorough education in manliness and patriotism.

In Key West the old free school, formerly taught by that famous old pedagogue, John Bethel, had ceased to exist, leaving nothing as a reminder except its bell, which was a relic from some old ship which had left its battered hulk upon the dangerous reefs of Florida.

The first school in Monroe County after the war, under the public school system, was opened in the upper story of the house of Jacob Shavers in the year 1867, at the corner of Thomas Street and Jackson Square. This school was for negro children, and was taught by a man named Cullingford, assisted by Julia Post; the same old bell that had ding-donged the white children to school now performing that service for the negro children.

Jas. W. Locke, now Judge of the Southern District Court of Florida, was the first Superintendent. In the following year, 1868, a school for the white children was established in the old Masonic Hall, with Eugene Locke (now clerk of Southern District Court of Florida) as principal. The school remained in the Masonic Hall until another school house was built from a donation received from Mr. Sears, manager of the Peabody fund. This building was constructed by a man named Burbank, and was called Sears' school after the manager of the Peabody fund.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

From the establishment of the schools of Monroe County under the public school system, under Judge Locke as Superintendent, to the present time, under the superintendency of Dr. Harris, the progress of the schools has been fairly good.

For a long time it was a difficult matter to get home teachers, but at the present time we have been fortunate in securing all except one of our teachers from home, educated in public schools, and our teachers will compare favorably with those from any portion of the State.

WORK OF PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The Board of Public Instruction has acquired two building sites valued at \$50,000, secured bonds for \$60,000, and has removed an old building from an unsanitary marshy place to the beautiful lot on Division Street, remodeled and practically rebuilt it, making it one of the neatest schools in the State. The Board of Public Instruction is having constructed upon the beautiful Bartlum property a large two-story reinforced concrete building for high school purposes, containing a large auditorium and twelve class rooms, to be fitted up with all up-to-date electric appliances. Said building will be named by the Board for Dr. Harris as a testimonial of their appreciation of his personal efforts in securing the same, and bettering the conditions of Monroe County schools.

It is estimated that the cost of the building will be about \$40,000. The Board hopes to be able to start another building for the negro children, but will not be able to do much, as the term of their office will expire the first of January next.

SCHOOLS.

There are eleven public schools in Monroe County: four for whites in Key West; six for whites on the adjacent keys; one for Cubans in Key West, and two for negroes in Key West.

TEACHERS.

There are twenty-eight teachers in Monroe County public schools: nineteen white, one Cuban, and eight negroes. Of this number there are only two male teachers, one white and one negro.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Strict legislation is needed for the separation of white, Cuban, and negro races, also for accurate account and prompt payment of all county money into the hands of the Treasurer by those having it in charge.

Respectfully submitted,

DR. J. V. HARRIS,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

NASSAU COUNTY.

Fernandina, Fla., September 28, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request of August 27th, I beg to submit the following report of Nassau County:

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Our financial report of July 30th, 1908, shows an indebtedness of \$11,542.96. Amount of uncollected taxes, \$8,956.82.

New buildings and the raising of teachers' salaries greatly increased the expenses of the School Board last year. By careful management and an increased millage to be assessed, we will liquidate this debt by the end of the present scholastic year.

Our teachers are paid promptly and receive the face value of their warrants; arrangements being made with the banks to cash warrants at a fair rate of interest.

BUILDINGS.

During the year 1906-1907, we erected two school buildings in our rural districts at a total cost of \$484.00.

In the year 1907-1908, we erected six substantial frame buildings in the rural districts at a cost of \$1,880.00.

The amount of \$4,240.37 has been expended on the Fernandina High school building, which has been enlarged by the addition of three recitation rooms and a large auditorium. The building is of brick, and now contains seven recitation rooms, library and auditorium, besides cloak rooms, etc. Its appearance has been improved by the laying of a wide stone pavement running the length of the school property. One colored and two white schools have been added to our list. Total cost of new buildings for past bi-ennium \$6,604.37.

REPAIRS.

During the past two years \$1,086.48 has been expended for repairs on school buildings. All of our houses, fifty-two in number, are in fairly good condition. Improvements have been and are being made on houses and grounds, as fast as available means will allow.

FURNITURE.

Special effort has been made by the Board of Public Instruction to make all country schools as comfortable as possible. Two years ago but twenty-four school buildings were furnished with patent desks; reports now show that forty-two of our school buildings are comfortably seated with patent desks. The amount of \$529.10 was invested in desks, maps, charts, etc. This does not include amount paid out for stoves, wells, and other improvements on rural schools.

UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

Last year the County Board adopted a list of text books which was introduced into the schools as far as practicable. This year all the schools of the county will have uniform text books.

SCHOOLS.

We have one Senior High school in the county which has been thoroughly graded and continues to prosper.

We also have one Junior High school (colored) which ranks among the best colored schools of the State. The building has been recently painted and thoroughly repaired. We hope to give this school better equipment next term.

We have no Rural graded schools receiving State aid, but several meet all the requirements of the State Board excepting the number of pupils in attendance.

All things point to a most successful term this fall, and we hope to make advancement this year that will place our schools on an equal footing with any up-to-date schools of the State.

The 80 per cent. Act continues to stimulate interest in the country schools. In the year ending 1906, one school reached the required average; in the year ending 1907, two schools received State Aid; this year the number has been increased to four. From present indications of interest felt, there will probably be many more next year.

Very respectfully yours,

H. L. MATTAIR,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Orlando, Fla., September 25, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In obedience to your request, I beg to submit the following remarks in regard to the progress of education in Orange County during the two scholastic years ending June 30th, 1908:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

We have two Senior High schools and one Junior. The work done in these schools is of a very high order, owing largely to the very superior training easily obtained in our State school for training teachers, and similar schools in neighboring States, of which our teachers take advantage.

TEACHERS.

We have been enabled to pay our teachers somewhat larger salaries than heretofore, but not near as large as they deserve. Our endeavor has been to offer such pecuniary inducement to our best teachers as will keep them with us; but still we lose yearly good teachers because other employments offer better wages. For instance, we give on an average \$500.00 per term of eight months to our assistant teachers in our High schools, while many of their old schoolmates are earning \$750 to \$850 in office work.

This fact has its weight in choosing an employment. Recently while visiting a county in Western Florida I met a young lady who had attended one of our High schools, but was employed then in a telegraph office, was earning \$750 a year, while several of her classmates of the same age were teaching in Orange and adjoining counties with salaries from \$250 to \$300.00 per school term of six months. These things ought not so to be. There must be a remedy.

We pay a maximum tax of seven mills or 7-10ths of 1 per cent. on property valuation, which valuation is about one-third to one-half of true value, according to the custom in this State. Most men pay more for their tobacco than they pay the teacher for the education of their children. They cannot do without their tobacco, but their children can do without education. This showing is far from creditable.

STATE AID.

State aid to schools making 80 per cent average has failed to show up this bi-ennium. Our Board advanced to the teachers the two months' pay promised by the State the first year, but advised them that they could not do so again; consequently few applications were made, and so far those few have again been dishonored.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

We have seventeen Special Tax districts and three other

districts have voted on the subject, but the votes have not yet been canvassed. We cannot speak too highly of the good work done by these Special Tax districts. They have built new school houses and repaired and greatly improved old ones. They have supplemented the salaries of teachers, lengthened the term, and supplied books to those not able to purchase them.

Very respectfully,

W. B. LYNCH,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

Kissimmee City, Fla., October 17, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—Yours in regard to the schools of this county received, and should have been answered sooner, but on account of the loss of our High school building, I have been so very busy that I overlooked same.

The schools of this county are in a very prosperous condition and we are now building a handsome three-story brick building for the use of the Kissimmee High school. This building when completed will be one of the finest in the State and will be a credit to the county.

Our Special Tax districts are also in good shape, and in fact, all of the schools of the county are doing good work and the attendance is better than in former years.

Our school funds are all in good shape, and the teachers of this county experience no trouble in getting their warrants cashed.

I sincerely hope the schools throughout the State will make this one of our most prosperous years.

Yours very truly,

W. J. SEARS,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

PASCO COUNTY.

Dade City, Fla., September 14, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—The thirty-four schools of Pasco County received the last two years for teaching services \$26,043.25, and \$3,023.23 for new buildings. The schools are in good condition, taught by a good grade of teachers.

The Dade City High school has a splendid new building in addition to the six large, well-lighted rooms previously reported. The faculty consists of a principal and seven assistants. The school is doing good work.

The Trilby Junior High school has a nice building of three rooms, and a campus of five acres.

The San Antonio Graded school has an acre campus and two recitation rooms.

Blanton, Bailey, Pasco, Union, Hudson, and Fivay, each has two recitation rooms and one acre or more campus.

Slaughter, Withlacoochee, Summer, Ellerslie, Richland, Childer, Independence, Darby, Clay Sink, Wesley, Matchett, Ehren, Prospect, and Greer each has one recitation room.

Richland, Summer, Wesley, Slaughter, Hudson and Hancock had one month extension based on property valuation the past year.

Ellerslie, Childers, Prospect, Union, Independence, Matchett, Darby, Greer, Blanton, Emmans, Withlacoochee and Lake Buddie schools were extended under the 80 per cent Act, and had eight months' good school work. All schools in the county have Special Tax funds except Hancock. There are five colored schools in the county; they are in session four months per year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BARNES,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

POLK COUNTY.

Bartow, Fla., September 20, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—Complying with your directions of recent date, I beg to give you the summary of the condition of the schools of the county, and some observations of the educational interest as you direct.

SCHOOLS.

For each of the two years just passed we have maintained seventy-two white and ten colored schools. Of the white schools, three are Senior High schools, four Junior High schools, and four Rural Graded schools. There are two of the colored ranked as Junior High schools.

BUILDINGS.

In addition to the two brick buildings at Bartow and Lakeland, there is now in course of erection a third High school building at Fort Meade, at an estimated cost of \$10,500. Of the Junior High school buildings, we are now building at Mulberry one at a cost of \$10,000, and have just completed one at Griffin at a cost of \$1,800. With the completion of these and those already built, there will be an outlay for buildings alone during the two years of \$35,000, giving us a class of buildings equal to any in the State—a credit to the interest and enterprise of our people. These buildings are all supplied with first-class furniture. The Senior High schools are supplied with complete laboratories for the work required by the Uniform Course of Study.

There has been a marked interest in our rural districts in all matters relating to the school interest, and as a result there have been built very substantial buildings in many localities.

FINANCES.

There is at this time unpaid warrants in the sum of \$1,500.

This indebtedness has arisen from the expenditures above enumerated. While these expenditures have been made, yet the schools have not suffered thereby. Teachers receive salaries equal to any paid in any county.

Our schools have been much affected by the failure to receive our proportion under the 80 per cent. Act. No teacher is now willing to undertake the risk, hence, our present term will be much shortened.

The one very important action of boards of Special district trustees in requiring all teachers to hold First Grade Certificates, where any question arises as to the necessity, has given us a corps of teachers of whom the county is proud. In fact, there is no county where the great body of teachers are prompted by such a high professional spirit.

Our tax values are increasing so rapidly that we will soon be prepared to liquidate our indebtedness and meet any improvements without creating any embarrassment.

There should be some legislation in the matter of authorizing Special Tax districts to raise funds for building purposes. With this and some other minor subjects, there is no necessity for any changes. Respectfully submitted,

S. S. NIBLACK,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Palatka, Fla., September 30, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report of the Putnam County schools for the two years ending June 30th, 1908.

BUILDINGS.

During the two years past we have erected seven new school buildings, replacing the old ones at the following places:

Orange Mills, Bannerville, Springside, Rice Creek, Rodman, Peniel, Bostwick, and San Mateo; the five first mentioned have one room, while the others have two. All are neatly furnished and are very comfortable houses. Four of them are furnished with single patent desks and Hyloplate blackboards. The people of our county are very much interested in the cause of education and have assisted us materially in the work of erecting and repairing our school buildings. Beside the building of new houses we have expended quite a sum in repairs and additions to our old houses, consequently the school buildings of Putnam County are in very good repair and are comfortable.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

There are two High schools in this county; the Palatka High school and the Crescent City Junior High school. Both these schools are well organized, and having been taught by an excellent corps of teachers, much good work has been accomplished. The Crescent City school, while only established as a Junior High school, taught three years of High school studies last term. We are confident that these schools will measure up to the standard set for High schools.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

In our rural schools we cannot report advancement. We are paying our teachers better salaries, and as a rule, we are getting a better class of instructors, therefore, it naturally follows that we get better results.

Wherever it has been practicable to do so, we have consolidated our smaller schools, and by so doing conditions have been made better. I know of no better method of improving and arousing an interest in our rural schools than by consolidation. Naturally we meet with some opposition where people prefer to keep their children in a small school at their door to having them hauled a few miles where they can enjoy the advantages to be derived from the consolidation of two or

more schools. However, in every case where we have succeeded in consolidating, we have been able to give better educational advantages, and the change has been satisfactory to the majority concerned.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

We have only eight Special Tax districts, three of which have been established during the past two years. In various ways we have endeavored to show to our people the advantages of these districts, but they have been slow to appreciate them, consequently we have not made any great progress along this line. Wherever we have succeeded in establishing a district, however, the people have been pleased and have expressed no desire to have it discontinued.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the scholastic year our report showed a net balance of \$5,501.21. We pay our teachers' salaries and all bills promptly on the first of each month. Our cash balance has been increased a little for several years, and at the same time many needed improvements have been made. It has been our policy to keep out of debt.

Respectfully submitted,

L. K. TUCKER,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

ST. JOHNS COUNTY.

St. Augustine, Fla., October 17, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I submit herewith report of public school work in St. Johns County for the two years ending June 30th, 1908:

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The St. Augustine High and Graded school is still occupying its old thirteen-room frame building, but we hope that we are spending our last year in these pent-up quarters. All preliminary arrangements have been made for the construction of a forty-room brick High and Graded school house, to cost about \$60,000.00. Orders are now being placed for material, and we hope to occupy this building next year.

Four new rural school buildings have been erected within the past two years, at a cost of \$700.00. In this county there are thirty-three public school buildings, containing fifty-two rooms. Eight of these buildings, and thirteen rooms, are occupied by negroes. Forty-five of our school rooms are provided with patent desks, and seven with comfortable home-made desks.

SCHOOLS.

St. Johns County has one Senior High and Graded school, with twelve grades, fourteen teachers, and an enrollment of four hundred pupils. The building has fourteen rooms, and is equipped with three hundred and twenty square yards of blackboard, four hundred and sixty-seven patent desks, globes, maps, charts, and a complete Crowell System of physical and chemical apparatus.

We have two Junior High schools; one in St. Augustine with seven teachers and two hundred and fifty enrollment, and one at Hastings with four teachers and one hundred and twenty-five pupils enrolled.

We have one Rural Graded school at New Augustine with three teachers, and an enrollment of one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

SCHOOLS EXTENDED UNDER THE 80% ACT.

Four schools have been extended under this Act, making the terms eight months instead of six. I regard the enactment of this law a wise move on the part of our Legislature. It has a tendency to stimulate all schools—not receiving State

aid from any other source—to better attendance, with the hope of making 80 per cent. and getting the two months' extension, and though they fail to make the required percentage, they get the benefit of that improved attendance necessitated by the effort.

STATE AID BASED ON PROPERTY VALUATION.

Under the above we received last year \$524.00. This amount aided very materially in extending the term of those schools failing to receive other State aid.

REQUIRING PRINCIPALS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS TO HOLD STATE CERTIFICATES.

I heartily approve of the action of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in enforcing the regulation of the State Board of Education, requiring Principals of Senior High schools to be holders of State Certificates. This regulation, however, has had no effect upon our High school, as it has been under the successful management of the same principal ever since the year 1902, and when this regulation was enforced, he had no difficulty in procuring a State Certificate with a grade of over 98 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of St. Johns County's school fund is good. At the close of the last fiscal year my annual report showed a net cash balance of \$8,000.00, and at the close of the year previous the balance was \$5,000.00. Our school warrants are always cashed at face value. Our school levy has been five mills until the change in the Constitution making the maximum limit seven mills, since when the levy has been six mills.

This year, with the construction of a new High school building in view, we asked for, and were granted, a levy of seven mills.

Yours very truly,
W. S. M. PINKHAM,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY.

Fort Pierce, Fla., September 28, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I will endeavor to report the progress of school matters in St. Lucie County for the past two years. We started school matters in this county with a considerable debt July 1, 1905, and have been unable to shake free from it owing to the unwillingness of the people to increase the taxation. My predecessor, myself, and the Board have urged a special raise, and this year we hope provision will be made to wipe off our debt which has now reached the sum of about \$5,000.00. We have not hesitated to keep even with our necessities in the matter of school buildings, and during the last two years new buildings for school purposes have been erected at Quay, Vero, Gifford, Fort Pierce and Eden, and we are now building to meet the needs of the Tantie settlement on the shore of far-off Okechobee, where a splendid section of our county is now developing. We are providing for a school of forty, or over, at that place, where so recently there was not even a spot on the map.

I have always strongly urged the advantages of consolidated schools, and with improving road facilities we hope soon to establish a chain of Rural Graded schools along the front or Indian River section of the county, which will entirely wipe out the old-style country schools, endeavoring to reach eight grades. The past season we have had a very successful school with an enrollment of fifty pupils, located on an island in Indian River Narrows. The pupils attending this school were collected by two launches from a radius of some four or five miles, and returned to their homes in safety and comfort each day of the term. This somewhat unique method of centralizing has proved very satisfactory to a peculiarly situated section. At Fort Pierce we are developing a fine school. Last year we had six teachers and an attendance of two hundred and twenty-five pupils. This term has opened with two hun-

dred forty-three pupils and eight teachers. The school conditions obtaining here have always been rather peculiar in the matter of our higher grades. A new and growing place with a considerable portion of the population railroad employees, attendance during successive terms has presented a feature of constant change, working very discouragingly in the matter of building up the higher grades. At present, however, the prospects are brighter than ever before, and we are now working with a strong ninth and tenth which promises well towards a Senior High school for next term.

Our country schools last year did very well in the matter of earning the 80 per cent. aid, five of them having been successful. In a community where so much ignorance exists among the parents, as I regret to say we have here, it is most difficult to create an interest in school matters. They will not realize that they owe a duty to their children far beyond small matters of personal convenience, and on the most trifling pretexts keep the little ones away from the excellent opportunities that are offered them. A Canadian by birth and education, accustomed all my life to compulsory education, this is a most discouraging feature to me, and I feel that we would be doing our duty much better in our capacity as educators if we had this feature in force in this State in its broadest form. I have in my mind at present thirty or forty children in this small town of 1,200 inhabitants who should be at school, but are kept out on some trifling excuse. We need the Truant Officer.

We pay our teachers well. Salaries range from a single instance from \$35.00 to \$100.00 per month, the majority being \$50.00 or better.

Our terms range from eight months for the larger schools to four for the smaller ones, the majority being six months.

In the matter of seating and apparatus we are well in line. Almost all our desks are single patent, and the blackboards Hyloplate.

Being among the "also rans" and going down and out of school matters on January 1st, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me to leave the school affairs of the county in excel-

lent running shape. Our schools are all supplied with competent and earnest teachers and a prosperous term is assured. I trust our new County Superintendent will prosper in this direction. The work has been a labor of love with me, and in spite of its numerous and soul-trying difficulties, I have enjoyed my term of office.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. NESBITT,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

SANTA ROSA COUNTY.

Milton, Fla., October 15th, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request for public school data from Santa Rosa County for your bi-ennial report, I beg to thank you for the privilege and to embrace the opportunity of saying something of the growth and progress of the educational department. The reports of the State Superintendent for previous years will give facts and figures for all who may wish to compare statistics from the beginning of my administration in 1893 to January, 1909, the expiration of my tenure of this office, or trust reposed in me for four successive terms of four years each.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

While I realize that numbers of schools are not paramount in educational matters, I may be pardoned for saying that Santa Rosa is a very large county; it comprises more than fifty townships, or exceeding eighteen hundred square miles of territory, much of which is being settled and developed. I have endeavored to consolidate where practicable, and have discouraged the division of schools for strong reasons well known to all who have considered the education of rural youth.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
Number of schools 1893-4.....	55	11	66
Number of schools 1906-7.....	76	10	86
Number of schools 1907-8.....	84	10	94

ENROLLMENT.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
For year 1906-7.....	1,962	525	2,487
For year 1907-8.....	2,441	512	2,953

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

	White.	Negro.	Total.
For year 1906-7.....	1,334	376	1,710
For year 1907-8.....	1,698	379	2,077

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Prior to 1893 there was not a single public school building owned and controlled by the Board of Public Instruction in Santa Rosa County, whereas in October, 1908, there are seventy-four school houses, the property of the county, ranging from the one-room rural house amply large to accommodate all the youth of its district to the nine-room County High school building with library and auditorium for whites, and two negro school houses, and in addition to these about eight school houses for whites and one for negroes are contemplated for erection before January 1st, 1909; some of them are now being built and others have materials on the ground. Some of our buildings are painted and arrangements or propositions for the painting of all others have been made, and it is hoped that these plans will be consummated before January 1st. All school houses are supplied with patent desks, blackboards, charts, dictionaries, maps, etc., and quite a number with encyclopædias; libraries, or a nucleus for a library, have been established in many instances. Neither pains nor money have been spared to furnish every school with a good supply

of pure water, ample ventilation and the best of sanitation. Civic pride, very much encouraged by the Board of Public Instruction, is evident in some districts whose school premises are being inclosed, trees planted, flowers and shrubs set, thus making the school grounds beautiful and school more attractive.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

From the annual report of the educational department of this county for scholastic year ending June, 1893, it will be seen there was a considerable deficit; up to that time, and for some years before, school warrants were almost invariably traded at mercantile establishments or discounted at from five per cent. to twenty per cent. for merchandise or cash; a reference to condition of finances for school year ending June 30th, 1908, reveals a cash balance in treasury of sixty-five dollars and eighty-five cents and an uncollected balance due the fund amounting to eight hundred sixty-one dollars and sixty-four cents after paying all outstanding indebtedness. Such a condition appears flattering or healthy, considering the constant demand for new buildings, furniture, other needs and the increased cost of materials, labor and equipment after maintaining more schools than were ever taught since public schools were established in the county.

Last year during the financial panic the bank with which the county Board of Public Instruction had arranged to pay school warrants at face value failed to comply with contract and funds were borrowed, most largely from depositors, and all warrants were paid one hundred cents on the dollar. Any Board of Public Instruction whose accounts are solvent will not experience any trouble in obtaining funds or negotiating loans with which to meet obligations. Right here, gentlemen of the State Board of Education, members of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, and members of the Legislatures of 1905 and 1907, I want to say a great and gross injustice has been done the County Superintendents, members of County Boards of Public Instruction and teachers, as well as to many youth of the several counties of the

State of Florida. The Legislature enacted bills providing for the payment of certain sums, respectively, to certain schools designated as Senior High schools, Junior High schools and Rural Graded schools; also, certain sums to schools that made an average attendance of eighty per centum of their enrollment, and also provided for an extension of term of one month for certain other schools. The State Board of Education granted, so far as this county is concerned, our applications—with but few exceptions—and today the State owes us about sixteen hundred dollars for year 1906-7, about twenty-five hundred dollars for year 1907-8 for the two months' extension, all for 1907-8 on the one-month extension, and has only prorated the High school funds in part, still indebted from that source to some extent. The County Board of Public Instruction, relying on the promises of the State Board of Education and acting on the advice of State officials, borrowed the funds with which to pay the State's indebtedness to Santa Rosa County for year ending June 30th, 1906, and this money is still being carried by the local board which is paying eight per cent. interest. The extension of terms, etc., for year 1907-8 still remains unpaid—the salaries of the teachers for that year—some of these teachers are widows with dependent families and all of them poor; they write me almost daily when the State will pay them. Some schools whose extended terms were not taught in 1907-8, but extended through courtesy of State Superintendent to be taught in 1908-9, cannot be supplied for extended terms because teachers have no confidence in the credit of the State or the obligations of the State to its youth and payment for their instruction. O tempora, O mores.

TEACHERS.

While our teaching force is fairly good—in many instances quite strong—it could be improved. That there is a demand for more teachers and better teachers will not be disputed; the problem demanding solution is how can we get them. Teachers must invest some capital in education and prepara-

tion for work, and time is also a factor; after qualifying as prescribed by law—and otherwise in many cases—the great majority at best secure an assignment to two schools of four or five months' terms each, at a salary per annum, as you have truly said in one of your Bi-ennial Reports, which is but a few cents more than the annual hire of a State convict. Some school patrons complain of the poor qualifications of some teachers; complain after begging and insisting that a teacher of some kind be sent them, and school officials are censured when unquestionably the fathers and mothers of the youth of the country and the politicians of the land also, assembled in mass meeting, should be required to hear these complaints and bear or receive the censure. No teacher can work for the average annual salary received, pay expenses of living and necessary cost of professional advancement or progress and continue to be a teacher for life. Almost any intelligent young man or woman who has obtained a creditable second grade or a passable first grade certificate is offered a position for the entire year at a greater salary per month than can be had for teaching, and most of them do the sensible thing—accept—just what we would do under similar circumstances or conditions. I might say more on this subject, but will not do so; facts are presented for consideration of all interested and I trust that those not interested will become interested. This is a matter of vital importance to all who have good citizenship at heart.

EXAMINATION LAWS.

I believe that special examinations should be continued. I recognize the fact that the law providing for special examinations is abused, but not more so than the law authorizing Uniform State Examinations. The special examination has enabled Santa Rosa County to secure many good teachers, whereas, if there were no such law, many of our schools would not have been taught. In connection with this matter I ask indulgence to say that only one person whom I have qualified to teach in special examination has failed to qualify in a regular examination, and this person failed to make a certificate within three per cent. of requirement of law.

I believe that examinations to a large extent should be oral; such an examination would, in part, very largely assist in determining the capabilities of teachers. At present all candidates for certificates are required to qualify or fail on the same questions on nine subjects, and the applicants for first grade certificates are to take three additional subjects. This does not appear to be fair; quite a distinction between grades of certificates is made both by school officials and the patrons of many of the most isolated districts. It appears that it would be fairer to those already teaching and to those who desire to become teachers to have separate questions for all grades of certificates, especially providing that applicants for first grades shall have questions different from applicants for second and third grade certificates. Many will not attend nor attempt to qualify in examinations today because in a great majority of subjects the same questions are given all examinees. I believe in a high standard, but the present system appears to debar many who might become useful teachers.

TAXATION.

Santa Rosa County, alone and unaided, tested the law providing for county school levy last year. The Board of Public Instruction asked for a levy of seven mills and this levy was denied by our Board of County Commissioners; an alternative writ of mandamus was sued out in Circuit Court by Board of Public Instruction, and as a result a peremptory writ was issued; the Board of County Commissioners appealed to Supreme Court and this court sustained the Circuit Court. Any County Board of Public Instruction can now get the limit of levy for school purposes.

A better assessment and collection of poll taxes should be made. Many polls are each year not assessed, and in election years more polls than are assessed are collected, or rather paid by voters than are assessed, and some polls, quite a number, which are assessed, are not collected. I am candid to say that if all persons due poll taxes were assessed and those poll taxes collected, that the county levy for school purposes could be

reduced about one mill; otherwise the children would have the benefit of six months' term instead of five months in all schools except the County High school and others receiving special funds, or funds in addition to the county appropriations.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study as outlined is rather heavy, not only for the lower grades, but for the higher grades also; the common schools are not maintained for the purpose of preparing students for Yale, Harvard or Princeton, but for preparing youth, the masses of the youth, to meet the responsibilities of after life. It would be much better, in my humble opinion, to cut out or eliminate some subjects to be taught and shorten the course or extent of others and substitute therefor domestic science, the elements of agriculture and kindred subjects and have our youth in public schools acquire knowledge that will enable them to meet in a practical way the daily problems with which they may be confronted. Many rural schools enjoying a term of eight months could have one or more acres on which diversified crops might be grown, experiments made, arboriculture studied, and much practical information gained. A great majority of rural youth only ask for opportunity and the State, their parent, should give them opportunity. Give us better common schools, a County High school and one University open to both sexes; co-education properly conducted will produce emulation and curtail expenditures for State Institutions and save money for our rural schools, which are the feeders of High schools and Universities.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

Amend the present school law to make examinations oral to some extent; require an examination of teachers on the subjects of domestic science, the elements of agriculture and political economy; to what extent these examinations should extend I leave to the discretion of the State Superintendent and those who will occupy official positions. I would

respectfully urge that the examinations on these subjects at first be moderate and the subjects be gradually introduced as texts in our public schools.

There should be a better assessment and collections of poll taxes; some law, if the present one is inadequate, should be enacted to get better results than are now had. An increased millage for county school purposes will inevitably come—that is to say the Constitution will be amended so as to permit more than a seven-mill levy for local purposes, and last but not least, the next Legislative body of the State should make an appropriation to meet salaries due teachers under Acts of 1905 and of 1907, provided these salaries are not paid by State before the next legislative session.

SOME DEDUCTIONS.

Comparisons will show that Santa Rosa County has made progress in numbers of schools, the acquisition of lots, the erection of buildings, equipment, apparatus, furniture, libraries, reference books, etc., yet I realize that much is yet to be done, but believe that the foundations have been laid for a good public school system.

Comparisons will also show that in 1907-8 there were enrolled in the public schools of the county four hundred seventy-nine more youth in our white schools than were enrolled the previous year, and that there was a proportionate increase in the average attendance; more schools last year made an average attendance of more than eighty per centum of their enrollment than ever before in the history of the county; all these facts give evidence of an increased interest in educational matters.

As above stated, there is a very marked increase in the enrollment and attendance of white youth, on the other hand, there is a noticeable decrease in the enrollment of the negro youth. There are fewer negro children enrolled in our public schools now than were enrolled fifteen years ago, yet the negro population of the county today is not less than five times what it was ten years since. Apparently in this county and in this section of Florida the negro population is decreasing.

Practically all the youth of this race attend our public schools. The next invitation to Booker T. Washington should not be to address County Superintendents of Public Instruction on how to educate the Senegambian, but to have Washington talk to his race in some appropriate place on philoprogenitiveness of his race. Our increased negro population has not come to us as have Broward's or Roosevelt's descendants to the paternal homes. If all other sections of Florida and our Southland have the same conditions of race decrease we have, there will be at some future day no necessity for the colonization of the negro, and exaggerated reports of lynchings will appear only in old files of Northern papers.

Santa Rosa, joined by other counties of this section, is now trying to have State pay what it has promised teachers, and it is devoutly hoped that, if necessary to go that far, the highest courts will sustain this just and righteous contention. I believe that the State should have an institution of learning of the highest possible order for those who have completed high school courses, but it is sad to contemplate the expenditure of more than forty thousand dollars on a State College for Women, thousands for incidental purposes alone on an institution for young men, not mentioning the thousands of dollars paid for furniture for the Governor's mansion, hundreds of dollars for electric wiring and nearly as much for screen doors and windows and the poor teachers of rural schools going unpaid. A common school education comes before collegiate and university courses of instruction. The principle of the greatest good to the greatest number should prevail in educational as well as in other matters of public concern. I insist that the State of Florida should pay for the instruction of thousands of children in our common schools before building, equipping and maintaining two institutions, matriculating no students from some counties, a few from others and having quite a large enrollment from counties in which these institutions are located.

I believe that all of our educational institutions should be free from political environments; we have sufficiently suffered from these abuses; in many instances in the past it is an indis-

putable fact, appointments to chairs in some of our State schools were made for selfish motives and personal or political aggrandizement. Conditions are improving and I am glad to note them. If the proposed amendment to our Constitution for a levy of a one-mill tax for the educational institutions of the State fails, I will not be surprised. The masses have proven in past elections that they are, for the most part, opposed to constitutional amendments, and when the State fails to pay the teachers of the common schools, many who are favorably inclined to State schools will not support the amendment next November. The defeat of the amendment will prove a blow to our higher educational institutions and at the same time a rebuke to some persons vested with power to prolong the term and otherwise elevate the standard of the common schools.

IN CONCLUSION

I desire to thank the present Honorable State Superintendent, and his predecessor also, for the many encouragements and co-operation in my humble efforts to do what I thought best for the great cause of education; I feel grateful not only to you but to the intelligent members of the School Boards with whom it has been a genuine pleasure to have been associated; I am indebted to many interested fathers and mothers who have nobly stood by me in my labors; I feel that after I vacate this office I shall still be a co-laborer with many loyal teachers without whom but little would have been accomplished; and to the youth of my county—I scarcely know what to say—were I called upon to speak now I could say nothing, but here I write with eye bedimmed with tears—God bless you all, and may you, each of you be liberally educated, become useful men and women and exert an influence for good that may be felt for many generations.

Very truly yours,
E. L. McDANIEL,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

SUMTER COUNTY.

Sumterville, Fla., September 21, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I submit this, my report of the condition of the public schools in Sumter County.

BUILDINGS.

During the past two years we have completed a two-story concrete building at Bushnell, at a cost of more than \$5000.00. This building has been well furnished throughout.

The five-room school building at Linden has been completed and nicely painted.

The two-thousand-dollar building at Oxford has just received a new coat of paint.

Four new schools have been established and buildings nicely furnished.

The above buildings, together with repairs, have cost \$1,000.00.

As a rule, the Board furnishes all material for the building of school houses, while patrons do the work.

This applies to small schools. In better buildings the Board has given one-third of the entire cost.

FINANCIAL.

Our finances are in good shape. All school warrants are cashed anywhere at par.

Our Board has arranged with our county bank to cash all school warrants whether we have funds or not, the bank charging $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on daily balances, which usually amounts to about \$150.00 per year.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

We have eight Special Tax Districts, all of which have

given satisfaction. We receive from these districts annually about \$3,000.00, which goes to supplement the salaries of our teachers in our largest schools, and to assist in building school houses and meeting incidentals of schools, etc.

They have been of considerable help in furthering educational interest in this county. This fund has enabled us to procure the services of better teachers. Where Special Tax districts have been established we not only have better teachers but longer terms.

TEACHERS.

The character and qualifications of our teachers are gradually improving. We persistently encourage the true teacher; we continue to reject the teachers (who know much) but teach little.

There is a growing demand in this county for better teachers. Teachers of little experience and low grade certificates are not much sought after. Graduates of Normal schools are in great demand. Many communities supplement the salary of the best teachers.

GRADING COMMITTEES.

I do not favor our present system of grading. In my county, there are times when it is very hard to secure the services of teachers, whose qualifications are in keeping with the requirements of the letter of the law. I do not believe in placing teachers on that committee who have prepared teachers for the examination.

I favor a State Grading Committee. This would give uniformity to the grading, which is impossible under the present system.

No change, however, is necessary if the law regulating examinations were strictly carried out. As it is, a second grade certificate in one county is often equivalent to a first grade in another county.

CONSOLIDATION.

This is the only solution of the problem of educating the children in rural districts. Good graded schools further apart should take the place of the little neighborhood schools. This, of course, would necessitate pupils walking much further to schools, but would more than compensate for this, by their rapid advancement under better facilities made possible by such concentration.

Most attempts, however, in this direction are met by the most stubborn resistance of short-sighted parents who study their children's present convenience rather than their permanent improvement.

TRANSPORTATION.

We have made only the initial step in transporting pupils. In some cases we have furnished transportation to other schools rather than to establish new schools. I believe at no distant day our people will favor such.

STATE AID—80% ACT.

This aid has enabled us to lengthen term of many of our schools to seven months and has done a great deal to encourage attendance; but, since the State has failed to pay its obligations the law is fast meeting with disfavor. In the future it will not be regarded in our county except at the teachers' responsibility. If such State aid had been paid at proper time as the law does imply, the same would have done more in the way of stimulating educational interest than any other aid yet advanced.

We hope the next Legislature will take such action in the matter as may seem best that will bring about immediate settlement on the part of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. JONES,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

SUWANNEE COUNTY.

Live Oak, Fla., November 10, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request for a special report of the schools of Suwannee County I have the honor to submit the following:

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Eight years ago when we took hold of the educational system of Suwannee County, there were but few comfortable school buildings in the county. About the first thing that I resolved to accomplish during my term of office, was to erect better school buildings in the entire county, and to make them comfortable by seating them with patent desks. We had not built more than two or three nice school houses before I saw that the demand for them would be so great, and the Board with limited capital, that there was but one of two things to do; neither of which would prove satisfactory. First, we could build only a very limited number of houses and furnish them each year, which would take so long to get the entire county supplied that the demand would be so great that we could not very well stand the pressure which would be brought to bear by the citizens. However, this plan, in my judgment, would have ultimately proven the better plan, as by so doing we would have paid for the work as it was done and no debt would have been made.

The second way was to adhere to the increased demands for better school buildings, better teachers, better furnished buildings, etc. And to do this meant an expenditure of more money than could be raised with a low tax valuation on property, and only a five-mill school levy could be made to meet those demands. As the demand for improved school conditions was so great, we yielded and borrowed money and began the greatest reform ever known in the history of Suwannee County. New school buildings have been erected all

over the county. At very nearly every school site there has been a new school house built. Between fifty and sixty new school buildings have been constructed during my eight-year term of office. Many of these new houses have been ceiled and painted, seated with patent desks, and furnished with Hyloplate blackboards, and heaters.

RESULT FROM THESE IMPROVEMENTS.

The results derived from this improved condition of school houses have been far-reaching. There is a growing educational spirit in the county; the people seem to have awakened to a sense of the great responsibility devolving upon them as parents and their duty in educating their children. Hence they are taking more interest in schools and are lending their assistance to us in every way possible. Recently the Board purchased a carload of patent desks. We had only to notify the patrons of the various schools that the desks were received and ready for distribution, and we had more people in town with wagons than were needed to haul them out. The patrons then turned out and put the seats up. This shows how the patrons of the schools of Suwannee County take hold to improve their schools.

With the taxes received up to date on 1907, we have outstanding school-warrants of 1906-1907 amounting to only \$5,114.29 against the general school fund. Of course, this does not include warrants issued on this scholastic year which have been provided for in the budget of 1908.

SCHOOLS.

The schools have been well attended. Many of them made the required 80 per cent. average which entitles them to receive State aid. However, there has been some disappointment on account of the State's not being able to pay those obligations when the conditions have been fully met by the schools. The Board of Public Instruction and teachers feel that they can hardly afford to wait so long before receiving

the money from the State. Until that feeling of distrust, or a lack of confidence has been overcome we cannot hope to get the best results. We hope the next State Legislature will make adequate provision by which all of the State's obligations to the school system can be promptly met. We feel sure that the State will look into this matter carefully, realizing as it does, that it must look to its public school system in the State for a large number of its leading citizens in the future.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL.

We have only one Senior High school. This school has grown quite rapidly. Eight years ago when I took hold of the work there were only five teachers and an enrollment of less than 200 pupils. Now we enroll more than 500 and have thirteen teachers. The present principal has been with us about ten years, and has done much to improve the school conditions. He has very greatly endeared himself to the town by his able management of the school.

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Eight years ago, in 1900, when I took charge of the school affairs in Suwannee County, the total valuation of all school property was estimated at \$17,860. At the close of my second administration in 1908, the estimated value of all school property is \$56,021.00. The value placed on the property eight years ago was a fair valuation, and the values placed on the property now are very reasonable. In fact, in many instances I believe the values are too small. But admitting that the values of each are correct, then by subtracting the valuation of all school property in 1900 from its value in 1908, we have a difference of \$37,161 increase in eight years. This is an increase annually of \$4,645.

Eight years ago there were only two painted school houses in the county, now there are fifty. Eight years ago there were only three white school buildings partly seated with patent school desks, now there are thirty-eight. Eight years ago

there were only 174 patent school desks in the county, now there are 1,401 patent school desks in the county.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

At the close of the scholastic year, June 30, 1908, there were outstanding school warrants against the general school fund amounting to \$15,244.99, but since then the taxes collected on 1907 have reduced this amount to \$5,114.29. As previously stated, this amount does not include school warrants issued since July, 1908, which have been provided for by a tax levy for 1908. Neither does this include some small indebtedness carried over by the several Special Tax school districts.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Eight years ago the teachers of the county were paid on grade of certificate as follows: a teacher holding a third grade certificate received a monthly salary of \$20.00, and a second grade a monthly salary of \$25.00; a first grade a monthly salary of \$35.00. Now teachers are not paid according to grade of certificate, but rather according to their real worth. No inexperienced white teacher receives less than \$30.00 per month, and experienced white teachers receive from \$35.00 to \$60.00 per month in the rural schools. The colored teachers receive from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per month. Eight years ago school warrants were at a discount of not less than 5 per cent., while many teachers had to pay more. For the past six years all school warrants have been paid promptly at face value, which has been a great saving to the teachers of the county. This has been done by the Board of Public Instruction's arranging with the First National Bank and the Citizens Bank of Live Oak to cash the warrants at face value when presented and the Board issuing an interest warrant in favor of the bank to pay same.

TEACHERS OF THE COUNTY.

The teachers of the county have been loyal to the administration, and have done all in their power to carry out all rules and regulations of the Board of Public Instruction. Very nearly all of my teachers have either a college diploma or have attended summer training schools. Hence we believe the teachers of the county will compare favorably with the teachers of other sections of the State.

CONCLUSION.

While much good has been accomplished during my two administrations, yet there lies out before the incoming administration much more that should be done, viz.: To finish building and seating new houses already constructed, furnishing the buildings with teacher's desks, where they have not already been furnished, putting in additional maps, reading charts, globes, and when that is done, a good working library, with books suitable for each grade of pupils in the school, with a nice bookcase and a register to keep a record of all books in the library.

COURSE OF STUDY.

A carefully prepared course of study with suggestions suitable for each grade of pupils has just been prepared and will add greatly to the systematic work of the teachers another year. It has been my aim to do this for some time, but pressure along other lines has prevented me from preparing this much-needed guide for teachers.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. WOOD,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Perry, Fla., Sept. 25, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—I hereby submit a report of educational progress in Taylor County for the past two years, with a retrospective glance at former conditions.

The historian may truly say "We are heirs of the past". In giving a brief account of what has been accomplished in the educational work of Taylor County for the past two years, we will not forget that we are, to a great extent, indebted to those who have preceded us, their work helping to make our own accomplishments possible.

Only about twenty years ago we should have found the schools of our county in a very backward state, indeed. School houses were roughly built of logs; seats were very often backless benches; such desks as could be found were made of planks, or perhaps of white pine boxes; charts, globes and maps were conspicuous by their absence; and it is quite likely that there were more schools without blackboards than that had them. This condition is not an overdrawn picture, but gives things about as they existed. Much property which we now have on the tax books was not then assessed. The amount of school taxes collected would now be considered small. These things being true, it is not surprising to find the state of things above mentioned.

The teachers of those times often knew but little themselves, and necessarily did poor work. There were some exceptions, however, even at this time, and good teachers were to be found. The Uniform Examinations have done much to improve the scholarship of teachers. Soon improvement began along other lines, and while we may have made occasional halts, the trend has been forward since the establishment of this system.

In taking this backward glance let it not be understood that we are criticising the educational leaders of the period under consideration. As we said in the beginning, what they

did has to a great extent made the advancement of the past few years possible. We must remember that they had many obstacles to overcome.

At the beginning of the administration previous to mine, things were in much better shape, yet we were still backward in many things. More than half of the school houses were still log structures, furniture was some better, but there were not more than forty or fifty patent school desks in the county, and these were in the school building at Perry. There was still a pretty general absence of school apparatus. Salaries ran from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per month with the exception of our school that paid \$50.00 per month.

The improvements during this administration may be summed up as follows: the building of a few frame school houses, one costing over \$3,000; the purchase of a number of school desks and some school furniture; an increase in teachers' salaries; the establishment of one Special Tax district; and a considerable improvement in the quality of work done by teachers.

Nearly four years ago my administration began. Since that time I have made an earnest endeavor to improve the educational work of our county. I am glad to be able to state that as a general rule, I have had the hearty co-operation of the School Board. The table given below will tell more eloquently than words what has been accomplished. The reader will note that a great part of this advancement has been made during the past two years.

	1904.	1906.	1908.
Number patent desks.	120	420	1020
Number outline maps.	..	..	30
Number charts	15	15	27
Number globes .....	..	..	25
Value school property.	\$6,500	\$13,000	\$16,000
Salaries of teachers....	\$25to\$40	\$35to\$55	\$35to\$60
	(One school paid \$80)	(Co. High school \$75)	(High schools \$75to\$125)

	1904.	1906.	1908.
Average length of term in days.....	80	..	102
No. Special Tax districts.....	1	4	6
No. transportation lines.....	1	3	3
No. classed as Rural Graded schools..	1	..	..
No. classed as Junior High schools..	..	..	*..

*3 last year.

The present value of school property given above would be considerably larger but for the loss of the Perry school building by fire. Another building to cost \$14,400.00 has been contracted for to replace it.

The above table shows that much money has been spent during the past two years, and the question may be asked "Has the general advancement of your school interests kept pace with the increased expenditure of money?" It would hardly be correct to say that it has from the fact that the time has been too short, and it is too early to expect to reap the harvest.

There has been advancement, however. The reader will note from the table the increase in high schools. Besides there is a general forward movement. Quite recently a Special Tax district was established in one of the backwoods sections of the county, and a high grade teacher has been secured to teach the school. Our teachers are striving more and more to increase their knowledge, and we think we may also say their professional qualifications. During the past two years quite a number of our teachers have attended training schools, and perhaps half of them read one or more school journals.

Are the people patronizing the schools as they should? No, they never will do that until a compulsory law is enacted. However, considering that the average length of our school terms has increased, and also the geographical features of our county, the attendance does not show up so bad, especially when compared with other parts of our own State. In some neighborhoods there is at times considerable water to be crossed; parts of the county are still thinly settled, making distance to go in some cases considerable. All of these things operate to keep down our average attendance.

Have you any suggestions for the improvement of conditions for effective school work? Yes. First, I should recommend a consolidation of our smaller schools. This should increase the attendance by overcoming some of the conditions mentioned above. It seems hard, too, to develop much enthusiasm in a small school on the part of either teacher or pupils. Then, too, it is not unusual even in a small backwoods school to find six or seven grades to teach. By combining four or five such schools you can readily see where two teachers could do the work and yet do it more efficiently.

Another need is school libraries. I would recommend that the School Board help schools that do something for themselves along this line, and if State aid is to be continued, let the State give each rural school as much as it expends up to a certain amount, of course, in the purchase of books for school libraries.

We need a compulsory school law. This should not be too drastic, but a compulsory law moderate ought to be enacted and enforced. I would recommend that each parent be forced to keep his children in school at least three consecutive months of each term unless prevented by sickness. There are many people who can not be made to see the need of educating their children.

The children are helpless in the matter, but as the State is interested in the development of its citizens, it should take the matter in hand and see that all get a fairly good education in the common branches at least.

Last, but not least, we need to make inducements such as will cause teachers to take up teaching as a profession, and not as a trade. In other words, teachers who will make teaching a life occupation. As long as men and women use teaching as a stepping-stone to something else, our schools will suffer thereby. I could make several suggestions on this line, such as insuring teachers a living wage, giving them vacations at certain intervals with pay, and pensioning those who have grown old in the work. I am sure that something should be done to make teaching more attractive as a profession and that our schools would be the gainers thereby.

Conditions for the future seem promising. My term will shortly be completed and I shall retire feeling that I have tried to do my duty as I saw it, and with a feeling of pardonable pride in the achievements of my administration.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. MORGAN,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

VOLUSIA COUNTY.

DeLand, Fla., September 28, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit the following bi-ennial report:

The schools in this county are better housed, better equipped, and better taught than ever before. It is our purpose to attain to the highest possible success every year and to make each succeeding year better than the last. In the past two years, our schools have made material progress in many ways.

We have thirty-five white schools in the county, and eighteen colored. The real estate of our county schools is valued at more than \$75,000 and the equipment at about \$14,000. For our white schools, the average value of each school house and lot in the county is about \$1,800. During the past two years, we have expended over \$17,000 for new buildings, additions and repairs. Every white school house in the county is painted and all but three are either ceiled or plastered. Our colored school houses are in good repair, nearly all being ceiled and painted. While the number of our schools has not increased, the enrollment has increased fully 10 per cent. and the teaching force more than 20 per cent.

During the last bi-ennium, we have expended about \$3,000 for furniture and apparatus. All of our white schools and nearly all of our colored schools are supplied with patent

desks for the pupils and office desks and chairs for the teachers. An abundance of good blackboards is provided, principally Hyloplate, although some of the best schools have slate and others composition blackboards. Last year we supplied all of our schools with "Superior Complete Charts," unabridged dictionaries, spring roller maps (in cases), and 12-inch globes. Also about \$500 worth of laboratory equipment for our High schools.

I am glad to report that the Board has been very liberal in regard to teachers' salaries. Within the last two years, the average monthly salary of our teachers has been increased over 30 per cent. The average monthly salary of our white teachers this year is about \$63.00 per month. Yet we have it distinctly understood that we do not propose to pay \$60.00 per month for \$40.00 teachers. We consider hiring cheap teachers as the poorest kind of economy.

The minimum term for white schools, in this county, is six months, and four months for colored schools. Nearly all of our white schools run eight months and many of our colored schools run six and eight months. The 80 per cent. State aid is of great assistance to us. We do not consider the required average attendance too high. If our schools really wish a longer term, very few of them have any trouble in keeping the average above the required 80 per cent., and many go above 90 per cent. We believe in doing all we can to arouse and maintain an interest in education and then in making our schools worth going to. Our average attendance will compare favorably with those States having compulsory education, and our average term is practically as long as theirs.

Volusia County has two Senior and two Junior High schools. The four schools together employ thirty-four teachers. Three of the principals hold State Certificates and the other is thoroughly qualified, but has not taught in the State the required length of time to procure one. We believe the work done in these schools will compare favorably with that of any similar schools in the State. We have uniform county examinations in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, and issue county diplomas of graduation from the Grammar

schools. The examination papers from all over the county are graded by the same committee. In this way, we try to secure approximate uniformity in the work of the various schools, and also to prevent indiscreet promotions. Pupils must have attained to a reasonable proficiency in the Grammar school subjects and secured their diplomas, before they are admitted to the High schools, and so we are enabled to keep up the standard of our High school work.

There are nineteen Special Tax districts in this county, having an annual income of about \$12,000. This makes them, in a measure, independent of the County Board, and the trustees take great pride in expending their funds in ways that will be of distinctive benefit to their respective schools. We encourage them in their efforts to improve and beautify the school surroundings, and in introducing elements of culture and refinements. Many of the schools have libraries and several have organs or pianos. All of the Special Tax districts vote the full three-mill tax.

The school finances are in excellent condition. We started on the present school year with a balance of about \$18,000 in the general fund and \$9,000 in the Special Tax district funds. This balance has since been considerably reduced, however. We have been hampered in our work this year by not being able to get the State aid that is due us. For the past two years, we have advanced the money from the general fund that we should have received from the State under Chap. 5654, and one year under Chap. 5657. The total amount is over \$8,000. The delay in getting these funds has been very detrimental to our schools.

We trust that at the next meeting of the Legislature our school laws will be carefully revised by practical public school men. The laws should be so plain and definite that there would be no doubt as to their meaning. We approve of the present examination laws, but think there should be a State Grading committee. Some one should be given greater power in the appointment of teachers, and should then be held responsible for results. At present the Superintendent has very little power, but gets all the blame for mis-fits. The

members of our State Board of Education should be practical and experienced educators. We favor some general legislation in regard to compulsory education, but think County Boards should be given considerable discretionary powers as to details. Laws that are suited to manufacturing centers and places having a large foreign population would not be suited to more sparsely populated communities. We would welcome State uniformity of text books, provided the selection of the books is delegated to strictly public school men. We do not think that our public school policies should be in any way dominated by men specially interested in higher education. The public schools are, primarily, for the good of those who will go into the great business of life with very limited educational capital and we must fit them for the highest success possible to them; colleges deal with men and women who will have much larger educational capital to invest and hence need a different training in order to make the most of life. There is no conflict, but a somewhat different field of labor.

Respectfully,

A. O. BOTTS,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

WAKULLA COUNTY.

Sopchoppy, Fla., October 1st, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—Complying with your request, I herewith submit a brief report of the operation of public schools in Wakulla County for the past two years. All things considered, the past scholastic year has been one of unusual prosperity.

BUILDINGS AND SCHOOL GROUNDS.

For the past two years our people have been very active in improving their school buildings and grounds, and making

them more comfortable for teachers and children. Several new buildings have been erected, others repaired. We have but two school houses in the county for white pupils unpainted, and most of them furnished with patent desks—we are buying nothing but single patent desks. Our school grounds are also cared for in a satisfactory way.

SCHOOLS.

Our county maintains twenty-one white schools and ten negro schools, all successfully taught by competent teachers. Our white teachers received last year \$4,580.00, and negro teachers \$920.00.

We have in operation now three rural graded schools in the county, and they seem to be in a flourishing condition. We had only two white schools that received State aid under the 80 per cent. Act the past year, and no negro school made the required percentage. We are pleased with the result of the State appropriation under Chapters 5381 and 5383, although our county's share was small. We can further say that there seems to be a marked improvement in the schools of our county during the past two years.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

We have no trouble to meet all demands and still have a surplus of between two and three thousand dollars balance on hand, June 30th, 1908.

TEACHERS.

Our teachers are doing fine work, and have done for the past two years. We pay them in cash each month every cent we promise them, and expect them to give us good service for every dollar they receive. Our teachers are progressive, and we have made every effort possible to encourage them in their work. We believe in preserving and raising, if possible, the standard of education in our county.

COUNTY BOARDS.

The members of our Board of County Commissioners and Board of Public Instruction are a congenial set of gentlemen, and mean well for the county at large, and stand ready and willing, at all times to promote every interest of education. We have been fortunate in having men to serve on our Board of Public Instruction who are possessed with broad and liberal views on all matters pertaining to the welfare of our public schools, and who almost at all times co-operate with the County Superintendent in his plans and recommendations. While all has not been accomplished that was hoped for, yet we have cause for gratification over the amount of good accomplished in the past two years. We feel that we may look forward for better results in the near future in the general up-building of the cause of education in our county.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. REVELL,

County Supt. Pub. Inst.

WALTON COUNTY.

DeFuniak Springs, Fla., October 10, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request for a report from this county, I submit the following:

FINANCES.

For the past two years we have paid our teachers promptly, and as we have closed each year with a comfortable balance, our warrants have been practically equal to cash. This statement applies to the county school funds. It cannot be said that the funds of all the Special Tax districts have been in as good condition.

ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment in our schools for this bi-ennium as compared with the preceding, shows an increase of six per cent. in enrollment and twelve per cent. in average attendance.

TEACHERS.

There has been an increase in the salaries of teachers. In this matter of salary, although grade of certificate is a factor in its determination, it is not the sole factor. Postulating due care in conducting examinations, and competency and conscientiousness in grading, the certificate is the measure of scholarship. But scholarship, although highly important, is not sufficient. All teachers of the same grade are not entitled to the same compensation.

BUILDINGS.

Among the duties of Boards of Public Instruction is that of providing suitable sites and erecting suitable buildings thereon. But common sense, which has been said to be the most uncommon kind of sense, finds no difficulty in interpreting that requirement as conditioned on having the money to do these things with. Until very recently, it was held that the levy for school purposes came within the purview of the powers of the County Commissioners, and not of the Board of Public Instruction. Not having means to build for all schools, the Board of Public Instruction has proffered to furnish patent desks, seats, etc., to communities on condition that commodious, comfortable and presentable buildings were erected and deeded to the Board of Public Instruction. Under the stimulus of this proffer, there has been quite an improvement in the character of the buildings in quite a number of communities; and other communities are expecting to avail themselves of the opportunity.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS

It is not creditable to our county that we have only four Special Tax school districts; but these are exhibiting a commendable interest in their schools, and there is prospect that, as object lessons, they will be educational and stimulating. Our High school, located in DeFuniak Springs, with a corps of twelve teachers and a large attendance, has done some excellent work. Whoever creditably completes the curriculum of this school is equipped for teaching our other schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It seems that our school laws, with some admitted excellences, might be improved by some amendments, as

1st. By providing for one grading committee for the whole State, instead of a separate one for each county. This will conduce to uniformity of scholastic attainments in those holding the same certificates. We do not have this uniformity now because we have varying degrees of competency in the various grading committees. As it is now, if any county has poor material for a grading committee, it is almost hopelessly condemned to poor teaching at the public expense. But in the selection of State Grading committee, the *whole State* is the field from which to select the committee, and the more backward communities may profit by the attainments of the more advanced. Moreover, local influences will not play so powerfully on a State committee as on a county committee.

2nd. Compulsory school attendance. Our school law taxes the man without children to educate other children. And to justify this procedure, it is urged, first and principally, that it is indispensable to a successful popular government; and second, that the childless tax payer gets his remuneration in the increase of property values, incident to popular education. Such a taxpayer would seem to have a right to insist that, if he is forced, on these grounds, to pay for the education of his neighbor's children, that neighbor should be forced to send his children, for, otherwise, he is cheated out of the considera-

tion alleged to justify the taxation. If it is right to tax A to educate B's children, it seems right to compel B to send his children to school, that A may get the good government and enhanced property values.

3rd. The law ought to be so amended as to allow teachers from other States to teach in this State. It may need to be guarded from abuse, but since the schools are for the education of children, they are entitled to the best teaching procurable, let the teacher come from where he may.

4th. It may be well to require a certificate of scholarship as a condition of holding the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction. A First Grade, or higher certificate, unless he has been graduated from a High school or college.

Respectfully submitted,

R. Q. BAKER,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Vernon, Fla., September 29, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to submit to you a brief report of school operations in Washington County for the years 1906-1907, and 1907-1908.

Since January the first, 1905, I have given almost my entire time and effort to the advancement of school work in the County of Washington, and in spite of many discouragements I can not but feel hopeful at the outlook for our future success as well as gratified over the results thus far obtained.

SCHOOLS.

The length of the public school term in this county for the year 1906 was fixed by the Board of Education at five months, or one hundred days, to be taught during those months deter-

mined by the Board to be the most advisable and satisfactory. As there is no appropriation made for repairs, one month's salary of the teacher is taken where needed and the term shortened to only four months.

We had eighty-four schools in operation during the year 1906, sixty-two white and twenty-two colored. We had 2,554 white children enrolled, and 995 colored. The average attendance of white was 1,604 and of colored 658. We had eighty-nine schools in operation during the year 1907, sixty-five white and twenty-four colored. We had 2,605 white children enrolled and 942 colored, with an average attendance of white, 1,553; and of colored, 666.

Of the above-mentioned schools there is one Senior High school located at Chipley. The Vernon, St. Andrews, Millville, and Pleasant Grove schools are classed as Rural Graded schools, all having met the requirements under Chapter 5382 School laws. Application having been made for each of the above, respectively, \$360.00 and \$200.00 for each of the Rural Graded schools, all of which it appears were filed by the State Board, but as yet none of these amounts have been paid.

Our enrollment grows larger each year on account of an increase in population, but while the enrollment of this year was some larger than any previous year the average attendance was not so good. It appears that the year 1907 was an off-year in which we had to encounter some adversities. An epidemic of measles, sickness, and floods which have caused a falling off in the attendance in many localities.

Our High school building at Vernon was destroyed by fire during the year 1906. We have now erected on the same site, an excellent new building, large and convenient, with two rooms and well equipped with double patent desks, and a good school is in operation with an enrollment of seventy pupils.

We now have seven Special Tax districts, two of which were established in the year 1907. The most of them have buildings with two rooms and maintain schools under the supervision of two teachers.

Every effort I have made to consolidate and strengthen two

schools in every instance has been a failure, as generally a few of the patrons are like the bee, hard to wean away from the old hive, while in many instances it could be done and go a long way toward meeting the demand for fewer and better schools.

A few of our teachers have tried to beautify the school grounds, but few of the school houses are enclosed, consequently it is useless, though in many localities nature has provided us with some very inviting groves of oak and pine trees which add much to the appearance of some of our school sites.

The crowded condition of our five-room brick building at Chipley is evidence of a rapidly increased attendance. The building at the present is very much inadequate to meet the demand for room, but we hope to enlarge the same in the near future. Aside from its crowded condition we claim for Washington County a High school second to none in the State.

TEACHERS.

Teachers are still scarce, and our annual examination does not turn out enough to supply this demand. In our last examination only ten applicants passed out of an enrollment of twenty-three. Still I am glad to note that in these examinations several of our students under fifteen years of age passed, getting third grade certificates, all of which go to show that our common schools are doing better work and are more progressive.

Some of our teachers are energetic and are preparing themselves for better work, while the most of them are careless and do not seem to take the interest that they should; they seem to have the work in hand only for a time.

The greatest barrier that I have found in all my school work and experience to the success of our schools, is that unpardonable indifference on the part of the patrons. They fail to take such interest as they should in their teacher and school. There are too many cotton patches between the boys and girls of our country and the school house.

As our county is large, and settled only in sections several

miles apart, we find it difficult to assemble teachers in a body, therefore we have no institutes. The plan of dividing my county into four districts and hold four quarterly meetings a year has occurred to me and I am going to try it this year. This plan will, I think, get all the teachers in the county together by sections and encourage them to make a greater effort to do more efficient work.

Since I have failed in many of my efforts to procure the services of a Senior High grade teacher I am not so favorable to this requirement of the law, as such teachers are scarce. This law gives them the opportunity to monopolize these schools and demand exorbitant salaries. I believe this law should be repealed.

FINANCES.

We are still ahead with our funds; we have the money to meet all demands of school work and generally use what is appropriated for school purposes within the year or until the tax of the county comes in, which has so far been in time to meet all emergencies.

I am glad to see Agriculture added to our list of text books for our next examination. I am glad to know that Agriculture is no longer looked upon as a mere occupation; it is a science and universally recognized; and surely the State should make special efforts to encourage, develop, and build up such vast interest as three-fourths of her manhood is engaged in, and to which all look for the sustenance of life. The average business wants a paying venture and we often hear the inquiry, "Does education pay?" As business men we believe that education and prosperity go hand in hand.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. GAINER,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

(Received too late to appear in alphabetical order.)

Jasper, Fla., November, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit, for your Bi-ennial Report, the following special report of school operations in Hamilton County for the last two years:

GENERAL CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

Schools are steadily improving in every respect—in an increase of enrollment, in average attendance, the work accomplished, and in better and more comfortable buildings. Patrons are taking a more active interest in the cause of education, and are asking for longer terms. Public sentiment is growing in favor of more money for school improvement in every way.

BUILDINGS.

Within the last two years eight new buildings have been erected, at a cost of \$2,000.00, and three others are in course of construction. About \$365.00 have been expended for repairs on old buildings, \$865.00 for furniture—patent desks, Hylo-plate blackboards, and blackboard outline maps—and \$580.00 for wells and other purposes.

School lots and buildings owned by the Board of Public Instruction are in a much better condition now than ever before.

TEACHERS.

I have had less trouble for the last year in securing teachers than formerly. This has been due, mainly, to the good work of the Jasper Normal Institute (Jasper Senior High school) in training students for teaching. There has been a better class of teachers, an improvement in methods of instruction,

and better and more systematic work. In assigning them to schools, I have tried to fit the teacher to the school, and not the school to the teacher. I have taken into consideration the enrollment, average attendance, and advancement of pupils, and in connection therewith, the qualifications of the teacher—grade of certificate, training, and tact for teaching. I have endeavored to engage none but honest teachers in the broadest sense of the word.

The amount paid white teachers for the year ending June 30, 1907, was \$11,495.24; negro teachers, \$1,145.50; total, \$12,640.74. The amount paid white teachers for the year ending June 30 last, was \$12,190.50; negro teachers, \$1,175.00; total, \$13,365.50.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

The three High schools—Jasper Senior High school, White Springs Junior High school, and Jennings Junior High school—have all made a fine showing. The enrollment and average attendance of each has been high, and they have done splendid work; they have grown materially in interest and effectiveness. The general effect of their work on the country schools has been very gratifying.

Each of the High schools received State aid for the year ending June 30, 1907, but for the year ending June 30, last, the money from this source was not available, presumably, on account of a shortness of State aid funds. I trust, however, the apportionments will be forthcoming after a while.

I am heartily in favor of the continuance of State aid appropriations for Rural Graded, and High schools. They are greatly needed, and are not only a benefit to the schools receiving them, but a help, indirectly, to other schools as well.

STATE AID UNDER THE 80% ACT.

Two schools made the required average under this law, for the year ending June 30, 1907, but have not yet received the amounts due them. One school came up to the average last

year. I trust the State will continue these appropriations, and that it will fix the apportionments so the funds may be had when due. The average requirement, however, should be lowered, I think, to 75 per cent. of the total enrollment, or else be changed to 80 per cent. of the average monthly enrollment. As it now stands, it is too high to be reached by many of the country schools.

STATE AID BASED ON PROPERTY VALUATION.

For the year ending June 30, 1907, nine schools received State aid under this head. The amount expended was \$293.50. It was of great help to the schools. About the same number of schools was extended last year, with the expectation of securing a like amount from the same source, but the funds have not been available. I presume they will be after a while. The money thus obtained has had a wholesome and stimulating effect on the schools receiving it, and I hope the appropriations will be continued. No better law for the good of common schools has been enacted.

SPECIAL TAX DISTRICTS.

There are four Special Tax districts in the county. Each levies three mills. The total amount expended annually on these schools from the Special Tax fund, is about \$1,800.00. The money so expended has been well used, and the schools have derived much benefit from it.

Special Tax districts have aided greatly in building up better schools, and in educating the people to be more liberal in supporting them, thus insuring longer terms, better teachers, equipment, and houses.

FINANCIAL.

The county is in fine condition financially. At the close of the last scholastic year there were \$3,765.33 in the treasury. Warrants, it is true, were outstanding to the amount of

\$3,373.05, but \$1,673.75 of this amount was due from the State aid fund; so that if the State aid appropriations had been received in time, there would have been a net cash balance of \$1,699.30 on hand.

PRINCIPALS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS.

The law requiring principals of Senior High schools to be holders of State certificates has had a good effect, and should be kept in force. It compels a higher standard of scholarship and efficiency, and insures the placing of the best educators at the head of our best schools, thereby raising the educational standard of the State. From better preparation, come better results.

STATE UNIFORMITY OF TEXT BOOKS.

I am opposed to State uniformity of text books, for good and sufficient reasons—reasons that have been repeatedly given by the most prominent educators in all parts of the country, and which were thoroughly discussed by members of the last Legislature. It has been a failure in nearly every State in which it has been tried. It affords too great a chance for graft between book-men and State officials. Most of the reasons put forward in favor of State uniformity, so far as the saving of expense is concerned, are not very sound. One objection of State uniformity advocates to the present system, is that it is a hardship for patrons moving from one county to another to be compelled to change books; that is a very puerile one; patrons of that class, as a rule, do not usually send to school. A little compulsory law would be good for them. Each county, as a school unit, should have the privilege of selecting its own books.

HIGHER STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

I am in favor of a one-mill tax for the support of the four higher educational institutions of learning, because higher

education pays, and because the schools need it to put them on a permanent basis.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

I think there should be a law requiring, to some extent, agricultural instruction in the public schools. Education should be made as practical as possible in every way.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

Many members of School Boards are badly deficient in this respect. A law of some kind should be enacted requiring an educational qualification for them—one that would weed out those who are incompetent. It is a travesty on education to elect to office men who cannot write, consecutively, three sentences of English correctly, and who have not even a practical, or a general knowledge of school affairs, and therefore can have but little idea of what is best for the cause of education.

As a rule, most County Superintendents of Public Instruction have the necessary qualifications, because they come from the ranks of teachers, but there should be no objection to a law making a first-grade county certificate a requirement for eligibility to the office.

STATE REVENUE LAW.

Taxes should be collected much earlier. The limit of time should not be extended to a later date than February 1st. Extending the time to April does not help the great body of tax-payers; it only helps those who have money to use in speculation. It is a great hardship on teachers to have to wait several months for their money, where School Boards are not disposed to borrow, until taxes are collected; whereas, if they were collected promptly when due, there would be no necessity, in most counties, to borrow at all.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES—READING—THE AIM OF EDUCATION.

I wish to urge the great necessity for good libraries. These should be made up of the best works of reference, and the best standard literature. A collection of good books is needed in every school to cultivate a literary taste—something which text books can never do. Good books are often the best companions, and help to bring out the higher possibilities, and to awaken the finer thoughts and feelings. No one's education can be complete without the knowledge gained by extensive reading.

Let me add, in this connection, that the true end and aim of all education is to use it for the public good; to lead noble lives; to help our fellow-man to a better citizenship, and a higher appreciation of the object of life—to endeavor to make the world broader and better for living in it.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the courtesy and consideration you have shown me during my term of office, and to express my appreciation for the good work you have done as State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the cause of education in Florida. I trust your next term will be as fruitful of good results as the present one.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE J. GRAHAM,
County Supt. Pub. Inst.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Since the organization of the Florida Educational Association in 1886, it has been customary for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to deliver an address at its annual meeting. The following is a skeleton of the address delivered by Hon. W. M. Holloway at St. Petersburg, Dec. 31, 1907:

THE TEACHER AS A CITIZEN.

He defined an ideal citizen as a man who works and who earns a living for himself and those dependent upon him; who pays his taxes promptly and cheerfully; who obeys the laws of his State and county, and who studies those laws with a view to helping to improve them; he must love his country; in time of war he must be willing to give his life for it, and in time of peace he must not complain if called upon occasionally to contribute a quarter to a torch-light procession or a free barbecue. The school teacher ought not only to be the teacher of the youth of his community, but he ought to be the most influential adviser on all matters of legislation that pertain to schools and the rearing of children to useful citizenship. The teachers of this country are the seed-corn of its civilization. It is their business to hand down, from one generation to the next, the best that their own generation can do, and know, and be, and dream. They are the seed-corn, and none but the best and strongest is good enough to be used.

TAXATION NOT A NECESSARY EVIL.

There is a common error among people that taxation is a curse, or, at best, only a necessary evil. If it is a necessity, it is not evil, and if it is evil, it is not necessary. The fact is, that taxation is the mark of civilization. The savage alone is exempt from it. Let us teach the world that liberal taxation, fairly levied and justly used for the public good, is a blessing. Let us teach, honestly and boldly, that education is not only the best thing in our civilization for which public money can

be used, but that, with the exception of ignorance, it is also the most expensive.

THE COST OF EDUCATION.

The elements in the cost of education are three: Money, the teacher's life, and the pupil's drudgery. An educated man or woman, at twenty-one years of age, has cost some one or some institution about five thousand dollars in money, but this is the smallest part of the cost of his education.

The second element, the sympathy and vital force expended on the part of his teachers, if they have done their full duty, is a much greater and more precious expenditure. But more important than the money and the teacher combined is the drudgery invested in education by the person who is trained. Education cannot be given to any one. It cannot be bought and sold. It is as personal as religion. Each one must work out his own mental and spiritual salvation. This is the fact that makes Democracy possible. It is the salt that saves the world. Parents and philanthropists, and citizens and States, can provide the money and furnish the opportunity; the teacher, if what he ought to be, can furnish the encouragement and inspiration, and all of this ought to be done in generous and masterly fashion; but the principal ingredients in education must be furnished by the self-denying drudgery of the pupil and student. He is the pearl of great price for whom we can afford to sell all that we have, and in whom we can afford to invest.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

It is no argument to urge pensions because teachers want them, or because teachers need them, or because teachers deserve them. Such a policy is demanded by the schools themselves. Parents and tax payers and patrons of our schools—not school teachers—have the prime interest in enacting pensions for worthy teachers. There can be no teaching worth while from a worried woman or a care-burdened man. Work-

ing, planning, and worrying to make provision for old age take too much of the time and thought that belong to the children. It is the interest of the State, therefore, to secure the enactment of laws that will provide for the teacher in her old age. The efficiency of an army of teachers should always attract many of the brightest and ablest young men and women who, year by year, are graduated from our leading educational institutions. There is no escape from the conclusion that no matter what the teachers may want, or need, or deserve, the interests of the child, the parent, and society, demand the establishment of pensions for aged teachers.

CHAPTER III.

REPORTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA AND EXPERIMENT STATION.

Gainesville, Fla., October 28, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith report of the condition and work of the University of the State of Florida for the past year; together with the present condition and needs of the institution.

I. ORGANIZATION AND WORK.

1. GENERAL.

There have been no changes in the general plans and policy of the institution since the last report. It is gratifying, however, to be able to state that several of the plans advocated in that report have been now carried into effect. (p. 226 Biennial Rep't State Supt. 1906).

a. The farm for the Department of Agriculture has received as much attention as funds would allow; and now we have about 30 acres cleared, fenced and partially cross-fenced and under cultivation.

It should be understood that this department farm is an essential element in the work of the Agricultural College and is entirely distinct both in its purpose, its management, and its finances, from the Experiment Station Farm. The former is designed for purposes of instruction and thus is an essential

part of the equipment of the Agricultural College; the latter (the Experiment Farm) is designed, and supported by the Federal Government, not for purposes of instruction, but for scientific experiments only. None of the funds that support it can be used for teaching work.

The University, however, receives other Federal funds for its support because the core of the University is an Agricultural College. These Federal funds are paid on the condition that the institution give instruction in Agriculture and certain other subjects. If instruction in Agriculture were not given, these Federal funds, which constitute the major of the institution's current income, would be forfeited and lost to the State. Now, it is self-evident that effective and practical instruction in Agriculture cannot be given without a well-equipped and practical farm where students may both see and take personal part in the usual agricultural operations. Hence every Agricultural College has and must have its college farm for purposes of instruction. But the Federal funds cannot be used for clearing land or erecting farm buildings. This must be provided for by the State, and a lack of such provision by the State seriously impairs the efficiency of the Agricultural College work. In our present enterprise, we set aside 40 acres of excellent hammock land for the college farm, and this has been partially put into use. Barns and other outbuildings, however, were entirely lacking; and thus far only one barn has been built. Others are urgently needed.

b. Farmers' Institutes were provided for by the Legislature of 1907; and during the past year, under the efficient supervision of Director Rolfs, forty sessions were held in various counties of the State. The aggregate attendance on these meetings was 4,341; an average of 110 at each meeting. A good many counties did not call for the institutes; but in some of the more sparsely settled counties the attendance was largest and the interest most intense.

c. Other extension work of the University is progressing and growing in popular favor.

1. During the past year full courses of extension lectures were given in Brooksville and Dade City, and partial courses

or single lectures in many other places. A series of Agricultural Lectures was given to each of the Summer Schools, at Tallahassee, and Gainesville.

2. A Correspondence Course in Agriculture for Teachers has just been established as a part of the University Extension movement, and one hundred and fifty-two teachers from all parts of the State have enrolled as students in this course. The University is anxious to reach the farmer and the farmer's boy, and it seeks to reach them first through the teachers of the State. When they have gotten a taste of agricultural instruction, and come to realize its immense practical value, they will be ready and eager to avail themselves of the short winter and spring term courses which the University proposes to offer, and those who have the time and means will prosecute their work through the longer and standard courses of the institution. By this means (supported constantly by the work of the Farmers' Institutes) scientific knowledge of agriculture will be extended more and more widely throughout the State, and advanced steadily in grade and efficiency, to the immense material and social betterment of the entire State.

d. The Professorship of Secondary Education recommended in my last report has been established, with the generous co-operation and support of the General Education Board of New York, which pays one-half of the salary and traveling expenses of this professor. This professorship has been established with the special object of promoting high school work in the State, (1) by aiding in establishing high schools in counties where none now exist; (2) by encouraging present high schools to higher standards and better work; (3) by promoting the sense of a common cause and common purpose among all the members of the public school system of the State, so that all may work together for the common good.

The value and promise of this work is much enhanced by the cordial co-operation and support of the State Department of Education; and, under the active and intelligent supervision of Prof. Geo. M. Lynch, it will doubtless be of the greatest service to the cause of public education in the State.

e. The separation of the Experiment Station from the

work of the University proper has been maintained, and has proven eminently satisfactory, as the following brief report from Director Rolfs will indicate:

THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The present bi-ennium marks the beginning of the period when the investigators of the Experiment Station are not required to take part in the teaching of the University. This arrangement, which was consummated at the close of the last bi-ennium, has worked to the advantage of the experiment staff. Under the present arrangement the investigators are enabled to visit any part of the State wherever their experiments may require. During the first year of the present bi-ennium the Experiment Station was removed from its former location at Lake City, which has been occupied for a period of about eighteen years. This interruption necessarily worked a hardship upon the investigators. The new location is admirably suited for the work contemplated. This, however, does not give the investigators finished fields and laboratories. Much of the energies during the present bi-ennium has had to be given to the work of bringing the farms and orchard lands into suitable condition for experiment station work.

The staff has been increased until there are now fourteen members, representing six different lines of agricultural work.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, three Press Bulletins, four Bulletins and one annual report were published. During the year ending June 30, 1908, thirty-one Press Bulletins, four Bulletins and one annual report were published. The mailing list of the station has grown until it now numbers over twelve thousand, over ten thousand of which are citizens of Florida. The editions of many of our most valuable publications have been exhausted.

The object of the experiment station as stated in the enacting section of the law is "to aid in *acquiring* and *diffusing* useful and practical agricultural knowledge." Under the law the expenditures of the fund are limited to approved experiments and the publication of results of investigators.

To insure the proper carrying out of this law, a Federal officer visits the Experiment station as often as once a year.

Co-operative experiments with farmers of the State have been conducted in not less than fifteen different counties of the State.

2. FACULTY.

The following changes have taken place in the University faculty since the last report:

1. R. W. Clothier, Professor of Agriculture, resigned on account of ill-health, and accepted the professorship of Agriculture in the University of Arizona. During the session of 1907-8 the work of his department was carried on by the help of the members of the Experiment Station Staff.

Prof. J. J. Vernon was elected in Professor Clothier's place, and took charge of the work in June, 1908. Prof. Vernon received his training at the Iowa Agricultural College,—B. Agr., 1897; Fellow, 1898-1900; M. S. A., 1900. From 1900 to 1908, he was Professor of Agriculture in the Agricultural College of New Mexico, from which institution he comes to us. He is a man of accurate and wide training, and of great success as a teacher and institute worker.

2. Karl Schmidt, Professor of Mathematics, resigned on account of sickness in his family, in May, 1908.

His place has been filled by the election of Dr. H. G. Keppel of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Dr. Keppel received his Ph. D. in 1900 from Clark University, at which institution he held the Mathematical Fellowship for two years. He has been instructor in Mathematics in Northwestern University for twelve years, and has been eminently successful as a teacher.

3. E. H. Sellards, Professor of Geology and Zoology, was appointed State Geologist by the Governor, upon the creation of the State Geological Survey by the Legislature of 1907.

His place was filled in the summer of 1907 by the election of Dr. H. S. Davis, who has since been in active and effective service in the University. Dr. Davis is a Ph. D. of Harvard

(1907) and was Thayer Scholar in that institution in 1906-7. Dr. Davis was instructor in Zoology in Washington State College 1901-4 and Assistant Professor of Zoology there 1904-6. His work here has fully sustained his record as a scholar and teacher.

4. D. Y. Thomas, Professor of History, resigned in June, 1907, to accept a similar position in the University of Arkansas.

His place was filled immediately by the election of Dr. E. M. Banks, who took up his work here in September, 1907, and has since filled the position with gratifying success. Dr. Banks is a Ph. D. of Columbia (1905), and was Fellow of Economics there 1904-5. He has served as Acting Professor of History and Economics in Emory College, and as Instructor in Economics in the University of Pennsylvania, and is a man, scholar, and teacher of the highest type.

5. Lieut. L. R. Ball, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics, was relieved from duty in the University September, 1908. His place was filled by the detail of Major E. S. Walker, U. S. A., retired. Major Walker is a man of wide experience in active service and work of this kind, and consequently takes up his duties here with special fitness for their successful discharge.

In addition to his military work, Major Walker will assist in the Department of Civil Engineering, and will offer one or more courses in that department. By this means the University will be able to strengthen and enlarge the work in Engineering, as well as to enjoy the services of a highly efficient and experienced man in the military department.

These changes in the faculty call for some remark. Two of them may be regarded as regular and without special significance, the resignation of Dr. Schmidt, on account of sickness in his family, and the detail of Major Walker by the Government in the place of Lieut. Ball. The other three men who left the University (though one resigned primarily on account of sickness) *have all been called to positions paying from ten to one hundred per cent. more than they were receiving here.* During four years the former University and the present one

have lost *seven men to more lucrative positions*; and several others have had offers to go elsewhere at larger salaries but have declined for various reasons. This is a significant situation.

The University of the State of Florida pays its men less than any State University in the South, and far less than the average of State Universities of the nation. It pays less than the average of 295 miscellaneous institutions recently tabulated by the Carnegie Foundation, less even than the average of 127 denominational institutions included in this table. This can mean only one thing: the better men of our institutions will be gradually, but steadily drawn away from it to more lucrative positions. For, while it sometimes happens that a valuable man is sometimes temporarily overlooked, in the long run the valuable men are found and taken, and the institution which is unable or unwilling to meet the competition is apt to be able to retain only those who are not desirable elsewhere. Under this process of adverse selection such an institution will content itself with the mediocrity of undesirables, or will be continually putting in new and promising effective young men, who will as continually be taken away from it as they grow older, more widely known and more valuable. In neither case, can the institution do its best work. For that reason, it needs to secure the best faculty obtainable, and then to hold it against demands elsewhere.

III. STUDENTS.

The attendance of students continues small; but is gradually increasing in the regular college classes, and declining in the sub-collegiate work.

The attendance for 1907-1908, and the enrollment to date for 1908-1909, are shown in the following table:

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS BY CLASSES.

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Graduate Students	3	5
Seniors	9	9
Juniors	12	6
Sophomores	12	19
Freshmen	28	23
Subfreshmen	31	17
Special—not classified	8	14
	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 93

2. SUMMARY OF STUDENTS BY RESIDENCE.

County.	1907-8.	1908-9.
Alachua	20	32
Brevard	2	2
Citrus	0	1
Columbia	3	1
Dade	4	1
DeSoto	1	1
Duval	13	14
Escambia	3	2
Hamilton	0	1
Hillsboro	13	4
Holmes	1	1
Jackson	4	1
Jefferson	1	0
Lee	1	1
Levy	1	0
Leon	5	2
Madison	1	2
Marion	3	4
Manatee	1	1
Monroe	1	0
Nassau	2	2
Orange	5	1

	1907-8.	1908-9.
Osceola	1	1
Pasco	1	1
Polk	2	4
Santa Rosa	0	1
St. Johns	2	2
St. Lucie	1	1
Suwannee	1	1
Sumter	1	1
Washington	4	3
	—	—
Total for Florida	98	89
Georgia	3	0
Ohio	1	1
North Carolina	0	1
South Carolina	1	1
Wisconsin	0	1
	—	—
Grand Total	103	93

At the time of my last report, November, 1906, the total enrollment in the University was 91 students, of whom 53 were college and 38 preparatory students. This time last year, October, 1907, the total enrollment was 89; of whom 59 were college students, and 30 were preparatory. This year, the total enrollment to date is 93, of whom 72 are college and 21 preparatory students, though of this 21, four are taking post collegiate work. Thus, the college enrollment at the beginning of the year has increased from 53 to 59 to 72, while the preparatory enrollment has decreased from 38 to 30 to 21 (or 17). Both of these changes are in line with the spirit of the Buckman Bill, which sought among other things, to eliminate competition between the higher institutions and the lower public schools, and to establish the higher institutions on a proper collegiate basis.

The University desires to realize fully this condition. Every

member of the public school system has its place and its work in the educational economy of the State, and when the system is perfectly organized there will be no room for competition and conflict. All preparatory work ought to be done by the lower schools, and the higher institutions ought to take up the work where the lower schools leave off and carry it on from that point. This means that ultimately the preparatory department of the University should be abolished and the entrance requirements to the Freshman Class raised one year, so that graduates of the Senior High Schools would enter the Freshman Class instead of the Sophomore, as at present. This will put the University in the class of the very highest institutions in the country; and this is the ideal condition.

It will be some time, however, before conditions in the State will make it wise to put the higher institutions fully on this basis. So long as about one-third of our counties maintain no Senior High Schools, our higher institutions must provide the necessary preparatory instruction to enable students from those counties to go on with their education. Meanwhile, every effort must be put forth to establish and foster central High schools within reach of every child in the State.

An even more serious difficulty in the way of the progress of our higher institutions lies in the neglect by our young people, boys especially, of the excellent high schools they already have available.

It is a conspicuous and lamentable fact that the boys and young men of our State do not prosecute their studies much further than the grammar grades. Some, of course, go out of the State for their education, but the number of these is much smaller than is commonly supposed. (See a lengthy discussion of this phase of the question in my last report.) Within the State, the condition is about as follows:

The total enrollment of our white boys in our public schools in 1906 was 41,688,—about two-thirds of the white boys of school age in the State. The average daily attendance was about two-thirds of those enrolled. In other words, considerably less than one-half of our white school boy population

appear in average daily attendance upon any of our public schools.

Of this total enrollment of 41,688 boys only about one-fifth were above the fifth year! And this number decreases still further and with alarming rapidity as the High school grades are reached.

I have before me records of this year's enrollment to October, 1908, of 39 of the 40 white Senior High schools in the State. The total enrollment of boy students in all the High school classes of all these schools is 840. These are distributed as follows: 9th grade, 380; 10th grade, 212; 11th grade, 158; 12th grade, 90!

These facts may be tabulated in round numbers thus:

Boy school population	61,000
Boy school enrollment	41,000
Boy school attendance	27,000
Fifth grade and under enrolled.....	32,000
Fifth grade to eighth inclusive enrolled..	8,000
Four High school grades enrolled this yr.	840

9th grade	380
10th grade	212
11th grade	158
12th grade	90

It will be seen, therefore, that out of a white school boy population of 61,000, only 90 are enrolled in the last High school grade of 39 of our Senior High schools.

Add to these significant facts the smallness of attendance of boy students upon the University (which itself, however, is considerably larger than these facts would lead us to expect), and we have a condition in the education of the boys and young men of the State which must be a source of anxiety to every patriotic citizen. An intelligent electorate is the basis of efficient democracy, and no State can view with complacency its young men growing up in ignorance. Our condition here calls for the best and wisest efforts of all concerned for the welfare and progress of the State.

3. FINANCIAL.

A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the University for the past two years will be found in the Official Report of the Board of Control. Attention is again called to the fact that the institution has to depend mainly for its running expenses upon the bounty of the Federal Government, which maintains the Experiment Station almost exclusively and spends upon the maintenance of the University about twice as much as the State itself expends. This condition will doubtless be rectified by more liberal State support for the current expenses of the institution.

II. PLANS AND NEEDS.

1. *Material.* The last Legislature made a very liberal appropriation for buildings and improvements at the University; but most unfortunately none of the money for new buildings has been available. Some improvements have been made on the campus and in the existing buildings—one of the main drives has been built and concrete walks have been put around Thomas and Buckman Halls and along the front of the campus, and some plastering and wainscoting has been done in both buildings; but neither of the buildings has been yet completed, and none of the buildings provided for in the last appropriation has been built. The University's needs are, therefore,

1. The completion of Thomas and Buckman Halls;
2. An Engineering Building;
3. An Experiment Station Building;
4. A Science Hall;
5. A Language Hall;
6. Farm buildings on the University farm;
7. Further improvement and development of the campus.

Of these needs, the Engineering Building, the Experiment Station Building, the Science Building, the farm buildings, and the completion of the present buildings, are the most urgent.

The present attendance upon the University does not demand the entire use of both Thomas and Buckman Halls as dormitories. Consequently, the offices of the University, the chapel, dining room, library, museum and the recitation rooms for the standard literary subjects, can remain in Thomas Hall for the present without serious inconvenience or serious detriment to the work of the institution. Both of these buildings, however, ought to be completed, as they are suffering for lack of paint and plaster and will rapidly deteriorate unless they receive prompt and proper attention. If properly completed, however, they can be used for another bi-ennium in place of a Language Hall with less inconvenience than is involved in the lack of the other buildings mentioned.

Thomas Hall, designed for a dormitory, is not fitted, either in structure or arrangement, for any scientific work involving the need of laboratories and their equipment. All the scientific work of the University, including Engineering and Agricultural work, is suffering for lack of proper accommodations. As a temporary expedient this work could all be taken care of in Engineering and Experiment Station Halls, if they were properly built on ample plans. All the work in Agriculture and related lines—the Experiment Station, the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Chemistry and Zoology, could be accommodated in Experiment Station Hall. Physics, Surveying, Draughting and Mechanics, could be provided for in the Engineering Hall. This, however, would be only a temporary and partially satisfactory arrangement, and it would be far better, if possible, to provide three separate halls for our scientific work.

The improvement of the campus is a continuous process, and should progress steadily under a regular and continuing appropriation for a number of years. Certainly funds should be provided with every new building for the improvement of the campus in the vicinity of that building. It will be remembered that three years ago the site of the University was a pine forest—and it takes time, work and money to transform a pine forest into a well ordered and beautiful campus.

2. *Educational.* The present educational work of the University should be fostered and strengthened along lines already projected, both at the University and in its several important extension enterprises.

The time has also come for the establishment of a Department of Law. There is a steady, though not yet very extensive demand for such a department; and the State should meet this demand. The young men of Florida who are to make its future lawyers and jurists ought not, as is now the case, to be forced to leave the State or to depend upon private institutions for their instruction. Florida lawyers should be mainly trained in the University of the State of Florida; and the State would do well and wisely, both for the lawyers and itself, to make adequate provision for them.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW SLEDD,
President.

STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(Florida Female College.)

Tallahassee, Fla., October 15th, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Sir:—In accordance with your request, I herewith submit a report of the State College for Women (Florida Female College) for the scholastic sessions of 1906-07 and 1907-08.

The work of this period when carefully considered will stand a favorable comparison with that of former session, and presents many points of excellence and improvement. But, it should be borne in mind that true progress in an institution of learning is not necessarily proportionate to material growth and expansion, and that the efficient causes and highest result of true educational progress cannot be incorporated in tabular form. Statistical tables, though valuable, convey but an imperfect idea of the real work accomplished. However, the accompanying statistics may be found suggestive.

ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment at the opening of the first session of the College in 1905 was 114 and the College closed in May, 1906, with 204. The registration at the opening of the session in 1906 was 135 and increased to 220. The session of 1907 began with 146 and closed in May of last year, 1908, with 240 as shown by the following tabulation:

The total enrollment of the College May 29, 1908, was 240, with an actual attendance of 219, there having been 21 withdrawals during the year. The counties of Florida represented in this enrollment are as follows:

County.	Number of Students.	County.	Number of Students.	County.	Number of Students.
Alachua	8	Hernando . . .	1	Polk	1
Baker	1	Hillsboro . . .	16	Putnam	2
Bradford	4	Holmes	2	Orange	5
Brevard	1	Jackson	7	Santa Rosa . . .	6
Calhoun	1	Jefferson . . .	6	St. Johns . . .	1
Citrus	3	Lake	8	St. Lucie	1
Columbia	2	Lee	1	Sumter	2
Dade	1	Leon	73	Suwannee	2
DeSoto	2	Levy	1	Volusia	3
Duval	11	Madison	2	Wakulla	2
Escambia	2	Marion	5	Walton	3
Franklin	5	Monroe	5	Washington . . .	5
Gadsden	22	Nassau	2		
Hamilton	2	Pasco	1	Total	228

Total from 40 counties.....	228
Total from Georgia.....	5
Total from Tennessee.....	1
Total from Pennsylvania.....	1
Total from South Carolina.....	2
Total from Alabama.....	2
Total from Ohio.....	1

Total enrollment 240

SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENTS.

In College	93
In Normal School.....	118
Kindergarten Training Department.....	8
School of Music, Art, and Expression.....	143
Special Students	29
Total	391
Counted more than once.....	151
Total enrollment	240

This year the original enrollment was 177, an increase of

thirty-one over last year. Upon the basis of former experience I can state with safety that the enrollment at the close of this session will be three hundred students, representing practically every county in Florida.

The departments maintained are suggested in the above tabulation.

THE COLLEGE.

This forms the nucleus of the entire institution. Its purpose is not to prepare the young women for any one profession; but to afford all necessary training of mind and character essential for any life work. Its standard is the same as that of the University of the State of Florida, and its curriculum is on a par with the curricula of the best colleges in the entire South.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school has as its distinct feature the preparation of young women for teaching. It has its own faculty, presided over by a dean. The result achieved in this training school for teachers has abundantly justified the wisdom manifested in affiliating such a school with a College. For argument I refer you to page 233-236 in your Bi-ennial Report of June 30th, 1906. I will say in addition to what is there stated, that the present plan is more economical to the State, and that the Normal School is doing more for meeting the demand for teachers than the abolished DeFuniak Normal school; not because that institution was inefficient, but because the affiliation of the present Normal school with the College and other allied schools affords an atmosphere of culture and refinement that is not generally found with the independent Normal school.

Since it was established in 1905, the Normal school has given more or less professional training to not less than two hundred and fifty young women who are now engaged as teachers in our public schools. In other words, on an average about one teacher in ten of all the teachers in Florida has

already received training in this special school for teachers.

In this connection permit me to call your attention to a situation that is probably without a parallel in the United States. Notwithstanding the four years' careful professional training, and model school practice under the direction of critic teachers, which our Normal school graduates have had, these graduates receive no credit in the State examinations. They are required to march up to the examinations on the same plane with High school graduates, or other applicants without professional training. This plan is a *paradox*. It puts the State in the attitude of repudiating its own officers and the work of its own institution. The scholastic standard of the Normal school was fixed by the Legislature and the course of study was carefully worked out, laid down and established by the Board of Control, and received the endorsement of the State Board of Education. You, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, are the official inspector of the institution. Under your supervision and the administration of the two Boards, certainly the State has no risk to run in granting teacher's certificates to our students upon their completion of the present course of study in the Normal school. I believe, that such a plan would not only remedy a gross inconsistency in our law, but would result in awakening a wholesome professional spirit among teachers and tend towards keeping them in the public school service.

I have neither the time nor the space to elaborate this point, but I trust that you will see your way clear to make recommendations to the Legislature along the lines indicated.

THE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

This department has been combined with the College and the Normal school, forming an independent line of study in those departments. There the courses in industrial arts have the same rank as the regular academic studies. All students in the Normal school are required to take instruction in cooking and sewing. Many of the College students elect it in lieu of other courses in science.

Thousands of dollars and much patient toil have been spent in finding out how best to feed, house, and manage horses, cattle, and hogs; but not until recently have we taken any interest in the housing and nourishing of the human race, that they may have strong minds in strong bodies.

The home economics movement seeks to put the feeding of the human race on as scientific basis as is the feeding of farm animals.

Some years ago each farmer worked along, content to use the same methods in his work as his father had used before him. But the Agricultural Experiment Station, the farmers' journals, and the Agricultural College have done much to give him better methods and have made possible the efficient scientific farming of today.

The home-makers of our country must be taught to apply scientific methods to their work. The State has seen to it that the University has every facility for teaching model farming; they should see to it that the Woman's College has equal equipment for the teaching of the profession of homemaking.

The Department of Home Economics aims to teach the fourth "R" in education, *Right Living*. The young women receive training not only in cooking and sewing, but in everything that relates to the home.

It is hoped that soon this Department may interest those already burdened with the care of the household, and that through the clubs of the State and by means of housekeepers' conferences, we may compare notes as to methods and ideals, and gain inspiration by talking over together the many questions that perplex our women in the management of the household.

The Department of Home Economics is not adequately housed or equipped. The appeal for better quarters and apparatus is urgent. Here we have the first urgent demand for the speedy erection of the academic building.

SCHOOL OF MUSIC, ART AND EXPRESSION.

This department is self-sustaining, as the fees paid by the students taking private lessons pay the salaries of the mem-

bers of the faculty and keep the pianos in order. The State does not feel called on to furnish this instruction to her young women out of public funds—hence tuition fees are charged in this Department. However, teachers here engaged give free instruction in public school music to all students in the Normal school, and also teach public school drawing in that department, without any extra expense to the student, or the State.

The faculty in this school is equal to the best in the country and consists of seven teachers. There are this year 101 students registered in this department. The department is in great need of a separate building and more pianos for practice.

LIBRARY.

The College has a right to feel proud of its library. The benefits accruing to our students from a good library cannot be overestimated; it multiplies their educational facilities and extends to them the opportunities of a higher and more cultured womanhood. The foundation of a library has been well laid. Though the beginning is comparatively small, it contains the power and promise of immeasurable good, and for this reason it should have such recognition and aid as will make it not the least item in the heritage of the College students in the future.

The library is valuable as an adjunct to the class room work, as is shown by the fact that there is an average circulation among students and teachers of about nine hundred volumes per month.

There should be a separate building away from the usual noise of the college class room activities. More funds are needed to replace wornout books, and to provide additional volumes. I trust that the Legislature may see its way clear to provide a small appropriation for these purposes.

LABORATORIES.

PRESENT NEEDS FOR DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND
BIOLOGY.

When more than half a century ago the building was erected which now serves in a way all the needs (except some practice rooms for music, the model and kindergarten school) of the present College for Women, it doubtless answered fairly well the purpose for which it was designed. When many years later the growing school, and especially the increased demand for the proper teaching of the sciences, made the need of more room imperative, an addition was added to the original building. Three rooms, two of good size and one very small, were set apart and equipped fairly for the scientific teaching demanded at that time. No more room has been supplied for science teaching, though the students in science, the subjects taught, and the apparatus used, have multiplied. As a result, the room which was once presumably sufficient for the teaching of simple botany, geology, chemistry, and physiology, is now quite inadequate for the proper teaching of the fifteen subjects offered in the present catalogue. Not only must laboratory work in twelve or thirteen distinct subjects, requiring for the most part entirely or largely different furniture, apparatus, and material, be carried on in two moderate sized school rooms, but in these rooms space must be found for storing and preserving apparatus and material for about all the kinds of work in these lines now offered by the modern university. Furthermore, these rooms must serve for recitation rooms, not alone for science, but for other subjects that cannot be otherwise provided for in a single overcrowded building. Chemistry in its different branches requires very much less diversified furniture, apparatus, and material than the subjects included under Biology, but a glance at the conditions which now confront us will show how entirely inadequate our present equipment is in Biology. We should have seventy desks to enable the students to do their work properly, and we have but twenty altogether,—a little more than half

as many as are needed for General Chemistry. What is here said of the chemical laboratory is substantially true of the physical laboratory.

The professors in charge estimate that \$5,000.00 is the minimum sum required to equip the laboratories properly.

BRYAN HALL (THE NEW DORMITORY).

Bryan Hall, the new dormitory, which was completed August 1st, 1908, stands just west of the College Building, amid a grove of pines. It is a handsome and commodious brick structure, three stories high, 244 feet long, and 65 feet wide. It has eighty well-ventilated and comfortable sleeping rooms. Connected with each suite of bed-rooms is a large study-room. All these rooms have outside exposure, are attractively furnished, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The building also contains private parlors and reception rooms, furnished in leather-upholstered furniture.

While this building provides ample room for one hundred and sixty young women, it is still found inadequate. Many applicants for admission may be compelled to secure board in private homes in the city.

An addition to this building, providing more dormitory room and a spacious dining hall, is much needed, and we trust that the Legislature may see its way clear to make appropriation for same at its next session.

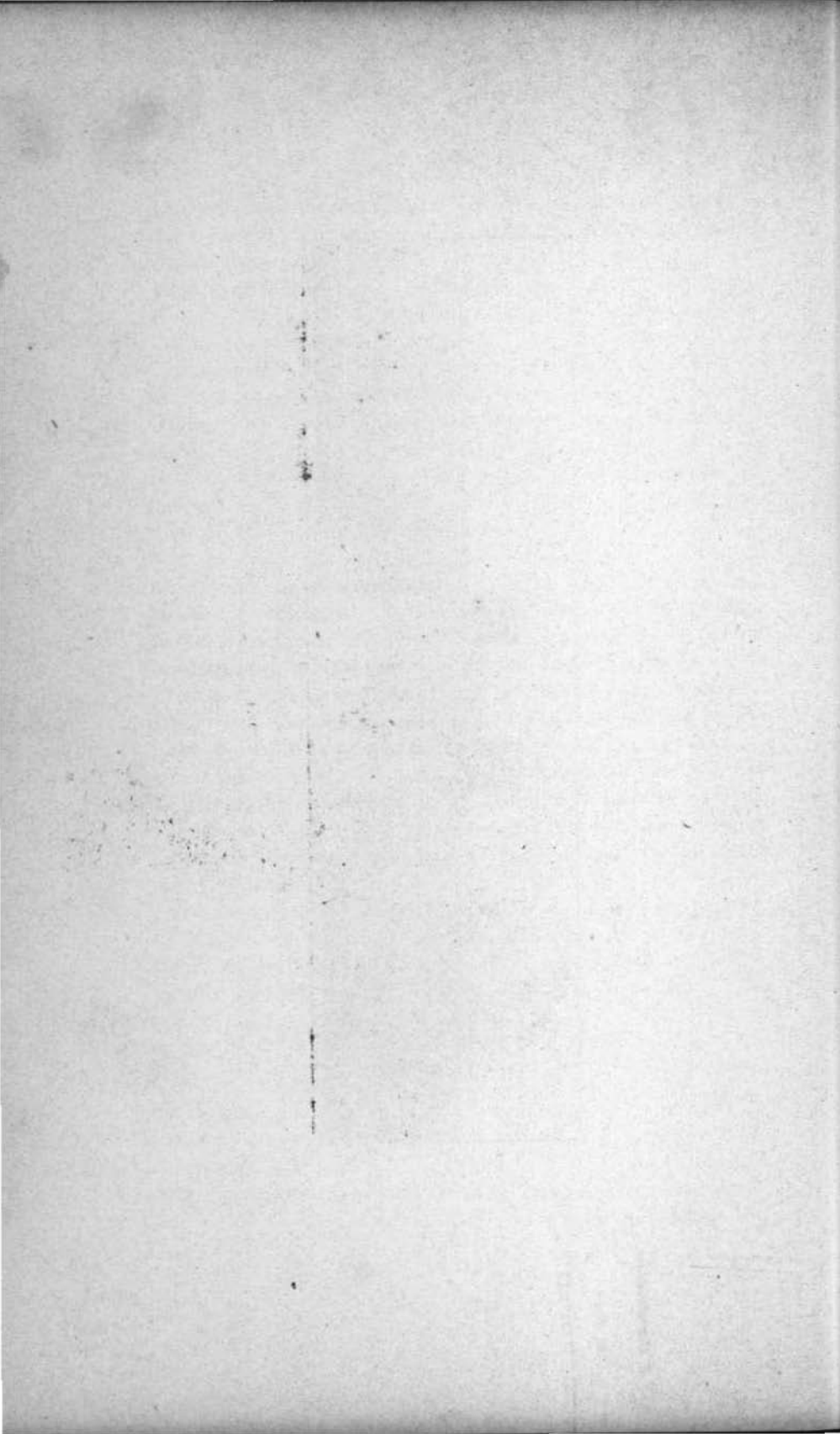
This addition to Bryan Hall would enable the College to convert East Hall into the Music Department,—thus doing away with practice rooms and studios in the College Building and dormitories.

ACADEMIC BUILDING.

A new academic building is one of the vital necessities of the College. For the building in present use, both in capacity and condition, is insufficient for the needs of the school. With as many departments as the institution has in operation all the time, there are occasions when some classes must wait an hour in order to have a *place* to recite. Again, classes



BRYAN HALL—FLORIDA FEMALE COLLEGE.



numbering thirty-five students must sometimes be crowded into a room whose seating capacity is limited to twenty-four. In the scientific department, where each student should learn to manipulate apparatus for herself alone, two or three students are obliged to use the same desk.

Each person concerned has endeavored to adapt himself as far as possible to the conditions, but a new building is greatly needed. Could the appropriation that has been made for this structure be made available now, the progress of the school would be greatly facilitated, and the comfort of the students and instructors vastly increased.

CAMPUS.

That we are the products of our environments is not to be doubted; to what extent we cannot tell. Attractive buildings and surroundings constitute no small factor in our educational work. They not only contribute to the physical comfort and convenience, but educate the girl by the elevation of the moral side of her nature. As grand mountain scenery inspires ideas of grandeur and sublimity which take possession of the soul, so a good school building and beautiful grounds contribute largely to the education of a girl. Unconsciously she drinks in the ideas of beauty, of neatness, and of order which her surroundings inspire, and her character is daily growing by the absorption of indirect as well as direct instruction. Attractive surroundings command respect and inculcate self respect in the individual.

With the completion of Bryan Hall, the College can boast of at least one of the handsomest and best appointed buildings of its kind south of the Ohio. The academic building, for which appropriation was made in 1907, will doubtless be in keeping with the splendid Bryan Hall. But the campus is practically unimproved.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

- 1st. Granting teachers' certificates to graduates of the Normal School.

- 2nd. Better equipment for Industrial Arts Department.
- 3rd. Library building and more funds for books.
- 4th. More room and apparatus for biological, chemical and physical laboratories.
- 5th. Additional dormitory room and dining hall.
- 6th. The speedy erection of Academic Hall, appropriation for which has already been made.
- 7th. Campus improvement.

CONCLUSION.

Without any formal compliment, I desire to express my appreciation of the earnest and effective work of the members of our faculty. The harmony maintained and the unfailing spirit of helpfulness manifested speak more than any words of mine. I am especially grateful to the Board of Control for their confidence and assistance, and for the faithful and unselfish service they have rendered the College and to the Cause of Education in general. To our Legislators we are indebted for the appropriations made to provide new buildings; and we hope that they will also recognize the needs herein presented and provide a way to supply them. And in after years when the young women of our student body take their places in the ranks of society, may they be able to say with Horace Mann: "How poor was the gift of Midas, fabled to possess the power of turning whatever he touched into gold, compared with power of turning gold into knowledge, and wisdom, and virtue! How glorious is the prerogative of the legislator, when he faithfully uses his privileges for the benefit of his race! Though he fill but a brief hour of political existence, yet in that hour he can speak a word which will enhance the happiness of posterity at the distance of a thousand years."

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. MURPHREE,

President.

INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

St. Augustine, Fla., October 1, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request I beg to submit the following bi-ennial report of the Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, covering the period ending June 30, 1908:

ATTENDANCE.

The total enrollment covered by this date has been 110. During the term 1906-1907 ninety pupils were enrolled. This shows the highest enrollment in the history of the school. The term 1907-1908 finds a still larger enrollment, ninety-seven.

	1906-7	1907-8.
White, Deaf	39	43
Blind	29	27
Negroes, Deaf	13	15
Blind	9	12
Totals	90	97

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES.

Alachua	10	Levy	1
Bradford	3	Madison	2
Brevard	1	Marion	6
Calhoun	2	Monroe	2
Clay	1	Orange	2
Columbia	1	Osceola	2
Dade	12	Pasco	1
DeSoto	3	Polk	9
Duval	12	Putnam	3

Escambia	3	Santa Rosa	1
Hillsboro	13	St. Johns	1
Hernando	1	Suwannee	5
Jackson	2	Volusia	5
Lake	3	Washington	2
Leon	1		—

110

Last year 13 were not present who were at school the year before. The reasons therefor are—

Graduated	2
Dismissed as Ineligible	1
Sickness at home.....	1
Over age	1
Sickness	4
Removed from State.....	1
Unknown	3

13

Four of our pupils, having completed the prescribed course of study, were given diplomas. They go forth into the world well prepared to meet its trials and difficulties and the school is proud of them. These graduates are Misses Nettalien Vanderpoel, of Duval County; Eugenia Wilson, of Polk County; Alice Carlton, of Alachua County; and DeWitt Lightset, of Polk County. The young ladies are deaf. The young man is blind.

HEALTH.

The general health of the school has been unusually good. No very serious cases of sickness have occurred. An epidemic of measles broke out in the school last spring, but it was not of a very malignant form and all who had taken it speedily recovered.

CHANGES IN CORPS OF TEACHERS.

Two years ago Miss Anna L. Douglas, of the deaf depart-

ment, resigned to accept a similar position in New York at a higher salary. Miss Mary MacNamar, also of the deaf department, resigned to accept a position in the North Carolina school. Miss L. M. Burton, of the blind department, resigned and left the profession. These vacancies were filled by the appointment of Miss Edna Shirley, of Massachusetts; Miss Elise Engleman, of Kentucky, and Miss Fannie Guthrie, of West Virginia. Last year Misses Shirley and Engleman resigned to accept positions elsewhere, and Miss Bessie Walker also resigned to remain at home with an invalid mother. To fill these vacancies we were quite fortunate in securing the services of Misses Alice M. Teegarden, of Pennsylvania; Jennie Lou Thomason, of South Carolina, and Nettie B. Newell, of Kentucky. These teachers came to us with special training for the work and all had had some previous experience.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

School opens October 1st and closes May 31st.

It is, in the first place, a School, designed strictly for purposes of education, and not an asylum for the unfortunate or a hospital for the treatment of disease, as some have erroneously supposed. The purpose of the school is to offer, through appropriate methods of instruction, a thorough and well-rounded education to the deaf and blind youth of the State of Florida.

The statutes provide that it shall be open free to such deaf or blind children whose parents are unable to defray any of the expense, residents of the State, as are found to be of suitable age and mental capacity to receive instruction by the methods pursued therein. To children whose parents are able to pay, a charge of \$12.50 per month for the eight months of school is made. No child, however, will be admitted who is not of sound mind.

Much care has been given to the methods of instruction.

In the deaf department, experience has proven that no one or single method will meet the needs of all the deaf children, therefore the combined method, or eclectic system, is used in

the school. This is the method in general use in similar schools throughout the country—a method which includes all systems which the test of time has approved. Especial attention is given to oral instruction and every pupil, upon entering school for the first time, is placed in an oral class. After a fair trial and he shows no adaptability or progress, he is transferred to a manual class.

In the department for the blind, modern methods of instruction have made it possible for the normal blind child to receive practically the same education as seeing children. The New York point system is used and a course of study outlined in accordance with the text books obtainable in this system. All pupils in this department are given piano lessons where ability is evinced. Lessons in voice culture are also given.

In connection with the courses of study, which in themselves constitute a liberal education, the pupil is brought into contact with many helpful influences which tend to render him more active, independent and resourceful. The hopeful spirit of self-activity and achievement not only penetrates the school, but unconsciously communicates itself to nearly all who enter; so that those who despondingly enter soon discover new possibilities are theirs if they work and apply themselves, and thus from a lowly state of despondency they are transformed into new creatures, full of zest and vigor. It is our constant effort to render the school a source of inspiration to noble achievement and to unfold the possibilities of usefulness in our deaf and blind pupils.

The prevailing notion that a child deprived of sight or sound should be trained and treated differently than a normal child is one of serious error and works an injustice upon the child. The importance of the early training and educating a deaf or blind child cannot be overestimated. In this connection, the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe, a pioneer in the education of the blind, says:

“Better a bruise or a bump than not to make their own way about. If an ordinary child falls over an object, you say, ‘Jump up and try again’. You should cry that to the blind

child also. But, no; those dear children must learn no hard lesson through suffering. Every obstacle must be removed from their way, which must be carpeted with velvet; and they must be cautioned against danger instead of being encouraged to meet it. They are helped to do what they should learn to do alone, kept at home when they should be urged abroad, seated in the rocking-chair when they should be tumbling about the house and grounds, helped and waited upon when they should be taught to help and wait upon themselves, spared when they should be urged, enervated when they should be hardened, and often demoralized by the habit of receiving as gifts, what they should earn by hard effort, or resolutely forego.

"For one blind child who is properly trained to consider the dangers, difficulties and obstacles arising from his condition, as things to be met and overcome by sharpened senses, by hard study or hard effort, by muscular strength and activity, by courage and presence of mind, by self-confidence and resolution, for one trained up in this spirit, a score are enervated and emasculated for life by excess of sympathy and unwise help during childhood.

It frequently happens that parents refuse to send a blind child to school until the best years for study are passed, simply from excess of affection and anxiety about its safety. The other children may wander abroad to gather courage and strength from facing dangers and overcoming difficulties; but this dear pet who has the sorest need of all to be trained to hardy self-reliance, who should become strong in limb, and supple in joint; who should be a good gymnast, and climb, and jump, and lift weights, and swim, and row; who should saw and pile wood, and feed cattle, and be put to every possible kind of work about the house and farm, that he may become healthy in body and resolute in purpose, and better to travel this stony road of life—he must be wrapped in flannel and kept in the rocking-chair, to grow up pale and flabby, and awkward, and timid, because 'his mother loved him, not wisely but too well.'"

The instruction in the different subjects taught in the

school has been given to the pupils in a studied form to attract them and thus unconsciously awaken their interest and appeal to their sympathies. We strive to foster in them a taste for attaining all that is worthy and noble. No effort is spared on the part of the teachers to lift the pupils out of themselves and to bring them into closer contact with the world around them, to help them in all ways practicable to gain knowledge of living things and not to chain them to the contents of text books. Information acquired by their own exertions is urged. It is not an accumulation of dry facts or the process of gathering a lot of miscellaneous desultory information that we task our pupils with, but rather do we seek to strengthen their power of volition and develop their capacity for observing carefully and perceiving readily, for investigating diligently and choosing intelligently, for thinking rightly and judging correctly, for imagining sanely and acting efficiently. Thus do we strive to open the world to our pupils.

DISCIPLINE.

A kind, but firm, discipline is maintained throughout the whole school. One of the cardinal regulations of the school is that no corporal punishment be administered by any officer or teacher to any pupil. Such punishment, if necessary, is vested solely with the head of the school, and we are glad to report that our discipline is such that a nod of disapprobation or a frown of disapproval rarely fails to produce the desired effect upon the recalcitrant and punishment other than this is of a rare occurrence. Our method of discipline is based upon an "Honor Roll" system. Each officer and teacher is provided each week with a blank report card upon which to record any unbecoming conduct or infringement of the rules of the school. On Monday morning of each week these reports are turned into the office and the different classes are by turns marched before the President and each pupil's marks for the past week are noted. Pupils with a clean record are commended and their names placed upon a large blackboard placed in a conspicuous part of the building, at the top of

which is placed in large letters "Honor Roll." The salutary effect in the discipline of the school since the inauguration of this system is very marked. But above all *Love* is the controlling factor in the discipline of the school.

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

A Teachers' Meeting has been organized for the purpose of discussing practical questions which present themselves for consideration. It has not been the purpose of these meetings to enter into theoretical discussions, nor to attempt scientific solutions of the many problems which necessarily arise in our work. The meetings are held for an exchange of practical ideas and suggestions to aid each other in the accomplishment of the object for which the school exists—the education of those under our care. These meetings have been the means of bringing the faculty in close touch with each other, and much good to the school has resulted, not only in the subjects discussed, but in the good-fellowship engendered.

THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the direction of the President, matron, and housekeeper.

The constant care of nearly 100 children is no small task. The care of the person and the clothing, the keeping within bounds, the settling of little differences that naturally arise, the listening to the personal requests and complaints, the soothing of ills, real and imaginary, oftentimes test the patience. Many of these minor duties are taken care of by the supervisors, but a large number daily are brought to the President's office, where, with the many other calls of that office they require attention. This is, however, only a part of the daily routine and must be expected.

The culinary department receives the most careful attention, and to the proper preparing and serving of the meals much care is given. The food served is of a good, substantial and wholesome kind—this with palatable cooking makes the

three daily meals compare favorably with those served in high-priced schools and colleges.

The housing, feeding and clothing of a household as large as ours is at all times a serious proposition, to say nothing of the educational departments, and it requires the undivided time and attention of those upon whom these duties devolve.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Although we are housed in wooden buildings, yet every precaution has been provided to prevent a conflagration. Within the past two years electric lights have replaced the dangerous kerosene lamps. A night watchman has been employed, and an approved clock purchased as a check on his nightly rounds. Besides this we have fire extinguishers placed at convenient points in the building. We are also connected with the city water station and have a supply of 2-inch hose of sufficient length to reach almost any portion of the main building. It has not been deemed wise economy to equip the buildings with steam heating apparatus, as we hope to have new buildings within another year, therefore stoves are still in use.

IMPROVEMENTS.

On account of the appropriation of \$80,000 made by the last Legislature for new buildings no substantial improvements have been made to our present plant. However, to keep them habitable and comfortable without any large expenditure of money and to find room for our increased attendance and needs has taxed our ingenuity.

NEEDS.

The State Board of Control will in their report to the incoming Legislature present a statement under this head.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Much attention has been paid to this very important department of our school. The teaching of habits of industry and

of exactness, the training of the hand and of the eye in the use of tools, the exercise of judgment in the use of materials, the development of any latent talent for mechanical work, and the confidence gained by a pupil in his ability to do good work, are some of the most important objects kept in view in the conduct of this department. The pupils spend two hours every afternoon in the shops, excepting Saturday.

To the printing office has been added a supply of new type. The School Herald, our school paper, is regularly published from this office monthly during the school term. We have received many encouraging words upon the typographical neatness of the paper, and the boys in the office take great pride in its artistic arrangement. Some job work is also done in the office.

A cabinet shop has been added to this department and is under the supervision of an expert cabinet-maker. In this shop are placed a number of our deaf boys, and they are rapidly becoming adepts in the handling of the various tools. Last year the shop turned out a dozen and a half fine oak chairs which have been placed in the dining room. These chairs were caned by the blind boys.

A broom shop is also one of the new innovations in this department. A full complement of machinery has been purchased and installed. The blind boys have been able in this short time to turn out a fairly salable broom. Chair-caning is also taught the blind boys.

The smaller blind boys and girls are in manual training classes doing raffia, reed and bead work under an experienced instructor. The larger deaf and blind girls are taught plain and fancy sewing and crocheting. The deaf girls are also taught light domestic work.

Lessons in piano tuning are given the older blind boys.

We hope to add a domestic science department at a later date. We do not claim yet to teach the trades thoroughly; but we do claim to give an elementary knowledge of the trades taught, which is of great value to the pupil should he determine to pursue the same calling in after life, and what is even more important, to inculcate habits of industry that will go

far toward assuring success in whatever line of work may be taken up.

NEGRO SCHOOL.

No important change has been made in this school. There have been no changes in the teaching force. We have used every possible means to entirely separate this department from the white school. The preparing of meals for this school was formerly done in our main kitchen. This has been changed and a culinary department is maintained at the negro school. Although this school is on the same lot with the white school no connection otherwise is countenanced. The negroes are kept within their yard bounds and have their own teachers and are cared for in every way apart from the white school.

This school is subject to the same rules, regulations and hours as the white school.

No industrial training is given to the pupils of this school. This we hope to provide for when room and finances will permit.

COST PER CAPITA.

The annual cost per capita during the bi-ennium has been for the year 1906-1907, \$152.74, and for the year 1907-1908, \$157.50. This includes every expenditure, except for repairs and improvements. The increase of the latter year over the former is accounted for by an increase in the cost of living. In this connection we would like to respectfully call attention to the fact that the average per capita cost of similar schools throughout the country is over \$260.00, and we believe it can be shown that our per capita cost is lower than any other like school in existence today, with the exception of one. We do not make this statement with any feeling of pride, as we know the very best results cannot obtain with this very low per capita. This condition, however, is thoroughly realized by those in whose hands the welfare of the school has been placed.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Regular hours facilitate work, promote health and are necessary in the proper discipline of children. In the prepa-

ration of the following schedule our aim was to allot proportionate hours to study, work and recreation as would be for the best interest of the children.

SCHOOL DAYS.

Rise	6:00 a.m.
Breakfast	6:45 a.m.
Chapel	8.00 a.m.
School	8:10 a.m.
Recess	10:45 to 11:00 a.m.
Close of School	1:00 p.m.
Dinner	1:10 p.m.
Shops and Industries	2:00 p.m.
Close of Shops and Industries.....	4:00 p.m.
Supper	5:30 p.m.
Study	6:30 p.m.
Retire—lights out	9:00 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Rise	6:00 a.m.
Breakfast ¹	6:45 a.m.
Shops and Industries.....	8:00 a.m.
Shops Close	10:00 a.m.
Dinner	1:00 p.m.
Supper	5:30 p.m.
Meeting of Literary Societies.....	6:30 p.m.
Retire—lights out	9:00 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Rise	6:30 a.m.
Breakfast	7:30 a.m.
Sunday School.....	9:00 a.m.
Dinner	1:30 p.m.
Devotional Exercises	3:00 p.m.
Refreshments	5:00 p.m.
Meeting of C. E. Societies.....	6:30 p.m.
Retire—lights out	9:00 p.m.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BI-ENNUIUM
FROM JULY 1, 1906, TO JULY 1, 1908.

RECEIPTS—1906-1907.

Appropriation by State Board of Control	\$15,000.00
Collections during the year—state- ment and personal check to Board monthly	315.75

 \$15,315.75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Groceries	\$ 2,788.68
Meats and fish	859.93
Provender	338.05
Fuel—coal and wood	510.35
Lights (electric)	269.75
Laundry supplies	164.37
Medicines	81.85
Clothing and shoes	35.34
Books, maps, stationery, postage....	153.85
Crockery and kitchen supplies	77.60
Furniture and bedding.....	149.17
Freight and Express	56.23
Supplies for shops and industries....	194.97
Transportation	550.25
Miscellaneous	471.17
Repairs and improvements.....	715.93
Salaries and wages	6,587.00

 \$14,004.49

 Balance of appropriation unused.....\$ 1,307.76

RECEIPTS—1907-1908.

Appropriation by State Board of Control	\$16,000.00
Collections during the year—State- ment and personal check to Board monthly	247.70
	<hr/>
	\$16,247.70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Groceries	\$ 3,151.75
Meats and fish.....	975.02
Provender	338.11
Fuel—coal and wood	556.80
Lights (electric)	290.95
Laundry supplies	179.91
Medicines	107.54
Furniture and bedding	175.72
Clothing and shoes.....	55.70
Books, maps, stationery, postage.....	87.59
Crockery and kitchen supplies.....	48.62
Freight and express	43.00
Supplies for shops and industries....	300.13
Transportation	547.11
Miscellaneous	898.34
Repairs and improvements	826.57
Salaries and wages	6,989.00
	<hr/>
	\$15,631.86
Balance of appropriation unused.....	\$ 615.84

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we wish to say that the school has greatly prospered within the past two years. A real constructive period has been inaugurated.

I desire to thank the State Board of Control for their advice and assistance in the management of the school and for their kind consideration and generous support in the discharge of my duties. To those associated with me in this special field of human activity, I desire to bear public testimony to their earnestness and zeal in their work, and to their fidelity to the management, without which nothing substantial could have been accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. WALKER,
President.

THE FLORIDA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
(Colored Normal School.)

Tallahassee, Fla., October 8, 1908.

Hon. W. M. Holloway,

State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request under date of August 28, 1908, I herewith transmit to you a report of the Florida State Normal and Industrial School ("The Colored Normal School") for the bi-ennium closing July 1, 1908.

In this connection I wish to state that the affairs of this school under the progressive management of the Board of Control and of the State Board of Education have prospered. However, the end of the bi-ennium still finds it in sad need of buildings. It has long ago outgrown its present plant facilities and stands a beggar at the doors of the Legislature. Its most urgent needs, oftentimes enumerated, are as follows:

A hospital to cost about \$5,000.00 for housing the nurse training school and for the proper care of the sick. Funds for the upkeep of this hospital have been guaranteed as soon as the building is erected.

A dairy barn and agricultural building to cost about \$10,000.00. This phase of the school's work is rapidly rounding into shape, due to the increase of the Federal supporting fund.

A Mechanic Art Building to cost about \$10,000.00 in place of the "shack" now used for the Mechanical Industries.

A Domestic Science Building at a cost of \$10,000.00 for the accommodation of the girls' industries now tucked away in improvised quarters.

An auditorium at a cost of about \$10,000.00, and about \$5,000.00 to give the plant proper fire and sanitary protection.

An appropriation of \$50,000.00 will give us such plant equipment as the attendance requires—a mere pittance in view of all the circumstances in the case.

Hoping that the appended fiscal items will tend to emphasize the above needs by showing the State-wide influence of this school as evidenced by its increasing attendance, and thanking you for your unvarying personal and official courtesy, I respectfully submit this report.

N. B. YOUNG,
President.

FINANCES.

RECEIPTS:

For year ending July 1, 1907—

Morrill Fund	\$12,500.00	
Educational Fund	2,006.92	
Incidental Fund	437.11	\$14,944.03

For year ending July 1, 1908—

Morrill Fund	\$15,000.00	
Educational Fund	5,000.00	
Incidental Fund	641.21	\$20,641.21

Total Receipts\$35,585.24

DISBURSEMENTS:

For year ending July 1, 1907—

Account of Morrill Fund	\$11,841.15	
Account of Educational Fund ..	2,006.92	
Account of Incidental Fund	437.11	\$14,285.18

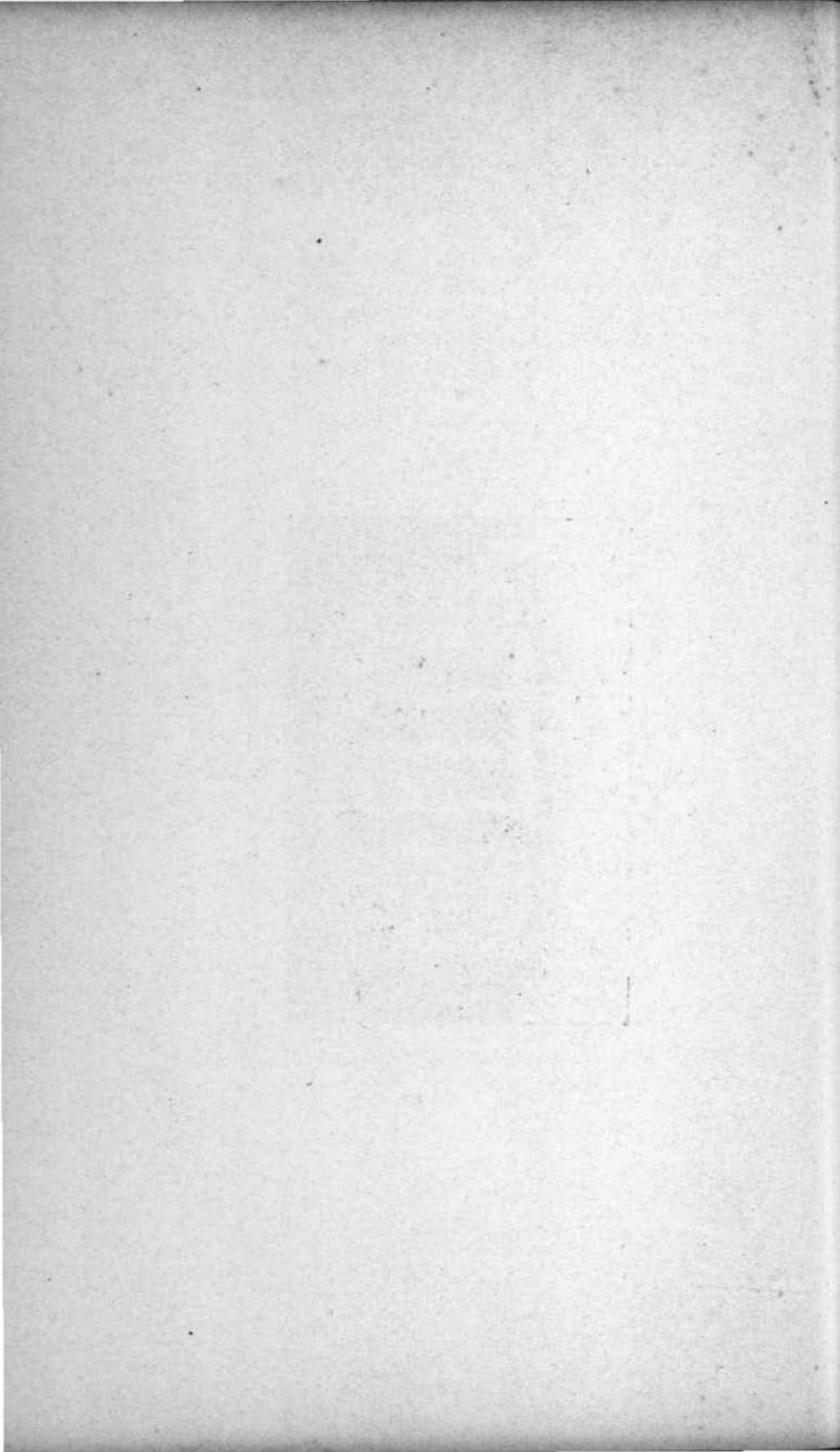
For year ending July 1, 1908—

Account of Morrill Fund	\$15,658.85	
Account of Educational Fund ...	5,000.00	
Account of Incidental Fund	631.98	\$21,290.83

Total Disbursements\$35,576.01



CARNEGIE LIBRARY—COLORED NORMAL SCHOOL.



SUMMARY.

Receipts	\$35,585.24
Disbursements	35,576.01

Bal. on hand July 1, 1908,	
Incidental Fund	\$ 9.23

ATTENDANCE.

1st year of bi-ennium.	2d year of bi-ennium.
Grammar School .....175	Grammar School .....162
High School .....105	High School .....116
Senior School 14	Senior School 29
<hr/>	<hr/>
294	307

Twenty-nine Florida counties are represented in the attendance.

Total graduates for bi-ennium 16.

THE YEAR

Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1904.

Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1904.

Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1904.

APPENDIX

Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1904.	Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1904.
General School	107
High School	107
Senior School	107
Total	321

Expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1904.

Total expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1904.

CHAPTER IV.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPER- INTENDENTS AND OTHER SCHOOL OFFICERS.

In this chapter are presented the utterances of the various County Superintendents and other school officers at the convention held at Tallahassee, April 17-19, 1907. The chapter containing the general reports of county Superintendents and this one, together may well be considered as the voice of the majority of the people of the State of Florida, from the mouths of those who have been chosen as their official spokesmen in matters pertaining to education.

There is no body of men within the State more capable of rendering intelligent opinions of needful reforms in the statutes and in methods of school government than this efficient body of County Superintendents. The people have selected these representatives for their peculiar fitness for a certain work, and some of these men have devoted themselves from six to twenty years to solving the peculiar problems entrusted to them, and they speak not from theory, but from the actual fitting of conditions into environment, therefore, when such men shall speak with any degree of unanimity upon a particular point, their utterances should receive due consideration.

Tallahassee, Fla., March 6, 1907.

To the Members of the Boards of Public Instruction:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with Paragraph 2, Section 46, page 19, of the Digest of the School Laws of the State of Florida, I hereby call a convention of County Superintendents

and other school officials to be held in the city of Tallahassee, April 17-19, 1907.

As this will be one of the most important conventions of school officials ever held in Florida, it is imperatively necessary that every county be represented. I, therefore, earnestly recommend and urge that each Board of Public Instruction defray the necessary expenses of the County Superintendent and at least one member of the Board of Public Instruction and one High school principal while in attendance upon this convention. Should any Board of Public Instruction decline to make an appropriation whereby proper representation can be had, this department will be of the opinion that such Board of Public Instruction is not desirous of having its county stand in the forefront of modern educational progress.

A program of the convention, together with full information concerning the same, will be sent out at a later date.

Please advise me at your earliest convenience what your Board has done looking to a proper representation from your county.

Very truly,

W. M. HOLLOWAY,
State Supt. Pub. Inst.

PROGRAM

STATE CONVENTION

... OF ...

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

... AND ...

OTHER SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., APRIL 17-19, 1907.

BOARD MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE UPON THE
CONVENTION WILL BE EXPECTED TO PARTICI-
PATE IN ALL DISCUSSIONS, AND WILL BE
ASSIGNED COMMITTEE WORK AT THE OPEN-
ING SESSION.

A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE PRO-
CEEDINGS WILL BE MADE.

PROGRAM.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 9 A. M.

Invocation Rev. W. H. Zeigler
 Address of Welcome Hon. W. M. McIntosh, Jr., Mayor
 Response..... Superintendent George F. Scott
 Election of Secretary and Appointment of Committees.

HIGH SCHOOLS—Junior and Senior.

What Regulations should be adopted by the State Board of Education for the Government of State Aid High Schools?

General Discussion by the Convention.

Committee to Draft set of Regulations to be submitted to the State Board of Education:

Superintendents J. C. Compton, R. E. Hall, T. H. Owens, N. B. Cook, W. D. Carn; Principals W. E. Knibloe, L. B. Edwards, I. I. Himes and J. W. McClung.

RURAL GRADED SCHOOLS.

Committee:

Superintendents W. S. M. Pinkham, J. L. Kelley, Shelton Philips, G. F. Tucker, R. L. Turner; Principals J. H. Workman, Robert M. Ray and J. L. Wright.

2:30 P. M.

What Changes are Needed in the Regulations Governing Schools Receiving State Aid Under Chapter 5381?

Committee:

Superintendents E. L. McDaniel, W. B. Dickenson, W. B. Lynch, W. M. Rowlett, G. W. Tedder; Principals R. B. Huffaker, W. N. Henderson and Scott E. McIntosh.

What Increase should be Made in the Appropriation for Schools under Chapters 5381, 5382, 5383?

Committee:

Superintendents George F. Scott, W. R. Fletcher, H. H. Palmer, J. R. Walker, J. R. Key; Principals H. A. Ferrell, F. A. Hathaway, J. G. Fertig and L. S. Barber.

Scarcity of Teachers and the Remedy therefor.

Committee:

Superintendents S. S. Niblack, L. K. Tucker, C. A. Fulford, T. H. Jackson, J. A. Jones; Principals Tom. F. McBeath, Asa B. Clark, W. N. Sheats and H. J. Rogers.

8:00 P. M.

(Hall of the House of Representatives.)

Music

AddressHon. W. H. Ellis

Music

AddressHon. Frank Clark

Music

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 9 A. M.

Invocation.....Rev. Ira S. Patterson

School Libraries—The Best Means of Securing Them.

Committee:

Superintendents J. E. Wood, W. R. Simmons, R. Q. Baker, W. B. Carter, W. O. Geiger; Principals J. B. Locky, R. B. Rutherford, M. L. Neal and W. B. Cate.

Importance of the Kindergarten as a Part of the Public School.

Committee:

Mrs. W. W. Cummer, Miss Annie E. Chaires; Superintendents A. O. Botts, E. B. Eppes, W. J. Sears, J. F. Shands; Principals J. H. Fulks and R. M. Evans.

Should County Commissioners be Required to make the Levy for School Purposes recommended by County Boards of Public Instruction?

Committee:

Superintendents A. M. C. Russell, J. H. Brown, C. C. Gunn, B. F. Gainer, H. L. Mattair; Principals W. H. Russell, A. B. Jarrell and George M. Lynch.

Should the State Provide for a Free Scholarship in the State Normal Schools from each County?

Committee:

Superintendents J. V. Harris, W. T. Marler, George J. Graham, John Barnes, A. E. Morgan, S. M. Revell; Principals J. L. Boone, Josiah Varn, M. P. Geiger and W. L. Osterhoudt.

2:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Any subjects the Convention may deem necessary to act upon.

4:00 P. M.

Meeting of the Committees to Formulate Resolutions upon the subjects discussed by the Convention.

8 TO 10:30 P. M.

Reception at the Florida Female College, given in honor of the State Superintendent and the Members of the Convention of County Superintendents by President Murphree and Faculty.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 9 A. M.

InvocationRev. J. B. Pruitt
Reports of Committees.
(General Sessions will be held in County Court House.)

PROCEEDINGS

OF

STATE CONVENTION

OF

County Superintendents

and Other School Officers.

Tallahassee, Florida.

April 17-19, 1907.

PROCEEDINGS.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 17, 1907.

The State Convention of School Officers and Teachers called to order at 9 a. m. by State Superintendent, Hon. W. M. Holloway.

Invocation by Rev. J. B. Pruitt.

Address of Welcome by Hon. Fred T. Myers. Mr. Myers said in part: "That the office of County Superintendent is honorable and important; that this Convention should take some action as to securing means for the construction of comfortable school houses; that the question of Negro Education should be carefully considered."

Response by Superintendent Geo. F. Scott. He said in part: "That we need such laws as will reach every boy and girl in this State and will secure better teachers."

Election of Secretary.

Superintendent Wood nominated Superintendent R. L. Turner, of Citrus County, as Secretary, who was unanimously elected.

Appointment of Committees:

Committee on Credentials—Superintendent A. M. C. Russell, Chairman; Superintendent Geo. W. Tedder, Superintendent E. B. Eppes, Robert M. Ray, Principal of Plant City High School; Geo. M. Lynch, Principal Jasper Normal Institute.

Committee on Legislation—Superintendent R. L. Turner, Chairman; Superintendent J. L. Kelley, Principal I. I. Himes, Principal L. B. Edwards, Superintendent N. B. Cook, Superintendent W. T. Marler, Superintendent R. E. Hall, Superintendent E. L. McDaniel, Superintendent W. B. Lynch.

Superintendent W. J. Sears made the following motion:

That Superintendents W. B. Dickenson, H. H. Palmer and N. B. Cook be appointed a committee of three to draft a bill

naming and regulating the salaries of the different County Superintendents, and that said committee report as soon as possible. Motion carried.

Telegram from Superintendent Shelton Phillips, explaining his absence on account of illness, was read.

Program was taken up, and Senior and Junior High Schools generally discussed by Superintendents Compton, Hall, Owens, Cook and Principal Himes.

2:30 P. M.

Motion prevailed that all High school teachers, members of this Convention, be designated as a committee to draft a Course of Study for High Schools, and Principal T. F. McBeath as chairman of same.

Motion prevailed that committee report tomorrow morning.

Special order at 4:30 p. m.—Discussion of State Uniformity of Text Books.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to look into the matter of endeavoring to secure such legislation (if any is needed) as will enable County Boards of Public Instruction in this State, or Trustees of any Special Tax Sub-district, to issue bonds to construct necessary school buildings or to refund an outstanding indebtedness.

Committee—Superintendents H. H. Palmer, Chairman; W. M. Rowlett, W. D. Carn, T. H. Owens, J. E. Wood.

Courtesies of the floor were extended to any and all members of the Legislature.

The Convention went on record as opposed to State Uniformity of Text Books.

Resolved, That we, the School Officers and Teachers of Florida in Convention assembled, do condemn any and all insinuations that reflect upon the honesty of same.

Resolved, That we endorse Senate Bill No. 101 relative to text books, introduced by Mr. Humphries, except that we request that the following words in lines 9 and 10, and 14 and 15, of section one: "Under like conditions," be stricken therefrom.

8:00 P. M.

Music—Department of Music, Female College.

Address—Rev. C. C. Carroll. (Hon. W. H. Ellis, Attorney-General, being called away from the city.)

Music—Department of Music, Female College.

Address—Hon. Frank Clark, Congressman Second District.

APRIL 18TH, 1907—9.00 A. M.

Convention called to order by Chairman.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Ira Patterson.

Resolved by the Convention of Superintendents and School Officials assembled, That we most heartily recommend the passage by the State Legislature of the measure now pending, providing for an increase in the per diem of members of County Boards of Public Instruction.

Offered by Superintendent R. E. Hall, seconded by Superintendent R. L. Turner. Carried.

Resolved, That we request the State Board of Education to fix the required average for Rural Graded Schools at 40 pupils. Carried.

Offered by Superintendent G. W. Tedder.

Superintendent R. E. Hall was elected as Assistant Secretary of the Convention.

Dr. C. C. Carroll was extended the courtesies of the floor.

Resolution on Kindergarten, offered by Mr. Glenn, was referred to Committee on Legislation.

Resolved, That this convention of County Superintendents and school officials would respectfully request the members of the Legislature to pass a joint resolution providing for the submission of a Constitutional amendment allowing County Boards of Public Instruction and Trustees of any Special Tax School district to issue bonds for the purpose of building school houses and equipping and furnishing the same, or funding an outstanding indebtedness, and to provide a tax levy, after being ratified by a majority of the quali-

fied electors, voting in the election for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds. Adopted.

Sup'ts H. H. PALMER,

J. E. WOOD.

W. D. CARN,

T. H. OWENS,

W. M. ROWLETT,

Committee.

Whereas, The County Superintendents and Teachers and Board members of the State of Florida, now assembled at Tallahassee, Florida, have found Chapter 5381 of the Laws of Florida, known as "The West Bill," to be of great value to the country boys and girls of the State, and,

Whereas, We favor the principle embodied in said law as a permanent part of the school system of this State; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That we commend it to the consideration of the Legislature now in session and recommend that the principle embodied in said law be made a permanent part of the school law of this State.

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be sent both to the Senate and the House of Representatives. Offered by Supt. E. L. McDaniel, seconded by Supt. R. L. Turner.

Above resolution was referred to the Legislative Committee.

Telegram from Superintendent W. O. Geiger announced his inability to be present on account of illness.

Question of scarcity of teachers discussed by Principals McBeath, Clark and Sheats.

Privileges of the floor extended to Hon. W. H. Ellis, Dr. Murphree, Dr. Buchholz, Hon. Geo. B. Baker, and to any teachers present.

Telegram read from Dr. F. W. Faris, chairman Dade County School Board, announcing his inability to be present.

Hon. W. H. Ellis addressed the convention relative to a plan which he proposes that this body ask the Legislature

to enact a law to allow counties to borrow from the State School Fund money to be used for building school houses.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft a bill embodying the above to be submitted to the Legislature.

Sup'ts H. H. PALMER, Chairman,
J. E. WOOD,
W. D. CARN,
T. H. OWENS,
A. M. C. RUSSELL,
Committee.

2:30 P. M.

School Libraries discussed by J. E. Wood, R. Q. Baker.

Bill submitted by J. E. Wood referred to Legislative Committee.

Questions of requiring County Commissioners to make levy asked by County Boards of Public Instruction discussed by Superintendents Russell, Jackson, Gunn and Gainer.

Resolution asking legislation on the above introduced, and on motion referred to Committee on Legislation.

Resolution asking legislation providing for Teachers' Institutes introduced by Principal Crichlow and referred to Legislative Committee.

Question of free scholarships in State Normals discussed by Superintendents Marler, Graham and Principals Osterhoudt, Tedder, Glenn and Barber.

On motion ordered that the Secretary reply to telegrams of Supts. Platts, Philips and Geiger and Board member Dr. Farris, and to letters expressing regrets at their inability to be present from Principals J. L. Boone, R. B. Rutherford, R. M. Evans.

8.00 P. M.

The concert given by the faculty of the Female College was largely attended and very much enjoyed. The following program was well rendered:

1. Concerto Op. 94.
Allegro EnergicoRheinberger
Soloist, Miss Foster.
Orchestral accompaniment on second piano, 4 hands
Miss Keipp, Miss Hardaway.
2. Reading,
Cupid's Arrows.....Kipling
Miss Moses.
3. Voice,
Berceuse, from Jocelyn.....Godard
Miss Buchholz.
4. Piano and Organ,
(a) Salut d'Armour.....Elgar
(b) Barcarolle.....Thiessen
Miss Keipp, Miss Foster.
5. Reading,
Merchant of Venice, Act 1, Scene 3.....Shakespeare
Miss Moses.
6. Piano,
Valse (for left hand alone).....Hollander
Miss Hardaway.
7. Voice,
A Song of Thanksgiving.....Allitsen
Miss Buchholz.
8. Organ,
Offertoire in C minor.....Batiste
Miss Foster.

Immediately after the concert, the large crowd repaired to the East Hall, where President and Mrs. Murphree, State Superintendent and Mrs. Holloway, received informally. During the evening delicious refreshments were served.

APRIL 19, 1907.

Convention called to order by Chairman.

Prayer by Superintendent A. M. C. Russell.

Remarks on bird study by Major Lynch permitted.

Committee on Regulations for State Aid to High Schools

reported as follows: Your committee on Regulations for State Aid to Senior High Schools recommends:

That it be sufficient for applications for State Aid to be signed by chairmen of County Boards, chairmen of Boards of Trustees (if any exist), and County Superintendents only.

Further, we recommend that the course of study as prepared by the committee appointed by this convention be followed by all Senior and Junior High schools.

We recommend that each Senior High school shall employ at least two teachers who shall devote their entire time to teaching in the High School course.

Each Senior High school teacher shall be required to hold a certificate covering the branches which he teaches, provided that the questions for special State Certificate can be forwarded to the several counties for examination of applicants there.

We recommend that applications for State aid for High schools be simplified as far as possible, especially elementary Sec. 2, Sub. Div. B.

We further recommend that the State Superintendent furnish uniform blank diplomas to be issued by County Boards to graduates of High schools.

J. C. COMPTON, Chairman,
W. E. KNIBLOE,
R. E. HALL,
J. W. McCLUNG,
Committee.

Resolved, That this Convention of Superintendents, School Officials and Teachers believes and declares that the whisky traffic is injurious and detrimental to the best interest of the public schools of the State of Florida.

Committee on legislation reported as follows:

The undersigned, your committee appointed to recommend to the Legislature of Florida such legislation as we deem necessary for the furtherance of the cause of education in this State, do respectfully submit the following report:

We recommend the following resolutions:

First:

Resolved, That the County Superintendents, members of School Boards, and Principals of High schools in convention assembled do place themselves on record as being opposed to any law providing for State Uniformity of Text Books.

Resolved, That we indorse Senate Bill No. 101, relative to text books, introduced by Mr. Humphries; except that we request that the following words in lines 9 and 10, and 14 and 15, of Section one, "Under like conditions," be stricken therefrom.

Second:

Resolved, That we recommend that the Legislature pass a law requiring County Commissioners to levy for school purposes the millage requested by Boards of Public Instruction, provided such millage requested does not exceed the Constitutional limit.

Third:

Resolved, That we request the Legislature to make the terms of Trustees of Special Tax districts four years instead of two years.

Fourth:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the State Legislature that it amend Chapter 5204, Section 10, Laws of Florida, so as to permit any person applying for a State Certificate to take the examination required, provided such applicant can show that he has taught one year in Florida on a First Grade County Certificate or an equal length of time on an equal or better certificate in some other State.

Fifth:

Resolved, That this convention assembled do most heartily recommend the passage by the Legislature the measure now pending providing for an increase in the per diem of members of County Boards of Public Instruction.

Sixth:

Resolved, That this convention do respectfully request the members of the Legislature to pass the joint resolution pro-

viding for the submission of the Constitutional amendment allowing County Boards of Public Instruction or Trustees of any Special Tax School district to issue bonds for the purpose of building school houses, the furnishing and equipping of the same, or refunding any outstanding indebtedness and to provide a tax levy, after being ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting in the election, for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds.

Seventh:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of Florida that the minimum required for the establishment of Kindergartens be made fifteen children instead of twenty-five.

Eighth:

Whereas, The County Superintendents, members of School Boards and Principals of High schools of the State of Florida now assembled in convention at Tallahassee, Florida, have found Chapter 5381 to be a step in the right direction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly request the Legislature to pass a similar law with the following changes, viz: That application shall be made within twenty days after the expiration of the regular term of each school; further, that said application shall be signed by the County Superintendent and the Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction. Further, that the percentage be obtained upon the average monthly enrollment, and that we request the Legislature to appropriate the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars per year for two years to meet the increasing demand upon this fund, the unexpended portion of which to revert to the general fund of the State.

Ninth:

Resolved, That any person having taught for one year under a State Certificate granted under the State Laws of Florida, shall, on the recommendation of the proper authority, be granted a Life Certificate.

Offered by Geo. M. Lynch. Adopted.

Committee on resolutions reported and adopted as amended.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. TURNER, Chairman,

J. C. COMPTON,

W. S. M. PINKHAM,

W. H. RUSSELL,

W. B. DICKENSON, Secretary,
Committee on Legislation.

1st section re-adopted, 2nd section adopted, 3rd section adopted, 4th section adopted, 5th section adopted, 6th section re-adopted, 7th section adopted, 8th section adopted, 9th section adopted.

Moved by Superintendent Dickenson that this convention favor the passage by the Legislature of a compulsory education law. Tabled on motion by Superintendent Sears.

Committee on High School Course of Study reported. Adopted.

RESOLUTIONS BY SUB-COMMITTEES.

Duly adopted by full committee.

(1) Any school to be considered a Senior High school under the laws of the State of Florida shall carry one or both of the following courses of study.

(2) The adoption of one or both of these courses shall not prevent the Board of Trustees of any school or the County Board of Public Instruction from providing such additional course or courses as may be desired and by them deemed expedient.

(3) Any pupil to receive credits for graduation shall carry not less than four studies regularly.

(4) Five recitations per week on any one subject for a full school year shall count one credit. Sixteen (16) credits shall be required for graduation.

(5) Any pupil pursuing the scientific course may be allowed two credits on said course for modern language.

(6) The graduates of the Normal Department of all

schools receiving State aid shall be required to complete one or both of the courses prescribed for the Senior High school.

(7) The Junior High school course shall be the same as for the first two years of the English scientific and classical course.

W. E. KNIBLOE,
 ASA B. CLARK,
 GEO. M. LYNCH,
 EDWARD E. CONRADI,
 I. I. HIMES,
 T. F. McBEATH,
 Committee.

ROLL OF PRINCIPALS ON COURSE OF STUDY.

Tom F. McBeath, Chairman, Gainesville Graded and High School.

R. B. Huffaker, Secretary, Summerlin Institute.

R. M. Ray, Plant City Graded and High School.

J. B. Lockey, Pensacola School No. 1.

W. E. Knibloe, Duval High School.

Edward Conradi, St. Petersburg Normal, Industrial and High School.

J. G. Fertig, Holmes County High School.

L. S. Barber, Hernando County High School.

W. N. Sheats, Leon County High School.

Geo. M. Lynch, Jasper Normal Institute.

W. H. Russell, Starke Institute.

T. B. Kirk, Lakeland Graded and High School.

J. W. McClung, Hillsboro High School.

Asa B. Clark, Quincy High School.

S. E. McIntosh, Jackson County High School.

W. N. Henderson, Jefferson Collegiate Institute.

W. B. S. Crichlow, Palmetto High School.

I. I. Himes, Putnam High School.

L. B. Edwards, Suwannee County High School.

W. L. Osterhoudt, Lee County High School.

C. A. Keith, DeLand High School.

ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

ENGLISH.

- 1st Year. English Grammar, Composition, Classics.
 2d Year. Rhetoric, Composition, Classics.
 3d Year. Literature, Composition, Classics.
 4th Year. Literature, Composition, Classics.

SCIENCE.

- 1st Year. Botany or Zoology.
 2d Year. Physical Geography.
 3d Year. Physics or Chemistry.
 4th Year. Commercial Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, or
 Physiology.

MATHEMATICS.

- 1st Year. Algebra to Quadratics.
 2d Year. Algebra completed.
 3d Year. Plane Geometry.
 4th Year. Trigonometry.

HISTORY.

- 1st Year. English History.
 2d Year. General History.
 3d Year. Ethics.
 4th Year. U. S. History and Civics.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

LATIN.

- 1st Year. First year Latin.
 2d Year. Four books of Caesar, or their equivalent. Latin
 Grammar.

3d year. Four Orations Against Cataline, Cicero. Composition based on first book of Caesar.

4th Year. Four books of Aeneid, Latin prose composition. All Latin classes to recite five times each week.

MATHEMATICS.

1st Year. Algebra as far as Quadratics.

2d Year. Algebra completed.

3d Year. Plane Geometry.

4th Year. Plane Trigonometry. All recitations five times each week.

ENGLISH.

1st Year. English Grammar, Composition, Classics.

2d Year. Rhetoric, Composition, Classics.

3d and 4th Years. Literature, Composition, Classics.

HISTORY—SCIENCE.

1st Year. English History.

2d Year. General History.

3d Year. Physics or Chemistry.

4th Year. U. S. History and Civics.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved—

(1) That we extend to the citizens of Tallahassee, Superintendent Edw. B. Eppes, and the committees who aided him so ably, our sincere thanks for their courtesy and hospitality, in their untiring efforts to make our stay in their midst pleasant, and we assure them that every member of this convention will leave them with grateful hearts and the most pleasant memories.

(2) That we thank Hon. W. M. Holloway for his uniform courtesies and fair and impartial rulings as presiding officer.

(3) That we express our entire approval of the high stand the State Superintendent, W. M. Holloway, has taken with regard to qualifications of Principals for Senior and Junior High schools.

(4) That we express our most hearty endorsement of the action of the Boards of Public Instruction in providing for expenses of school officers and High school principals, and encouraging their attendance at this convention.

(5) That we express our high appreciation of the very courteous invitation to visit the State Female College by its genial and scholarly President, Dr. A. A. Murphree, and the very cordial reception given was one of the brightest features of our stay in the city.

(6) That we express our appreciation to Attorney-General W. H. Ellis for his interest in the educational affairs of this State in calling the attention of this convention to the fact that the principal of the State School Fund could be made available by statutory law.

(7) That our thanks be extended to the Order of Elks for the use of their Hall for Committee Rooms.

(8) Resolved, That our thanks be extended to the Legislature for the use of the Representative Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 19th, and to Hon. Frank Clark and Rev. Mr. Carroll for their excellent addresses, and to the Florida Female College for the Musical Program on that occasion.

GEO. M. LYNCH, Chairman, Hamilton Co.,

W. T. MARLER, Franklin Co.,

DR. J. L. KELLEY, Alachua Co.,

R. E. HALL, Dade Co.,

W. B. LYNCH, Orange Co.,

I. I. HIMES, Putnam Co.,

N. B. COOK, Escambia Co.,

Committee.

Whereas, The following resolution relating to Superintendents' salaries was today presented to the Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, your committee appointed to recommend salaries to be paid County Superintendents, would respectfully recommend that the salaries be based upon the total receipts of each county, for school purposes, including Special School District Tax receipts, and excepting borrowed money, as follows, viz: In counties where the receipts are less than \$14,000, the salary shall be at least \$50 per month; where the receipts are more than \$14,000 and less than \$20,000, the salary shall be not less than \$75 per month; where the receipts are more than \$20,000 and less than \$40,000, the salary shall not be less than \$100 per month; where the receipts are more than \$40,000 and less than \$70,000, the salary shall not be less than \$125 per month; where the receipts are more than \$70,000 and less than \$100,000, the salary shall not be less than \$150 per month; where the receipts are more than \$100,000 and less than \$120,000, the salary shall not be less than \$175 per month; where the receipts are more than \$120,000 and less than \$200,000, the salary shall not be less than \$200 per month, to become effective on the first day of July each year, based upon the receipts of the fiscal school year, closing on June 30th previous.

W. B. DICKENSON, Chairman,
N. B. COOK,
H. H. PALMER,

Committee.

Be it Resolved, That we request the State Superintendent to have drawn bills in conformity with said resolution and that he use his best efforts to secure passage of said bills. Adopted.

Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a teacher who will deliberately and wilfully without just cause, refuse to fulfill a written contract with a County School Board is to that extent morally unfit to be trusted with the training of the youth of the State, and that we hereby severally pledge ourselves to oppose in our respective counties the employment of any teacher known to have repudiated a con-

tract with another board, provided nothing in this resolution shall be construed as applying to any teacher who may have sought and obtained honorable release from any contract.

Offered by committee on resolutions. Adopted.

Moved by Supt. Tedder that the State Superintendent confer with the County Superintendents and get up a new form for contracts with teachers, fair to teachers as well as to county. Carried.

Moved that Chairman have minutes printed and distributed. Carried.

Thanks extended to Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

The courtesies of the floor having been extended to Dr. L. W. Buchholz, he delivered a stirring address in advocacy of the establishment of a free scholarship from each county in the Normal Departments of the State University and the Florida Female College. At the close of this address the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to furnish a free scholarship, including board, in the Normal Department of the State University and one to the same department in the State Female College for each county.

Moved that this convention recommend to all County Boards in Florida to appropriate \$100 per year for a scholarship to the Florida Female College said scholarship to be awarded under rules of awarding State sholarships.

The business of the convention having been concluded, before declaring the meeting adjourned, Chairman W. M. Holloway took the occasion to congratulate the State upon the unprecedented attendance, the same being by far the largest since the establishment of the Public School ssystem.

He most heartily thanked the members of the convention for their co-operation and enthusiastic interest in all efforts looking to the improvement of the public schools.

The Chairman further said that all these things augured well for the boys and girls of the State.

Adjourned.

The following were in attendance upon the convention:

- Alachua—J. L. Kelley, County Superintendent,
J. F. Futch, Member Board of Public Instruction,
Tom F. McBeath, Principal High School.
- Baker — W. R. Simmons, County Superintendent
F. M. Garrett, Member Board Public Instruction.
J. L. Vining, Trustee,
G. R. Blair, Principal High School.
- Bradford—Geo. F. Scott, County Superintendent;
E. L. Crosby, Member Board Public Instruction;
O. L. Mizelle, Member Board Public Instruction;
Dr. W. H. Russell, Principal High School.
- Brevard—J. R. Walker, County Superintendent;
E. B. Arnold, Chairman Board Public Instruction.
- Calhoun—G. F. Tucker, County Superintendent.
- Citrus—R. L. Turner, County Superintendent;
G. A. Miller, Chairman Board Public Instruction.
- Clay—
- Columbia—T. H. Owens, County Superintendent.
- Dade—R. E. Hall, County Superintendent;
J. R. Anthony, Member Board Public Instruction;
Guy I. Metcalf, Trustee Special Tax School District
No. 1.
- DeSoto—
- Duval—H. H. Palmer County Superintendent;
Geo. P. Glenn, Member Board Public Instruction;
Dr. W. E. Knibloe, Principal High School;
Miss Margaret C. Fairlie, Teacher Primary Department.
- Escambia—N. B. Cook, County Superintendent;
H. G. DeSilva, Member Board Public Instruction;
J. B. Lockey, Principal High School.
- Franklin—W. T. Marler, County Superintendent.
- Gadsden—J. R. Key, County Superintendent;
J. W. Hinson, Member Board Public Instruction;
J. C. Inman, Member Board Public Instruction;
Asa B. Clark, Principal High School.

- Hamilton—Geo. J. Graham, County Superintendent;
Geo. M. Lynch, Principal High School.
- Hernando—A. M. C. Russell, County Superintendent;
D. S. Cappleman, Chairman Board Public Instruction;
L. S. Barber, Principal High School.
- Hillsboro—W. B. Dickenson, County Superintendent;
W. B. Black, Member Board Public Instruction;
W. A. Belcher, Member Board Public Instruction;
Edward Conradi, Principal High School;
J. W. McClung, Principal High School;
James R. Dudley, Principal Rural Graded School.
- Holmes—C. A. Fulford, County Superintendent;
J. G. Fertig, Principal High School.
- Jackson—C. C. Gunn, County Superintendent;
John C. Sims, Chairman Board Public Instruction;
J. A. Williams, Member Board Public Instruction;
Scott E. McIntosh, Principal High School.
- Jefferson—W. B. Carter, County Superintendent;
R. B. LaFitte, Member Board Public Instruction;
W. N. Henderson, Principal High School;
R. E. Guy, Principal High School;
D. L. Guy, Teacher;
L. R. Moore, Teacher.
- LaFayette—W. R. Fletcher, County Superintendent;
W. T. Dees, Chairman Board Public Instruction.
- Lake—J. C. Compton, County Superintendent.
- Lee—W. L. Osterhoudt, Principal High School.
- Leon—E. B. Eppes, County Superintendent;
Geo. I. Davis, Chairman Board Public Instruction;
J. H. Patterson, Member Board Public Instruction;
Dawson Boatwright, Member Board Public Instruction;
W. N. Sheats, Principal High School.
- Levy—
- Liberty—T. H. Jackson, County Superintendent.

- Madison—G. W. Tedder, County Superintendent;
 W. J. Blanton, Member Board Public Instruction;
 T. G. Perry, Member Board Public Instruction;
 W. B. Cate, Principal High School.
- Manatee—W. M. Rowlett, County Superintendent;
 W. B. S. Crichlow, Principal High School.
- Marion—W. D. Carn, County Superintendent;
 Isaac Stevens, Chairman Board Public Instruction.
- Monroe—
- Nassau—H. L. Mattair, County Superintendent;
 E. H. Braddock, Member Board Public Instruction.
- Orange—W. B. Lynch, County Superintendent.
- Osceola—W. J. Sears, County Superintendent.
- Pasco—John Barnes, County Superintendent.
- Polk—S. S. Niblack, County Superintendent;
 J. J. Altman, Member Board Public Instruction;
 R. B. Huffaker, Principal High School;
 T. B. Kirk, Principal High School.
- Putnam—L. K. Tucker, County Superintendent;
 I. I. Himes, Principal High School.
- St. Johns—W. S. M. Pinkham, County Superintendent.
- St. Lucie—W. J. Nesbitt, Chairman Board of Public Instruction and Acting County Superintendent;
 W. D. Edwards, Member Board Public Instruction.
- Santa Rosa—E. L. McDaniel, County Superintendent.
- Sumter—Glenn Terrell, Principal High School.
- Suwannee—J. E. Wood, County Superintendent;
 E. R. Wise, Chairman Board Public Instruction;
 L. B. Edwards, Principal High School.
- Taylor—A. E. Morgan, County Superintendent;
 E. J. Courtney, Chairman Board Public Instruction;
 F. S. Jackson, Principal High School;
 Don Register, Principal High School;
 W. T. Cash, Principal Normal.

Volusia—A. O. Botts, County Superintendent;
 J. L. Chandler, Chairman Board Public Instruction;
 A. B. Prevatt, Member Board Public Instruction;
 C. A. Keith, Principal High School.
 Wakulla—S. M. Revell, County Superintendent.
 Walton—R. Q. Baker, County Superintendent.
 Washington—B. F. Gainer, County Superintendent;
 S. J. Gainer, Member Board Public Instruction.

W. M. HOLLOWAY,
 Chairman.

R. L. TURNER, Secretary.
 R. E. HALL, Assistant Secretary.

MEETING DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTEND- ENCE N. E. A.

The meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association which was held in the City of Washington, Feb. 25-27, 1908, was the most largely attended meeting in the history of that Department of the N. E. A., more than 2,000 answered to roll call. Twenty per cent. of the number of County Superintendents, and 21 per cent. of the members of County Boards of Public Instruction, in attendance were from Florida.

The program being unusually strong and *well* planned was carried out to the letter. While the *entire* program was very instructive, especially were the round table meetings helpful to County Superintendents and Board Members.

The State Superintendent realizing the great benefit received by the County Superintendents and other school officers in attending the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association held at Louisville in 1906, decided not to hold a convention of County

Superintendents, but attend the meeting of the Department of Superintendence N. E. A., held in Washington, D. C., February 25-27, 1908.

The following County Superintendents and Board members who are ever desirous to place the schools entrusted to their care, in the progressive column, attended the Washington meeting:

- Hon. W. M. Holloway, State Supt. Pub. Inst., Tallahassee.
- County Supt. J. L. Kelley, Alachua Co., Gainesville;
- County Supt. Geo. F. Scott, Bradford Co., Starke;
- County Supt. J. R. Walker, Brevard Co., Titusville;
- County Supt. R. L. Turner, Citrus Co., Inverness;
- County Supt. W. O. Geiger, Clay Co., Green Cove Springs;
- County Supt. W. B. Dickenson, Hillsboro Co., Tampa;
- County Supt. D. W. Sumner, Lee Co., Fort Myers;
- County Supt. T. H. Jackson, Liberty Co., Bristol;
- County Supt. W. D. Carn, Marion Co., Ocala;
- County Supt. W. J. Sears, Osceola Co., Kissimmee;
- County Supt. W. S. M. Pinkham, St. Johns Co., St. Augustine;
- County Supt. J. A. Jones, Sumter Co., Sumterville;
- Hon. E. L. Crosby Member County Board Pub. Inst., Bradford Co., Brookier;
- Hon. Isaac Stevens, Chairman County Board Pub. Inst., Marion Co., Ocala;
- Hon. H. N. McCollum, member County Board Pub. Inst., Sumter Co., Bushnell;
- Dr. Edward Conradi, Prin. High School, St. Petersburg, Hillsboro County;
- Miss Clem Hampton, Department of Education, Tallahassee.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FLORIDA DELE-
GATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPER-
INTENDENCE OF THE N. E. A.

We, the Florida delegation attending a meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A. held at Washington, D. C., February 25-27, 1908, realizing the benefits derived from this convention, and appreciating the many courtesies shown us on this occasion, wish to express our thanks:

First—To State Superintendent Holloway for his untiring efforts in our behalf.

Second—To our School Boards for their willingness to pay our expenses to attend this convention, and we believe that it will result in great good to the educational interest of Florida.

Third—To the railroads for rates, and especially to J. N. Harrison, Dist. Pass. Agent of the Southern Railway, for splendid accommodations provided and courtesies extended.

Fourth—To Miss Clem Hampton for her work and efforts in giving necessary information and seeing that all had a pleasant trip.

Committee

R. L. TURNER, Chairman, Citrus County.

W. D. CARN, Marion County.

T. H. JACKSON, Liberty County.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
FROM 1624 TO 1898

The city of New York, from its first settlement in 1624, has been a center of commerce and industry. It has grown from a small fishing village to a great metropolis, and its history is a record of the progress of the human race.

The city of New York, from its first settlement in 1624, has been a center of commerce and industry. It has grown from a small fishing village to a great metropolis, and its history is a record of the progress of the human race.

The city of New York, from its first settlement in 1624, has been a center of commerce and industry. It has grown from a small fishing village to a great metropolis, and its history is a record of the progress of the human race.

The city of New York, from its first settlement in 1624, has been a center of commerce and industry. It has grown from a small fishing village to a great metropolis, and its history is a record of the progress of the human race.

CHAPTER V.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS AND ADDRESSES OF HOLDERS OF CERTAIN CERTIFICATES.

This chapter contains samples of the five sets of questions on which the uniform examinations for first, second and third grade County Certificates were held during the biennium; one complete set of the questions on which the examinations for State Certificates were held during the past two years; a full set of the questions used in the examinations for Primary Certificates, provided for in Section 8, Chapter 5204, Session Laws of 1903; and questions on the different branches in which applicants for Special Certificates have been examined. Special Certificates were provided for in Section 9, Chapter 5204, Session Laws of 1903.

In addition, are added the addresses of persons to whom have been issued State Life Certificates, State Certificates, First Grade Life Certificates, Life Extension of First Grade Certificates, Aged Teachers' Certificates, Primary Certificates, Primary Life Certificates, Special Certificates.

The reasons for publishing samples of these questions are because of the many demands made upon the office for them, and that the public may have the opportunity of knowing the character of the questions propounded to the teachers of the State.

The legal requirements for each of these certificates will be stated before the sample questions submitted for that grade of certificate.

FLORIDA UNIFORM EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

REGULATIONS.

1. Questions must be kept exclusively in the hands of the Examiner until the minute for examination on any subject. Seals to every enclosure must be broken in the presence of examinees.

2. The whole time for examination is limited to four days, and the subjects must be taken in the following order: Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, Geography, History, Physiology, Theory and Practice, Algebra, Physical Geography, Civil Government.

3. All examinees must begin any given subject at the same time, and no recess must be taken until that subject is completed.

4. Duties. Every examinee must supply himself with cap paper, must write in a legible hand with pen and ink, must work in full view of other examinees, must number or letter answers to agree with questions, and must fasten together all sheets on the same subject.

5. Prohibitions. During the examination on any subject there must be no violation of any of the following:

(1) No examinee must be seated so that it be possible for him to read another's writing; (2) shall have in his possession any book, note book, or other thing from which help may be obtained; (3) shall speak to any person; (4) shall overlook another's work; (5) shall ask the examiner the meaning of any question; (6) shall leave his seat without permission; (7) shall leave room more than once, or remain out longer than ten minutes; (8) shall pass or throw anything about the room; (9) shall place on any paper any mark calculated to disclose its author.

Violation of any of these prohibitions will be deemed sufficient cause for excluding any paper from the Grading Committee or for throwing out a whole county examination.

SECOND AND THIRD GRADE CERTIFICATES.

Applicants for Second and Third Grade Certificates are examined upon the same branches and the same questions, the distinction in grade of certificate received resting solely upon the percentage of questions answered correctly. The following are the subjects upon which they are examined: Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar, United States History, Geography, Physiology, Theory and Practice of Teaching and Composition.

The successful applicant for a Third Grade Certificate must make a grade in no branch below 40 per cent., and an average grade of 60 per cent. on all the branches; this certificate is valid for two years from date of issue. Section 5, Chapter 5204.

The successful applicant for a Second Grade Certificate must make a grade in no branch below 60 per cent., and an average of 75 per cent. on all the aforesaid branches; this certificate is valid for four years from the date of issue. Section 6, Chapter 5204.

FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES.

Applicants for First Grade Certificates were examined upon the same questions as already given for Second and Third Grade Certificates on Orthography, Reading, Geography, United States History, Composition, Physiology, Theory and Practice of Teaching, and those that follow.

The successful applicant for First Grade Certificate must make a grade in no branch below 60 per cent., and an average grade of 85 per cent. on the preceding and the following branches; this certificate is valid for five years from the date of issue. Section 7, Chapter 5204: Algebra, Physical Geography, and Civil Government.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

Persons to be eligible for examination for State Certificates must have taught twenty-four months in all, eight months under a First Grade Certificate obtained in this State.

Before obtaining this certificate, one must make no grade below 60 per cent., and an average of 85 per cent. on the following ten branches: Geometry, Trigonometry, Physics, Zoology, Botany, Latin, Rhetoric, English Literature, Psychology, and General History. This certificate is valid for five years from date of issue. The following are some of the questions used in the examinations during the past two years. Section 10, Chapter 5204:

REGULATIONS.

1. A fee of one dollar, not returnable, and an endorsement of good character must be handed the examiner.

2. Use legal cap paper, pen and ink; number and letter answers to correspond with questions; fasten together all papers on the same subject.

3. The whole examination must be completed within one year, or no credit will be allowed on any subject passed on longer than twelve months.

Up to date, Sept. 15, 1908, there have been issued 107 State Certificates.

The following are the addresses of those who have been successful in obtaining State Certificates:

STATE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.

- No. 1. W. F. Yocum, Lake City, Florida.
2. J. S. Tomlin, Deceased.
3. Tom F. McBeath, Gainesville, Florida.
4. W. S. Cawthon, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
5. J. M. Gulliams, Bowling Green, Kentucky.
6. T. M. Rivers, ———, Florida.
7. I. I. Himes, Palatka, Florida.

8. L. C. Ray, ———, Florida.
9. Julia Humphries, ———, Florida.
10. Almena Leitner, Leesburg, Florida.
11. S. D. Cawthorn, Alpine, Texas.
12. Frederick Pasco, Miami, Florida.
13. Josiah Varn, Bartow, Florida.
14. Mrs. Benella Davenport Watson, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
15. Mrs. Bessie B. Compton, Leesburg, Florida.
16. Henry E. Bennett, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
17. Joseph B. Lockey, Pensacola, Florida.
18. J. H. Fulks, Gainesville, Florida.
19. Erle E. Clippinger, Terre Haute, Indiana.
20. J. L. Boone, Leesburg, Florida.
21. Miriam Pasteur, Live Oak, Florida.
22. C. P. Walker, Milton, Florida.
23. Mrs. H. J. Rogers, *nee* Rose, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
24. Henry J. Rogers, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
25. M. J. Okerlund, Tampa, Florida.
26. H. Brodie, ———.
27. Claudia S. Miller, Live Oak, Florida.
28. Halcia E. Bower, Hermitage, Florida.
29. Annie H. Porter, Titusville, Florida.
30. George A. Stephens, Quincy, Florida.
31. Posey Taylor, Monticello, Florida.
32. Mrs. Pauline P. Arnold, Orlando, Florida.
33. Caroline M. Brevard, Tallahassee, Florida.
34. Della Moore, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
35. Hattie H. Carpenter, Miami, Florida.
36. Willis W. Hall, Miami, Florida.
37. Geo. W. Bonner, Hawthorn, Florida.
38. Homer E. Wakefield, Cocoa, Florida.
39. C. A. Keith, Pendergrass, Georgia.
40. T. B. Kirk, Lakeland, Florida.
41. E. C. Angell, Lakeland, Florida.
42. P. G. Shaver, Wauchula, Florida.
43. Robert M. Ray, Plant City, Florida.

44. R. B. Rutherford, St. Augustine, Florida.
45. W. E. Knibloe, Jacksonville, Florida.
46. J. H. Selden, Sanford, Florida.
47. N. J. Perkins, Sanford, Florida.
48. W. N. Henderson, Jennings, Florida.
49. J. G. Fertig, Milton, Florida.
50. Asa B. Clark, Tallahassee, Florida.
51. Geo. H. Boutelle, St. Andrews Bay, Florida.
52. Wm. B. Crawford, Greenwood, Florida.
53. Don Register, Perry, Florida.
54. J. H. Workman, Ocala, Florida.
55. A. B. Jarrell, Lake City, Florida.
56. W. L. Osterhoudt, Leesburg, Florida.
57. S. E. McIntosh, Hawthorn, Florida.
58. Mattie Van Fleet, Auburndale, Florida.
59. Elizabeth Blanchard, Eustis, Florida.
60. W. N. Sheats, Tallahassee, Florida.
61. Edith Baird, Gainesville, Florida.
62. Fannie Turner, Inverness, Florida.
63. R. M. Evans, Tampa, Florida.
64. M. P. Geiger, Creen Cove Springs, Florida.
65. W. H. Russell, Inverness, Florida.
66. J. C. V. Worthy, deceased.
67. Christine O. Gillis, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
68. L. S. Barber, Brooksville, Florida.
69. E. T. Allen, DeLand, Florida.
70. H. A. Ferrell, Fernandina, Florida.
71. J. A. Ormond, Marianna, Florida.
72. R. B. Huffaker, Bartow, Florida.
73. W. E. Bell, Gainesville, Florida.
74. Thos. D. Seals, Fort White, Florida.
75. S. G. Hull, Apopka, Florida.
76. Edward Conradi, St. Petersburg, Florida.
77. E. M. Hyde, St. Petersburg, Florida.
78. E. T. Wetter, Bronson, Florida.
79. Sara B. Griffin, Anthony, Florida.
80. F. A. Hathaway, Orlando, Florida.
81. L. B. Edwards, Live Oak, Florida.

82. M. L. Neal, Winfield, Georgia.
83. J. G. Riley (colored), Tallahassee, Florida.
84. J. W. McClung, Tampa, Florida.
85. J. L. Wright, Daytona, Florida.
86. Eleanor Rawson, Jacksonville, Florida.
87. Mary B. Rihard, Dade City, Florida.
88. W. B. S. Crichlow, Palmetto, Florida.
89. Geo. M. Lynch, Gainesville, Florida.
90. J. W. Simmons, Orlando, Florida.
91. P. W. Corr, Dade City, Florida.
92. C. G. Cantrell, Apalachicola, Florida.
93. Mrs. K. R. Fertig, St. Louis, Mo.
94. W. B. Cate, Madison, Florida.
95. W. D. G. Wine, Waukeelah, Florida.
96. Mrs. F. N. Clayton, Tampa, Florida.
97. Theo. D. Culp, Williston, Florida.
98. Alys May Corr, Gainesville, Florida.
99. T. J. McBeath, Green Cove Springs, Florida.
100. Florida Dewar, Largo, Florida.
101. David M. Cook, Tallahassee, Fla.
102. B. B. Lane, Apalachicola, Florida.
103. Elizabeth M. Venable, Jacksonville, Florida.
104. G. A. Stephens, Starke, Florida.
105. Edwin E. Macey, Eau Gallie, Florida.
106. Guss Wilder, Lake City, Florida.
107. Annie Belle Stuart, Tampa, Florida.

STATE LIFE CERTIFICATES.

The law provides that State Certificate holders, who have taught successfully in a high school or college for thirty months under a State Certificate, may be awarded State Life Certificates on proper endorsement of three persons holding such certificates.—Section 11, Chapter 5204.

The following are the addresses of persons who have obtained such certificates:

- No. 1. Dr. W. F. Yocum, Lake City, Florida.
2. J. M. Gulliams, Bowling Green, Kentucky.

3. Tom F. McBeath, Gainesville, Florida.
4. I. I. Himes, Palatka, Florida.
5. W. S. Cawthon, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
6. S. D. Cawthon, Alpine, Texas.
7. Mrs. Benella Davenport Watson, DeFuniak Springs.
8. L. C. Ray, ———, Florida.
9. Almena Leitner, Leesburg, Florida.
10. Josiah Varn, Bartow, Florida.
11. Mrs. Bessie B. Compton, Leesburg, Florida.
12. J. H. Fulks, Gainesville, Florida.
13. J. L. Boone, Leesburg, Florida.
14. Miriam Pasteur, Live Oak, Florida.
15. Mrs. H. J. Rogers, *nee* Rose, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
16. M. J. Okerland, Tampa, Florida.
17. C. P. Walker, Milton, Florida.
19. H. J. Rogers, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
18. H. E. Bennett, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
20. Claudia Miller, Orlando, Florida.
21. Pauline Pugh Arnold, Jacksonville, Florida.
22. Caroline Mays Brevard, Tallahassee, Florida.
23. Annie H. Porter, Jacksonville, Florida.
24. Posey Taylor, Lloyds, Florida.
25. Hattie Carpenter, Miami, Florida.

FIRST GRADE LIFE CERTIFICATES.

It is provided in the second paragraph of Section 13, Chapter 5204, Session Laws of 1903, that any person who has taught school in this State for six years under First Grade (County) Certificates, the average grade of each certificate (as construed by the Attorney-General) being not less than 90 per cent., and properly endorsed as being of good moral character and faithful and successful as an instructor and disciplinarian, may be awarded without further examination with this certificate, "good in any part of the State and of perpetual validity in the county where such endorsement is made."

The following are the addresses of those who have been awarded this certificate:

FIRST GRADE LIFE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.

- No. 1. Olive Ray, Starke, Florida.
2. George F. Scott, Lawtey, Florida.
3. Mrs. L. A. Bennett, Crystal River, Florida.
4. Cora Eskridge, Inverness, Florida.
5. W. E. Knibloe, Jacksonville, Florida.
6. B. M. Lipscombe, Jacksonville, Florida.
7. M. T. Moore, Jacksonville, Florida.
8. Harry E. Graham, Pensacola, Florida.
9. Mrs. Frank Sampey, Tracy, Florida.
10. Pauline Reese, Pensacola, Florida.
11. Oliver B. Hall, Concord, Florida.
12. Robert M. Ray, Plant City, Florida.
13. Mamie Gramling, Tampa, Florida.
14. C. F. Mallory, Knights, Florida.
15. Mrs. Addine Gregory, Sanford, Florida.
16. Mrs. F. N. Clayton, Tampa, Florida.
17. S. B. Fletcher, Downing, Florida.
18. John W. Wideman, Tallahassee, Florida.
19. P. Wilson Green, Bellview, Florida.
20. F. A. Hathaway, Orlando, Florida.
21. Carrie M. Green, Palatka, Florida.
22. Claudia S. Miller, Live Oak, Florida.
23. John S. Garrason, Winter Haven, Florida.
24. J. W. McClung, Tampa, Florida.
25. W. H. Vaughan, Holmes, Florida.
26. William T. Kennedy, Umatilla, Florida.
27. Maud Moore, Lisbon, Florida.
28. Mrs. Emma Bayley, Bartow, Florida.
29. Thomas B. Kirk, Lakeland, Florida.
30. Norma Pepper, Punta Gorda, Florida.
31. E. L. Richardson, Avon Park, Florida.
32. W. A. H. Hobbs, Cocanut Grove, Florida.
33. J. C. Brown, Westville, Florida.

34. Winifred E. Cobb, Tallahassee, Florida.
35. Ada F. Merritt, Buena Vista, Florida.
36. Henry Rickards, Oaklawn, Florida.
37. W. C. Baugh, Riverview, Florida.
38. Mrs. Ella LaF. Hamilton, Starke, Florida.
39. H. L. Swatts, Lakeland, Florida.
40. Mrs. Susan C. Stuart, Bradentown, Florida.
41. B. C. Graham, Tampa, Florida.
42. Mary S. Johnston, Tampa, Florida.
43. Evelyn M. Hamblen, St. Augustine.
44. Sr. M. Elizabeth, St. Augustine, Florida.
45. W. J. Maloy, Madison, Florida.
46. Clem Hampton, Tallahassee, Florida.
47. Mary Scott, Marianna, Florida.
48. J. H. Wooldridge, Sneads, Florida.
49. Eleanor M. Rawson, Jacksonville, Florida.
50. Beulah M. Warner, Jacksonville, Florida.
51. Mrs. R. B. Rutherford, Jacksonville, Florida.
52. R. B. Rutherford, St. Augustine, Florida.
53. Frank Elzey, Jacksonville, Florida.
54. O. M. Given, Bartow, Florida.
55. W. T. Gary, Ocala, Florida.
56. P. G. Woodruff, Westville, Florida.
57. A. Hercules, Monticello, Florida.
58. E. I. Mathews, Tallahassee, Florida.
59. Arthur Williams, Tallahassee, Florida.
60. L. D. Hathaway, Caryville, Florida.
61. Percy Geiger, Green Cove Springs, Florida.
62. J. E. Peper, Leesburg, Florida.
63. May Tomlinson, Lakeland, Florida.
64. Mrs. Maude Barron, Miami, Florida.
65. B. C. Nichols, Parrish, Florida.
66. Apenae Blow, Marianna, Florida.
67. Rowena Longmire, Tallahassee, Florida.
68. Mrs. Margaret G. Wilder, St. Petersburg, Florida.
69. Essie May Williams, Jacksonville, Florida.
70. Mattie P. Chapman, Plymouth, Florida.
71. Bertha Hodge, Live Oak, Florida.

72. Carlie A. Powers, Jacksonville, Florida.
73. Katherine Wicker, Tampa, Florida.
74. Nita O'Neal, Lamont, Florida.
75. Beman Milton, Marianna, Florida.
76. Sallie D. Wynns, Marianna, Florida.
77. Jessie Oakley, Deckard, Tennessee.
78. Sarah D. Griffin, Anthony, Florida.
79. W. D. G. Wine, Waukeenah, Florida.
80. Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Jacksonville, Florida.
81. J. N. Overhultz, Keuka, Florida.
82. Nettie Hendricks, Fernandina, Florida.
83. Mrs. Myra Finley Himes, Palatka, Florida.
84. J. T. Mallicoat, Tampa, Florida.
85. Georgia Borger, Lake City, Florida.
86. J. R. Pomeroy, Stuart, Florida.
87. Norton Keathley, Brooksville, Florida.
88. J. H. Hargrett (col.), Tallahassee, Florida.
89. Jennie M. Payne, Fairfield, Florida.
90. Lillian B. Norton, Tampa, Florida.
91. Eunice DeLaney, Orlando, Florida.
92. Lula J. Bryan, Fernandina, Fla.
93. Lura Mead, Limona, Florida.
94. Ethel Suter, Pensacola, Florida.
95. Richard W. Erwin, Weirsdale, Florida.
96. Sister Mary Immaculate, San Antonia, Florida.
97. Chas. K. Allen, Crawfordville, Florida.
98. A. W. Jackson, White Springs, Florida.

LIFE EXTENSION OF FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES.

The first paragraph of Section 13, Chapter 5204, Session Laws of 1903, provides that the holder of an unexpired First Grade (County) Certificate, who presents satisfactory evidence of having taught successfully for twenty years in this State, nine of these years under certificates issued (in this State) since January 1, A. D. 1894, and of being of good moral character and faithful and successful as an instructor and disciplinarian, may, upon such further examination as the County Superintendent may deem necessary, secure an

endorsement of his or her First Grade Certificate, making it perpetually valid during the life of the holder in the county where the certificate is endorsed.

The following are the addresses of teachers having obtained this Life Extension of their First Grade Certificates:

- No. 1. James M. Tate, Roberts, Florida.
2. Nellie T. Myrick, Jacksonville, Florida.
3. Annis B. King, Jacksonville, Florida.
4. Lovie Turner, Key West, Florida.
5. Mrs. Anna P. McElvaine (col.), Gainesville, Fla.
6. L. F. Johnson (col.), Orlando, Florida.
7. Mrs. W. G. Johnson, Orlando, Florida.
8. George W. Houston (col.), Live Oak, Florida.
9. Mrs. Ella W. Richardson, Jacksonville, Florida.
10. M. E. McIver, Jacksonville, Florida.
11. Mary M. McLaurin, Jacksonville, Florida.
12. J. G. Riley (col.), Tallahassee, Florida.
13. Mrs. A. D. Tatum, Monticello, Florida.
14. E. Emma Dart, Apopka, Florida.
15. Mary E. Dart, Apopka, Florida.
16. H. W. Demilly, Tallahassee, Florida.
17. O. J. Moore, Lisbon, Florida.
18. Mrs. M. A. Crane, Tampa, Florida.
19. H. Richardson (col.), Lake City, Florida.
20. W. H. Peck (col.), Fernandina, Florida.
21. Roberta J. Wiggins (col.), Jacksonville, Florida.

PRIMARY LIFE CERTIFICATES..

It was provided in Section 9, Chapter 4192, Session Laws of 1893, that the State Superintendent might issue Life Certificates to eminently successful Kindergarten or Primary teachers, who had taught three years in this State. This provision was repealed by Section 6, Chapter 4331, Session Laws of 1895, but the Certificates already issued were not invalidated.

The following are the addresses of persons holding this certificate:

- No. 1. Mrs. Allie A. Washington, Jacksonville, Florida.
2. Mary H. Hater, Jacksonville, Florida.
3. Mrs. Mary F. Shepard, Jacksonville, Florida.
4. Mrs. Ida F. Hamm, Jacksonville, Florida.
5. Mrs. Lucy A. Jeffries, Jacksonville, Florida.
6. Mrs. Ella Bogart, Jacksonville, Florida.
7. Lou. P. Briggs, Jacksonville, Florida.
8. Beulah Budwig, Jacksonville, Florida.
9. Ella Ford, Palatka, Florida.
10. Henrietta Chaires, Tallahassee, Florida.
11. Mrs. E. J. Wilson, Pensacola, Florida.
12. Fannie Henderson, Pensacola, Florida.
13. Nannie Wentworth, Pensacola, Florida.
14. Mrs. Helen T. Mitchell, Pensacola, Florida.
15. Mrs. A. W. McReynolds, Pensacola, Florida.
16. Fannie Clark, Ocala, Florida.
17. Miss Hattie G. Spiro, Ocala, Florida.
18. A. C. Russell, Altoona, Florida.
19. Mrs. M. A. Trafton, Eustis, Florida.
20. Mrs. Ida Roberts, Milton, Florida.
21. Myrtle McCreery, Jasper, Florida.

AGED TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

It was provided in Chapter 4995, Session Laws of 1901, that any person who made satisfactory proof of having taught the whole or a part of each of the twenty years prior to January 1, 1900, in public or private schools of this State, and had secured at least one certificate, of any grade, under the present uniform examination laws, should be relieved of further examination and granted a certificate entitling the holder to teach only in Primary and Intermediate grades in any school where the majority of the patrons might select such teacher.

The Legislature of 1903, in the first Section of Chapter 5204, repealed the provisions for this certificate, but the certificates already issued were not invalidated.

The following are the addresses of those to whom this certificate was issued:

- No. 1. Mary E. Bailey, Gainesville, Florida.
2. C. C. Singleton (col.), Blountstown, Florida.
3. H. Richardson (col.), Lake City, Florida.
4. Mrs. EHa W. Richardson, Jacksonville, Florida.
5. Mrs. Tallulah B. Wilson, Jacksonville, Florida.
6. Annis B. King, Jacksonville, Florida.
7. Agnes M. Edwards (col.), Jacksonville, Florida.
8. Geo. W. Houston (col.), Jacksonville, Florida.
9. I. E. Allen, Brent, Florida.
10. John A. Gibson (col.), Pensacola, Florida.
11. A. M. DeVaughn (col.), Pensacola, Florida.
12. Henrietta E. McIver, Tampa, Florida.
13. D. C. Curry (col.), Quincy, Florida.
14. T. J. McDade, Holmes, Florida.
15. Clem Hampton, Gainesville, Florida.
16. T. J. Key, Westville, Florida.
17. C. C. Gunn, Marianna, Florida.
18. Mrs. M. J. Bevis, Kella, Florida.
19. J. A. Jackson (col.), Marianna, Florida.
20. D. G. Gilbert (col.), Cottondale, Florida.
21. C. L. Pinkard (col.), Cottondale, Florida.
22. Mrs. V. P. Williams, Leesburg, Florida.
23. J. H. Wester (col.), Tallahassee, Florida.
24. G. W. McGriff (Col.), Bradfordville, Florida.
25. Mrs. R. A. McGriff (col.).
26. Mrs. H. T. Robinson (col.), Tallahassee, Florida.
27. J. Wesley Davis (col.), Tallahassee, Florida.
28. J. G. Riley (col.), Tallahassee, Florida.
29. H. E. Partridge, Monticello, Florida.
30. Kate P. Bellinger, Waukeenah, Florida.
31. Lovie Turner, Key West, Florida.
32. Mrs. Charlotte Gould, Key West, Florida.
34. Mary Dunn, Key West, Florida.
35. Mildred Shavers (col.), Key West, Florida.
36. Julia English (col.), Key West, Florida.
37. Laura Grillon, Key West, Florida.

38. Ella Hayman, Key West, Florida.
39. Carrie Messina, Key West, Florida.
40. Sarah Ann McInnis, Key West, Florida.
41. F. E. Cooper, Dadé City, Florida.
42. W. H. Blackburn, Bowling Green, Florida.
43. W. L. McInnis, O'Brien, Florida.
44. L. L. Charles, Caryville, Florida.

PRIMARY CERTIFICATES.

Section 8 of Chapter 5204, Session Laws of 1895, authorized the State Superintendent to hold examinations and to issue certificates to applicants furnishing satisfactory proof of peculiar fitness for primary teaching and making a grade of 80 per cent. in examination on primary methods and studies. Primary Certificates are good for four years, are limited to teaching in the first, second and third grades of primary departments of regularly graded schools and public kindergartens, and may be extended to life validity by the State Superintendent on satisfactory proof being made that the holder has taught successfully four years under such certificate. (See last clause of Section 13, Chapter 5204.)

The following are the addresses of those to whom this grade of certificate has been issued:

- No. 1. Sophia Merry, Micanopy, Florida.
2. Elizabeth McLeary, Jacksonville, Florida.
3. Mrs. Effie R. Sensabaugh, Bartow, Florida.
4. Mrs. Annie Hooker, Bartow, Florida.
5. Carlie Powers, Jacksonville, Florida.
6. Maud Schwalmeyer, Bartow, Florida.
7. Moselle Cook, Jacksonville, Florida.
8. Mrs. L. M. Fleming, Jacksonville, Florida.
9. Lula W. McKinlay, Jacksonville, Florida.
10. Nellie C. Stevens, Ocala, Florida.
11. Mrs. R. W. Erwin, Lakeland, Florida.
12. Adaline Austin, DeLand, Florida.
13. Ella M. Mendenhall, Eustis, Florida.

14. Stella M. Peter, Leesburg, Florida.
15. Corrie McClinton, Fort White, Florida.
16. Ruth A. Candlish, Jacksonville, Florida.
17. Mrs. Adelaide J. Garrett, Palatka, Florida.
18. Margaret C. Fairlie, Jacksonville, Florida.
19. Grace A. Pinnell, Bronson, Florida.
20. Margaret W. Cotton, Tallahassee, Florida.
21. Jessie Cail, Island Grove, Florida.
22. Eunice McCullough, Miami, Florida.
23. Stella B. Mims, Bonaventure, Florida.
24. Florence C. Balis, Gainesville, Florida.
25. Katherine LaFontisee, Gainesville, Florida.
26. Louise LaFontisee, Gainesville, Florida.
27. Mabel Sanchez, Gainesville, Florida.
28. Fannie Mizelle, Melrose, Florida.
29. Nita R. Lovelace, Starke, Florida.
30. Rowena Longmire, Bartow, Florida.
31. Jessie Morrell, St. Petersburg, Florida.
32. Caroline W. Hentz, Marianna, Florida.
33. Mary McKinnon, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
34. Katherine U. Falana, Middleburg, Florida.
35. E. Eddie Rawls, Greenwood, Florida.
36. Callie Robinson, Palmetto, Florida.
37. Adele Williamson, Laurel Hill, Florida.
38. Sarah McLeod, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
39. Sue F. May, Ashville, Florida.
40. Eddie Love Morress, Ebb, Florida.
41. Amy Lee Harris, Monticello, Florida.
42. Mrs. B. H. Hopkins, Jacksonville, Florida.
43. Lena Gould, Jacksonville, Florida.
44. Phronia Jackson, Rockbluff, Florida.
45. Cora C. Griffin, Ocala, Florida.
46. Daisy Brooke, Dade City, Florida.
47. Claudia Ambrose, Waldo, Florida.
48. Mrs. C. A. Smyth, Dade City, Florida.
49. Lizzie Britt, Port Tampa, Florida.
50. Mrs. M. H. Smith, Live Oak, Florida.
51. Ida Dickey, Lake City, Florida.

52. Julia Kennedy, Gainesville, Florida.
53. Eddie Geiger, Green Cove Springs, Florida.
54. Bar D. Garrett, Inverness, Florida.
55. Connie Buttrick, Asheville, N. C.
56. Elsie Dickenson, Tampa, Florida.
57. Mrs. Neta Fleagle, Tampa, Florida.
58. Lizzie Lenfesty, Tampa, Florida.
59. Jennie Stowell, Tampa, Florida.
60. Faith H. Stowell, Tampa, Florida.
61. M. E. Crilley, Tampa, Florida.
62. Mrs. Emily Keagy, St. Petersburg, Florida.
63. Louise G. Morton, Tampa, Florida.
64. Fannie Cumming, Tampa, Florida.
65. Mrs. Ella LaF. Hamilton, Gainesville, Fla.
66. Grace T. Goold, West Palm Beach, Florida.
67. Mrs. Ada M. Ground, Jacksonville, Florida.
68. Frances C. Barnard, West Palm Beach, Florida.
69. Lillian McCullough, Holder, Florida.
70. Alice Wilson, Bradentown, Florida.
71. Mrs. Annie Barber, Brooksville, Florida.
72. Ellie G. Wentworth, Pensacola, Florida.
73. Mrs. J. A. Lovelace, Tampa, Florida.
74. Mrs. M. A. Macy, Malabar, Florida.
75. Mrs. M. J. Knight, Jacksonville, Florida.
76. Lottie G. Eccles, DeLand, Florida.
77. Mrs. E. G. Burney, Plant City, Florida.
78. Mrs. M. D. Reece, Oxford, Florida.
79. Alice Leitner, Bartow, Florida.
80. Martha Somerville, Jacksonville, Florida.
81. Elizabeth Moore, Belleair, Florida.
82. Mary Hardee, Tampa, Florida.
83. Mrs. A. C. Porterfield, Tampa, Florida.
84. Ethel C. Bachman, St. Petersburg, Florida.
85. Alice Tedder, Bradentown, Florida.
86. Vallie Grace, Evinston, Florida.
87. Clara Joyner, Eustis, Florida.
88. Lillie Bates, Lake City, Florida.

89. Olive Andrews, Pensacola, Florida.
90. Gracia Saunders, Lakeland, Florida.
91. Rebecca F. Bearden, Monticello, Florida.
92. Nellie Kellam, Palatka, Florida.
93. Bessie Spain, Palatka, Florida.
94. Mrs. C. M. Baldwin, Melrose, Florida.
95. Eva L. Poole, Waldo, Florida.
96. Lucile Haecker, Daytona, Florida.
97. Ada B. Coughlin, St. Augustine, Florida.
98. Maude Norwood, Bushnell, Florida.
99. Nellie McQuarrie, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
100. Elma Geiger, Cocoa, Florida.
101. Dollie Semmes, San Antonio, Florida.
102. Margaret E. Taylor, Ocala, Florida.
103. Florence Anderson, Jasper, Florida.
104. Ruby Parnelle, Lake City, Florida.
105. Mrs. M. J. Harter, Sparr, Florida.
106. Thetis Donalson, Luther, Florida.
107. Essie Godfrey, Bluff Springs, Florida.
108. America Pillans, Electra, Florida.
109. Viola Erhart, DeLand, Florida.
110. Nellie Thomas, Aucilla, Florida.

PRIMARY LIFE CERTIFICATES.

Primary Certificates issued under Chapter 5204, Section 13, may be extended to life validity by the State Superintendent on satisfactory proof being made that the holder has taught successfully for four years under such certificate. The following are the addresses of those to whom this certificate has been issued:

- No. 1. Sophia Merry, Micanopy, Florida.
2. Mrs. Annie Hooker, Bartow, Florida.
3. Nellie C. Stevens, Ocala, Florida.
4. Maud Schwalmeyer, Bartow, Florida.
5. Moselle Cooke, Jacksonville, Florida.
6. Mrs. A. Austin Pugh, Miami, Florida.
7. Margaret C. Fairlie, Jacksonville, Fla.

8. Mrs. R. W. Erwin, Tampa, Florida.
9. Stella M. Peter, Leesburg, Florida.
10. Ella M. Mendenhall, Eustis, Florida.
11. Adelaide Garrett Merriday, Palatka, Florida.
12. Ruth A. Candlish, Jacksonville, Fla.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.

It was provided in Section 9, Chapter 5204, Session Laws of 1903, that a special certificate may be issued by the State Superintendent to any eligible applicant who shall furnish satisfactory testimonials as to peculiar fitness for teaching any one or more branches not included in the requirements for second grade certificates, and shall make a grade of not less than 90 per cent. on such branch or branches in such examination as shall be prescribed by the State Superintendent with such assistants as he may select. A special certificate shall be valid for five years from the date of issue, and only for teaching the special branch or branches for which it shall have been issued. Applicants for special certificates are required to pass the identical examinations required of applicants for State Certificates when the subjects are the same.

The following are the addresses of persons who have obtained such certificates:

1. R. W. Smallwood (Latin, Algebra, Geometry), Quincy, Fla.
2. Hattie E. Whelpley (Music), Brooksville, Fla.
3. Mattie Van Fleet (Latin, General History, Literature, Rhetoric, Botany), Auburndale, Fla.
4. Bernard L. Gonzalez (Spanish), Tampa, Fla.
5. Julia May Peek (Music), Starke, Fla.
6. Mrs. Windsor Smith (Music), St. Petersburg, Fla.
7. Sarah H. Bayne (Rhetoric, Literature, General History), Miami, Fla.
8. L. B. Lockhart (Physics, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Chemistry), Pensacola, Fla.
9. Mrs. J. S. Dinwoodie (Music), Tampa, Fla.
10. Agnes E. Fairlie (Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Psychology), Jacksonville, Fla.

11. Frances Huddleston (Latin), Jacksonville, Fla.
12. C. A. Wilkinson (Latin), Daytona, Fla.
13. Emma M. Williams (Rhetoric, Bookkeeping), St. Petersburg, Fla.
14. Joseph Prado (Spanish), Tampa, Fla.
15. Helen Parkerson (Music), Tampa, Fla.
16. B. A. Stovall (Manual Training), St. Petersburg, Fla.
17. Margaret Russell (Domestic Science), St. Petersburg, Fla.
18. Emily P. Wilburn (Drawing), Tampa, Fla.
19. Imogen S. Farnum (Algebra, Plane Geometry, Music), West Palm Beach, Fla.
20. G. L. Spillman (Latin, German, French, General History), Jacksonville, Fla.
21. Max Lautenbach (Algebra, Physics, Geometry, Trigonometry), Tallahassee, Fla.
22. Elden V. James (Psychology, General History), West Palm Beach, Fla.
23. Elizabeth N. Blanding (Physics, Zoology, English Literature), Gainesville, Fla.
24. James O. Brickley (Physics, Zoology, Algebra, Physical Geography, General History, Trigonometry), Marianna, Fla.
25. Halcia E. Bower (Algebra, Physics), Jacksonville, Fla.
26. Emma Moore Williams (Stenography), St. Petersburg, Fla.
27. Jessie G. Criste (Music, Drawing), Brooksville, Fla.
28. Eugenia F. Hoy (Music), Tampa, Fla.
29. Stella Margaret Peter (Botany), Leesburg, Fla.
30. Arthur W. Calhoun (Latin, General History), St. Petersburg, Fla.
31. O. P. Fralick (Manual Training, Drawing), St. Petersburg, Fla.
32. W. R. Shaw (Geometry, Trigonometry), St. Petersburg, Fla.
33. Margaret Goode (Botany, Zoology, Geometry), Ocala, Fla.
34. M. C. Hood (Drawing), Orlando, Florida.

35. Huldah Kreher (Music), Tampa, Fla.
36. W. Byron Hathaway (Spanish), Eustis, Fla.
37. Mrs. Annie Averette (Spanish), St. Augustine, Fla.
38. Ruby Hawkins (Rhetoric, Zoology, English Literature, Geometry, General History), Alachua, Fla.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

USED JUNE 4, 1907.

(From Reed's Word Lessons.)

1. (a) Write *three* synonyms of the adjective *durable*; *two* homonyms of the noun *palate*. (b) What is a primitive word? a syllable? Illustrate each. 10 Credits.

2. State the difference between *derivative* and *compound* words. Give *two* illustrations of each. 10 Credits.

3 and 4. Mark the *first* vowel in the following: ale, arm, all, end, ice, use, old, eve, what, her, rude, cork, shirk, urge, past, tongue, spare, gape, forge, nudge. 10 Credits each.

5. Form and define an adjective with each of the following suffixes: *en*, *ose*, *ine*, *aceous*, *ple*. 10 Credits.

(To begin the examination, give each candidate a piece of blank paper, to be handed in with the written spelling of the twenty-five words here given. The examiner will pronounce each word distinctly once, and will collect the papers before handing out questions for further work, and without any delay for exchanging papers, for correction, or anything of that kind. Count off for each word missed two from the twenty-five of these words and grade each of the topics ten per cent.)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. orchestra. | 14. parallelogram. |
| 2. supersede. | 15. tillage. |
| 3. scalene. | 16. dairying. |
| 4. policy. | 17. phrase. |
| 5. senate. | 18. porcelain. |
| 6. patella. | 19. relative. |
| 7. bilious. | 20. proceeds. |
| 8. inflammation. | 21. attributive. |
| 9. mullein. | 22. idiom. |
| 10. transitive. | 23. solstice. |
| 11. kerosene. | 24. epidermis. |
| 12. emigrate. | 25. isosceles. |
| 13. antiseptic. | 2 Credits each. |

READING.

USED JUNE 4, 1907.

1. Name *five* characteristics of *good* reading. 10 Credits.
2. (a) Define *elocution*. (b) To what *extent* should it receive attention in the Public Schools? 5 Credits each.
3. Define monotone, inflection, orotund, articulation and gesture. 10 Credits.
4. To what extent should *definition* and *spelling* receive attention in a reading lesson? Why? 10 Credits.
5. (a) State the *advantages* resulting from the use of supplementary reading. (b) Make a list of *ten* books *suitable* for supplementary reading, and name grade or school year for which each book is adapted. 5 Credits each.
- 6-10. Read an extract of not less than ten lines each of *prose* and *poetry* for the examiner.

(Examiner will grade from 0 to 25 each extract read, and deliver same to the Grading Committee to be added by it to the grading of the questions above.)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(From Metcalf's Grammar.)

1. Define the different *parts of speech*, and name the *properties* that belong to each. 10 Credits.
2. Decline the *simple* and *compound* personal pronouns. 10 Credits.
3. Classify sentences with respect to *meaning* and *form*, and give an example of each. 10 Credits.
4. Illustrate *grammatical equivalents*. Classify *verbs* with respect to both *form* and *meaning*, and give an example of each. 10 Credits.
5. Give a *synopsis* of the verb *seek* with *thou* in both the *active* and *passive* voices. 10 Credits.
6. Illustrate the *seven* uses of the infinitive phrase. 10 Credits.
7. Use the word *still* as *five* different parts of speech; *as* also. 10 Credits.
8. Write a sentence containing an *adjective* clause, an *adverbial* clause, and a *noun* clause. Analyze this sentence. 10 Credits.
- 9.—10. "There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallows and in miseries."
Parse *in full* the above sentence. 20 Credits.

ARITHMETIC.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(From Milne's Standard Arithmetic.)

Solutions must be given; answers only cannot be accepted. Method of solution must be counted in grading each example.

Reduce $\left(\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) \times \frac{1}{2} + .01$ to a decimal.

10 Credits.

2. A milkman sold one morning 220 qts. of milk at 6 cts. a quart. His measure lacked 1-5 of a gill of holding a full quart. What was the actual worth of the milk sold?

10 Credits.

3. Find the cost of a carpet 27 inches wide, at \$1.60 per lineal yard, for a room 15 ft. long and $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, if the strips run lengthwise. Find the cost, if the strips run across the room.

10 Credits.

4. What is the difference between the present worth and proceeds of \$560 due in 2 yr. 6 mo., at 6%? (No grace.)

10 Credits.

5. How far apart are the opposite corners of a square farm which contains 360 acres?

10 Credits.

6. Mr. W. bought 40 shares of stock, \$50 each, at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount. He sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of it at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ discount, and the rest at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ premium. What was his gain?

10 Credits.

7. If 240 men, in 11 days of 8 hours each, dig a ditch 350 ft. long, 11 ft. wide, and 2 1-3 ft. deep, in how many days of 9 hours each will 48 men dig a ditch 500 ft. long, 16 2-3 ft. wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep?

10 Credits.

8. A man bought a horse and a carriage, paying twice as much for the horse as for the carriage. He sold them both for \$662, receiving 15% more for the horse, and 8% more for the carriage than they cost him. What did they each cost him?

10 Credits.

9. If a cubic foot of granite weighs 165 pounds, what is the weight of a granite cone the diameter of whose base is 6 feet, and whose altitude is 8 feet?

10 Credits.

10. When it is 12 o'clock M. at Rochester, N. Y., it is 9hr. 1 min. 47 sec. A. M. at San Francisco. The longitude of Rochester is $77^{\circ} 51'$ west from Greenwich. What is the longitude of San Francisco?

10 Credits.

COMPOSITION.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(From Maxwell and Smith's Writing in English.)

1. Illustrate *seven* uses of the comma. 10 Credits.
2. Write *two* short paragraphs of *argument*; *two* of *narration*. 10 Credits.
3. Write a letter to a friend *urging* him to attend a Summer Normal School, and give him reasons *why* he should do so. 10 Credits.
4. Illustrate the uses of *shall* and *will*. 10 Credits.
5. Define *style* and illustrate its *essential* properties. 10 Credits.
- 6—10. Make an outline and write an essay of from 250 to 500 words on one of the following topics:
 - (1) Education is the Bulwark of the Republic.
 - (2) Discuss the Important Provisions of the National Pure Food Law.
 - (3) The varied Resources of Florida. 50 Credits.

GEOGRAPHY.

USED SEPTEMBER 3, 1907.

(From Redway's Natural Geography.)

1. (a) Name the *six great life* regions. (b) Tell what *natural* barriers separate them. 5 Credits each.
2. (a) Which states are *crossed* or *bordered* by the Rocky Mountains? (b) Name the *five* states that *bound* Ohio. 5 Credits each.
3. What river is on the boundary between (a) Pennsylvania and New Jersey; (b) Vermont and New Hampshire; (c) Europe and Asia; (d) United States and Mexico; (e) Paraguay and Argentine Republic? 2 Credits each.

4. (a) Name *two salt* water lakes, one of which is located in America, and explain the cause of the presence of salt in these lakes. (b) Name *eight fresh* water lakes in the United States. 5 Credits each.

5. Name and locate *five* rivers of Europe, and the *chief* city on each river. 10 Credits.

6. (a) Name the Mediterranean countries. (b) Give their *common* characteristics, and the *distinctive* characteristics of each. 5 Credits each.

7. (a) Through what waters would you pass in sailing from New Orleans to Odessa? (b) Name the peninsulas of Asia. 5 Credits each.

8. Write a description of the physical features of Africa, naming and locating the principal rivers and mountains. 10 Credits.

9. Name all the counties of Florida bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, giving the county seat of each. 10 Credits.

10. Draw a sketch of Florida showing the *chief* rivers and *five* cities. 10 Credits.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(From Field's Grammar School, U. S.; Brevard and Bennett's and Fairbanks' Florida.)

1. Tell the events connected with the *discovery* of Florida. Write an account of the settlement of the *two oldest* towns of the United States. 10 Credits.

2. Give an account of the settlement of Virginia. 10 Credits.

3. Give an account of the Indian wars in New England. 10 Credits.

4. State briefly in *tabular form* all the causes which led to the Revolution. 10 Credits.
5. Give the history of Burgoyne's invasion. 10 Credits.
6. Relate the *history* of the Declaration of Independence, telling *what* led to it, *who* suggested it, *who* wrote it, and *when* and *where* it was signed. 10 Credits.
7. What was the greatest event of Jefferson's administration, and *how* was it brought about? What were the Fugitive Slave Laws, and Personal Liberty Bills? 10 Credits.
8. Give the history of the *steamboat*, from its invention to the *present* time. State the *cause* of the civil war of 1861. 10 Credits.
9. Name the *principal* event of Cleveland's *first* administration. Name the Vice-Presidents who became Presidents. How was the question of *fisheries* settled? 10 Credits.
10. Write a sketch of the life of Governor William Marvin. 10 Credits.

PRYSIOLOGY.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(From Coleman's Elements of Physiology.)

1. Describe the *structure* of the skin, and explain *fully* its different *functions*. 10 Credits.
2. Give a *full* description of the skull, and illustrate with drawings. 10 Credits.
3. Discuss blood as to *composition* and *circulation*. 10 Credits.
4. Describe *in full* the *lymphatic* system. 10 Credits.
5. Explain the *structure* of *muscles*, and give the *names* and *positions* of the muscles of the body. 10 Credits.

6. Give the anatomy of the *respiratory* organs, and illustrate with drawings. 10 Credits.

7. Explain the *effects* of bacteria upon the body and tell how they are destroyed within and without the body. 10 Credits.

8. Discuss the liver as to : its *functions*; its duty as a *guardian*; its *gross* and *minute* anatomy; its *portal* circulation; its *destruction* by alcohol. 10 Credits.

9. Explain the functions of the *cerebrum* and the *cerebellum*, and give the *effect* of removing the former. 10 Credits.

10. What are the effects of *alcohol* upon the nervous system? 10 Credits.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(Classroom Management—Bagley.)

1. Discuss *fully* the *aim* of education. 10 Credits.

2. Explain analogies between *habit* in the individual and *routine* or *custom* in the group. Give the *law* of *habit-building*. 10 Credits.

3. Give arguments *against* and *in favor* of mechanical organization. Name *ten* details to be subjected to *routine* organization. 10 Credits.

4. Why should *regular attendance* at school become a habit? What constitutes a *necessary* delinquency? Why is *tardiness*, in some respects, a *greater* evil than *absenec*? 10 Credits.

5. What is meant by contribution of *psychology* of attention to education? Discuss the *three* laws of attention. 10 Credits.

6. Discuss the *technique* of class instruction. 10 Credits.

7. Explain the *value* of the examination as an *educative* process. Show that examination should test ability to *organize* as well as ability to *apply*. 10 Credits.

8. Show that the time of a teacher should be divided between *prime* school duties and *accessory* school duties. What are the *out-of-school* duties of the teacher? 10 Credits.

9. Give an illustration of *why* a teacher should have *broad* professional culture. Show that teaching is a *constructive* as well as a *conservative* art. 10 Credits.

10. What are the *advantages* of teachers' associations? 10 Credits.

ALGEBRA.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(From Milne's High School.)

1. Divide:

$$a^6 - b^6 \text{ by } a^3 - 2a^2b + 2ab^2 - b^3. \quad 10 \text{ Credits.}$$

2. Factor:

$$(a) \quad 4x^2 + 8x + 3.$$

$$(b) \quad x^2y - x^2z - xy^2 + xyz. \quad 5 \text{ Credits each.}$$

3. A person in purchasing sugar found that if he bought sugar at 11 cents he would lack 30 cents of having money enough to pay for it; so he bought sugar at $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and had 15 cents left. How many pounds did he buy? 10 Credits.

4. If I loan my money at 6% for a given time, I shall receive \$720 interest; but if I loan it for three years longer, I shall receive \$1800. Find amount of money and the time. 10 Credits.

5. Find the cube root of—

$$66c^4 + 1 - 63c^3 - 9c + 8c^6 - 36c^5 + 33c^2.$$

10 Credits.

6. Solve:

$$(a) \ x + \sqrt{x^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x}} = 1$$

$$(b) \ \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2+1} + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

5 Credits each.

7. A picture, which is 18 inches by 12, is to be surrounded with a frame of uniform width, whose area is equal to that of the picture. What is the width of the frame? 10 Credits.

8. The difference of two numbers is 15, and half their product equals the cube of the smaller. What are the numbers? 10 Credits.

9. Given $\left(\begin{matrix} x+y=24. \\ xy:x^2+y^2::3:10 \end{matrix} \right)$ to find x and y . 10 Credits.

10. Find two quantities such that their product shall be equal to the difference of their squares, and the sum of their squares shall be equal to the difference of their cubes. 10 Credits.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

USED JUNE 2, 1908.

(From Tarr's New Physical Geography.)

1. How do *planets* and *stars* differ? What is the *solar system*? What are *asteroids*? What *important* movements have the planets? 10 Credits.

2. How do the *states* of *air*, *water*, and *rock* vary? What are the *three* states of matter? How are *air*, *water*, and *rock* mingled? Compare the ocean *depths* and continent *elevations*. 10 Credits.

3. Define *erosion*. Name the *five* agents of erosion. What are the *three* divisions of rocks? 10 Credits.

4. Discuss *deltas* as to: cause; name; origin of form; distributaries; surface slope; dangers. 10 Credits.

5. What is the *origin* of the Russian and Siberian plains? Why are the prairies *treeless*? How does the life history of plateaus *resemble* and *differ* from that of plains? 10 Credits.

6. What *effects* have *mountains* on rainfall? What is the *snow* line on mountains? The *timber* line? *How* do they vary? 10 Credits.

7. Why are lakes *favorite* summer resorts? Why do not *deep* lakes freeze? How is the *depth* of the sea learned? What *mineral* substances are in sea water? 10 Credits.

8. Describe the system of currents in the Atlantic Ocean, and show *how* it is related to winds. What *currents* are found in the Pacific? 10 Credits.

9. What phenomena are produced by *reflection* and *refraction* of light in its passage through the atmosphere? How are *snowflakes* formed, and why are they often *irregular*? 10 Credits.

10. Under what *conditions* do tornadoes develop? What *effect* has topography on climate? Why are droughts less destructive in the *north*? What is the *cause* for rainfall on east-facing coasts? 10 Credits.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

USED JUNE 4, 1907.

(From Yocum's Civil Government of Florida and the United States.)

1. Quote the *preamble* to the Constitution. 10 Credits.
2. How are amendments to the Constitution *proposed* and *ratified*? 10 Credits.
3. Enumerate the *powers* of the President. 10 Credits.
4. How are treaties made by our government? 10 Credits.

5. (a) For what *purposes* are taxes levied? (b) Illustrate the difference between *direct* and *indirect* taxation.

5 Credits each.

6. (a) What is the name of the *highest* court in the United States? (b) How are its judges chosen?

5 Credits each.

7. What powers are vested in the Governor of Florida by the Constitution?

10 Credits.

8. (a) What is meant by *recording* a deed? (b) By *probating* a will?

5 Credits each.

9. (a) What are the *legal* qualifications of a public school teacher in Florida? (b) What officers constitute the State Board of Education?

5 Credits each.

10. (a) From what *sources* is the State school Fund derived? (b) What are the *sources* from which the County School Fund is derived?

5 Credits each.

QUESTIONS FOR STATE CERTIFICATES.

GEOMETRY.

(From White's Elements of Geometry.)

1. Prove: An intercept parallel to the base of a triangle and bisecting one side bisects the other also.

20 Credits.

2. Prove: If two circles are tangent to each other, their line of centers passes through the point of contact.

20 Credits.

3. Prove: If any four quantities are in proportion, they are in proportion taken inversely.

20 Credits.

4. Prove: Two triangles are similar, if an angle of the one is equal to an angle of the other, and the sides about these angles are proportional.

20 Credits.

5. Prove: If two planes are perpendicular to each other, any line in the one plane perpendicular to their intersection is perpendicular to the other. 20 Credits.

TRIGONOMETRY.

(From Wentworth's (New).)

1. Solve the following equations:

(a) $\sin 2x = \cos 4x$.

(b) $1 - \tan x$

$\frac{\quad}{1 + \tan x} = \cos 2x$.

20 Credits.

2. A ship sailing north sees two lighthouses 8 miles apart, in a line due west; after an hour's sailing, one lighthouse bears S.W., and the other S. S.W. Find the ship's rate.

20 Credits.

3. Two sides of a triangle are 19.74 chains and 17.34 chains. The first bears N. 82 degrees 30 minutes W.; the second S. 24 degrees 15 minutes E. Find the area. 20 Credits.

4. The top of a flagstaff has been partly broken off and touches the ground at a distance of 15 feet from the foot of the staff. If the length of the broken part is 39 feet, find the length of the whole staff. 20 Credits.

5. A castle and a monument stand on the same horizontal plane. The angles of depression of the top and the bottom of the monument viewed from the top of the castle are 40 degrees and 80 degrees; the height of the castle is 140 feet. Find the height of the monument. 20 Credits.

PHYSICS.

(From Hoadley's Brief Course in Physics.)

1. (a) Explain the terms *velocity*, *acceleration*, *momentum*. (b) Discuss *composition of forces*. 10 Credits.

2. (a) Differentiate between *kinetic* and *potential* energy.
 (b) A cylindrical well, 4 feet in diameter and 72 feet deep, has 16 feet of water. What must be the H. P. of an engine to empty the well in 40 minutes, the weight of water being 62.5 lb. per cubic foot? 10 Credits.

3. (a) State, in the form of a proportion, the relation between the number of vibrations and the lengths of two pendulums. (b) Do the same for numbers and times of vibration. 10 Credits.

4. (a) Give two laws of friction. (b) How much can a man who weighs 174 lb. lift, with a lever of the first class 10 feet long, the fulcrum being 2 feet from the weight. 10 Credits.

5. A barrel of flour is being rolled into a doorway $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground on a plank 16 feet long. How much power must be applied parallel to the plank to keep the barrel from rolling back? What is the pressure on the plank? 10 Credits.

6. Give a method for finding the specific gravity (a) of a body heavier than water, (b) of a body lighter than water. 10 Credits.

7. Give the relation of *velocity*, *number of vibrations*, and *wave length* as to sound. 10 Credits.

8. Make a comparison of the Centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometric scales. 10 Credits.

9. Explain the camera used in photography. 10 Credits.

10. Explain the electric bell by means of a diagram. 10 Credits.

ZOOLOGY.

(From Packard's Briefer Course Zoology.)

1. Of what does Zoology treat? Define *organic matter*, and give the *kingdoms* into which organisms are divided. 10 Credits.

2. Give a *full* description of some coelenterata. 10 Credits.
3. Compare *fishes* and *birds* with respect to: *blood, heart, respiration, covering, reproduction.* 2 Credits each.
4. Give a *full* zoological classification of the *elk*. 10 Credits.
5. Give the *stages* in the life history of a butterfly. 10 Credits.
6. Describe and discuss the *Trichina spiralis*. 10 Credits.
7. Give the *habitat* and *characteristics* of the *bat, sloth, armadillo, kangaroo, grizzly bear.* 2 Credits each.
8. What is *coral*, and what *important* work has this animal accomplished? 10 Credits.
9. Trace the development of the *respiratory process* through the *eight branches* of animals. 10 Credits.
10. Discuss *morphology of animals.* 10 Credits.

BOTANY.

(From Gray's Field, Forest and Garden Botany.)

1. Name the *two* great divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and distinguish between them. 10 Credits.
2. Give the botanical terms designating the *higher* and *lower* series of plants, naming *two* common plants belonging to each series. 10 Credits.
3. What is the *food* of the plant, and how is it taken and assimilated? 10 Credits.
4. Name and explain the *various* processes of plant *reproduction.* 10 Credits.
5. Draw diagram of leaves and discuss them as to *arrangement, kinds, venation, form, surface.* 2 Credits each.

6. Define: *cotyledon, caulicle, plumule, node, calyx, sepal, stamen, stigma, anther, pistil.* 1 Credit each.

7. Give a full account of the *seed, germination, plant, flower and fruit of the orange.* 10 Credits.

8. Classify the following as to order: *apple, peach, wheat, sugarcane, Irish potato.* 2 Credits each.

9. Name *two* well known fruits belonging to each of the following classes, and explain the difference causing separate classification: *berry, pepo, pome, drupe, caryopsis.* 2 Credits each.

10. Write a description of *fungi.* 10 Credits.

GENERAL HISTORY.

(From Myers' General History.)

1. Discuss the *racess* of mankind in the Historic Period. 10 Credits.

2. Give an account of the fall of Babylon. 10 Credits.

3. Tell about the *growth* of Rome under the Tarquins. 10 Credits.

4. Give a *brief* sketch of the life of each member of the First Triumvirate. 10 Credits.

5. What effects did the extinction of the Roman Empire in the West have upon the *papacy*? Give the origin of the Koran. 10 Credits.

6. Describe the famous battle of Crecy. Give an account of the bravery of Joan of Arc. 10 Credits.

7. Give a sketch of the life of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. 10 Credits.

8. Give an account of the reign of Catherine the Great (1762-1796.) 10 Credits.

9. Describe the storming of the Bastile. 10 Credits.

10. Give an account of the Russo-Japanese War. 10 Credits.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. (a) Account for the English language being such a *composite* one. (b) What value should be placed upon memorizing selections from choice literature? 5 Credits each.

2. Make a clear distinction between a *story* and a *novel*.
10 Credits.

3. (a) Which works of William Cullen Bryant established his greatness as a poet? (b) Compare the works of Bryant and Longfellow. 5 Credits each.

4. Give a *brief* review of the literary work of Alexander Hamilton. 10 Credits.

5. Make an outline for *critical* study of a play, an essay or a poem. 10 Credits.

6. (a) Who was the *last* of the Elizabethan writers? (b) Name the *great* writers of this period. 5 Credits each.

7. Why was "the Faerie Queen" so *influential*? Quote from it. Name its author. 10 Credits

8. Name *five* leading present day writers, and at least *one* work of each. 10 Credits.

9. (a) What is said of the writings of Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards? (b) In what respect were these writers alike? 5 Credits each.

10. Name *ten* of Shakespeare's plays. 10 Credits.

PSYCHOLOGY.

1. (a) Define psychology. (b) What are the objects to be attained in its study. 5 Credits each.

2. (a) If conscience be a *faculty*, to which of the other faculties is it *most* closely allied? (b) Define imaginative activity and state the conditions upon which it depends. 5 Credits each.

3. (a) What is *judgment* and what are its *essential* elements? (b) Upon what are many of the *imperfections* of memory based? 5 Credits each.

4. (a) Distinguish between *sense* and *acquired perceptions*. (b) What are some of the views regarding inherited intellect? 5 Credits each.

5. (a) Explain the process of apperception. (b) Name the *primary* and *secondary* laws of association. 5 Credits each.

6. (a) Explain *inductive* and *deductive* reasoning. (b) Discuss thought culture. 5 Credits each.

7. Classify and explain the *emotions*. 10 Credits.

8. Show the different *types* of the *will* and differentiate it from *other mental powers*. 10 Credits.

9. Show the relation between *habit* and *volition*. 10 Credits.

10. Discuss *individuality* and the development of character. 10 Credits.

RHETORIC.

(From Composition and Rhetoric by Williams.)

1. Differentiate between *Composition* and *Rhetoric*. Define the two *distinct* parts of Composition. 10 Credits.

2. Construct a sentence in which it will be necessary to use the following marks of punctuation: *comma*, *semi-colon*, *colon*, *exclamation point*, *caret*, *dash* and *period*. 10 Credits.

3. How is precision attained? Explain these synonyms so as to show clearly the distinction in the meanings they bear; then write a sentence in which each is properly used—*beautiful*, *fine*, *handsome*, *pretty*; *complete*, *perfect*, *finished*; *com-*

pensation, satisfaction, amends, remuneration, recompense, requital, reward. 10 Credits.

4. Improve the *melody* and *harmony* of these sentences:

- (1) They were all the children of whim, and satire and wit.
- (2) He was just as just as his neighbors.
- (3) The night is past and the morning is coming.
- (4) The separate casts of the arm look immense, but in its place the limb looks light. 10 Credits.

5. Reconstruct these sentences so as to correct all violations of the laws of Elegance:

- (1) Everybody knows that that knows anything at all.
- (2) He never seemed to be capable of it.
- (3) As they proceeded down the hill the rocks gradually receded from view.
- (4) He was also known to, and visited by, Sheridan. 10 Credits.

6. Illustrate *how* continuity is attained in paragraphs by writing a paragraph on "The true aim of Life." 10 Credits.

7. Give *five* kinds of variety of expression in *prose*. Name *four* ways by which this variety may be attained. 10 Credits.

8. Paraphrase:—

"Defend me therefore, Common Sense, say I,
From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

10 Credits.

9. Name *five* means by which poetry may be rendered picturesque. Define *exposition*, *argumentation* and *persuasion*. 10 Credits.

10. Explain the difference between *metre* and *rhythm*. Arrange in two trochaic lines: "Women, I am but a girl, but

heroes' blood is in my veins, and I will shed it drop by drop, before I see my land in chains."

Give an example of blank verse. 10 Credits.

LATIN.

1. Give the case endings in all the declensions. 10 Credits.

2. Give the principal parts of one verb of each of the regular conjugations. 10 Credits.

3. State the general law of the sequence of tenses. 10 Credits.

4 and 5. Translate:

Eodem die ab exploratoribus certior factus hostes sub monte consedissee milia passuum ab ipsius castris octo, qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus qui cognoscerent, misit. Renuntiatum est facilem esse. De tertia vigilia T. Labienum, legatum pro praetore cum duabus legionibus et iis ducibus, qui iter cognoverant, summum iugum montis ascendere iubet; quid sui consilii sit, ostendit. Ipse de quarta vigilia eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit equitatumque omnem ante se mittit. P. Considius, qui rei militaris peritissimus habebatur et in exercitu L. Sullae et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, cum exploratoribus praemittitur. 20 Credits.

6. Parse the following words in the above extract: eodem, consedissee, milia, cognoscerant, Labienum, praemittitur. 10 Credits.

7. Write an account of Virgil, touching on:

- (a) The age in which he lived;
- (b) His education;
- (c) His character;
- (d) His literary style.

10 Credits.

8 and 9. Translate:

Talia vociferans gemitu tectum omne replebat,
cum subitum dictuque oritur mirabile monstrum.

Namque manus inter maestorumque ora parentum
 ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
 fundere lumen apex tactuque innoxia mollis
 lambere flamma comas et circum tempora pasci.
 Nos pavidi trepidare metu crenemque flagrantem
 excutere et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignis.

20 Credits.

10. Write and translate Latin sentences illustrating:

(a) The subjunctive of purpose;

(b) The dative of possession;

(c) The ablative of means.

10 Credits.

ACADEMIC OR PRIMARY STUDIES FOR PRIMARY CERTIFICATES.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Simplify:

$$\frac{2\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4} + \frac{1}{2}$$

20 Credits.

2. Reduce:

$$\left(\frac{2\frac{2}{3}}{4\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) \times \$+.01 \text{ to a decimal.}$$

20 Credits.

3. A man sold 8 bu. 3 pk. 4qt. of cranberries at \$3½ a bushel, and took his pay in flour at 3½ cents a pound. How many barrels of flour did he receive?

20 Credits.

4. A merchant gained in one year \$3,650 on goods sold at a profit of 20%. What was the cost of the goods?

20 Credits.

5. What is the interest of \$793.64 for 5 yr. 6mo. 9da. at 4%?

20 Credits.

GRAMMAR.

1. Decline: *I; thou; who; that; mother-in-law.*

4 Credits each.

2. Give the *complete* synopsis of the verb *eat* in the *first* person *plural* number. 20 Credits.

3. (a) Give the *use* of each *infinitive* in the following sentence: To live is to love to serve. (b) Write a *complex* sentence whose *subordinate* element is complex. 10 Credits each.

4. Analyze or diagram: "Education attempts to change what is into what ought to be." 20 Credits.

5. Parse in *full* the above sentence. 20 Credits.

COMPOSITION.

1. (a) State *three* methods by which a knowledge of English words can be gained. (b) Explain the *uses* of the *terminal* marks of punctuation. 10 Credits each.

2. Illustrate the punctuation points used *within* a sentence. 20 Credits.

3. Write a letter to a County Superintendent making application for a position as *primary* teacher. State your *qualifications* and also your experience as a *primary* teacher. 20 Credits.

4. Define *ten* figures of speech, and give an example of each. 2 Credits each.

5. Write a composition of not less than 150 words on one of the following subjects: (1) Composition Is a More Important Study Than Arithmetic. (2) The Aim of Teaching. (3) The Ideal School. 20 Credits.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Draw a diagram, locating and naming the *zones* and *circles* of the earth. State in degrees the *width* of each zone. 20 Credits.

2. Describe the *drainage* of North America. 20 Credits.

3. (a) Describe and explain the *chief* currents of the Atlantic Ocean. (b) Explain the *effect* of ocean currents upon climate. 10 Credits each.

(4) (a) Of *what* is the Empire of Japan composed? (b) What *seas* separate these islands from the mainland? (c) Name the *largest* island. (d) Name *four* other large islands. (e) Explain the form of *government* of Japan. 4 Credits each.

5. Draw an *outline* map of Florida, indicating the parallels of *latitude* and *longitude*, and locating the *county* in which you live. 20 Credits.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

1. Give an account of the explorations in the New World of an *English*, of a *French*, of a *Spanish* explorer. 20 Credits.

2. Explain the Stamp Act and the Navigation Act, and tell *why* the colonists objected to these. 10 Credits each.

3. (a) State the *causes* of the War of 1812, and name *three* generals who took part in it. (b) State *briefly* the *causes* which led to the late war with Spain. 10 Credits each.

4. (a) How did the invention of the cotton gin affect the *development* of the South? (b) Discuss the *benefits* to be derived by the completion of the Isthmian Canal. 10 Credits each.

5. (a) Give an account of the first trial by jury in America. (b) Show the *development* of the American idea of *self-government*. 10 Credits each.

METHODS AND PRINCIPLES.

ORAL.

1. Give a reading lesson suitable for *first grade*. 20 Credits.

2. Teach the following: (a) All the combinations of the number eight. (b) $9+7=16$ (c) $6 \times 4=24$

$$8+7=15$$

$$6 \times 5=30$$

$$6+7=13$$

$$6 \times 7=42$$

$$17-8=9$$

$$6 \times 8=48$$

$$14-6=8$$

$$48 \div 8=6$$

$$54 \div 9=6$$

20 Credits.

3. (a) Give a lesson in *object drawing*. (b) How should a spelling lesson be conducted in third grade? 20 Credits.

4. Give a language lesson suitable for second grade; base this lesson on a poem. 20 Credits.

5. Demonstrate a lesson in nature study from one of the following subjects: a grasshopper, a rose, or the cotton plant. Let this lesson be adapted to *second* or *third* grade.

20 Credits.

METHODS AND PRINCIPLES.

(WRITTEN.)

1. Discuss the relation between *method* and *aim* in a recitation. 10 Credits.

2. (a) What is the aim of *emotional* education? (b) What studies in the curriculum afford *good* opportunity for educating the feelings? (c) How may the school be made a place of *pleasure*? 3 1-3 Credits each.

3. (a) What is meant by *aesthetic* education? (b) How may a teacher advance this phase of education? 5 Credits each.

4. (a) What are the advantages of Nature Study in the school? (b) Outline a lesson for the *second* year. (c) With what *particular* branches of science should the teacher be familiar, to conduct *successful* work in Nature Study?

3 1-3 Credits each.

5. Explain or illustrate the difference between the *analytic* and the *synthetic* methods. 10 Credits.

6. What may be considered as some of the *most* important qualifications of a teacher? 10 Credits.

7. (a) Why is the *objective* method *particularly* forcible in the primary school? (b) Upon what *psychological* principle is the *inductive* of acquiring knowledge based? 5 Credits each.

8. (a) Show the *helps* of a knowledge of psychology to the teacher. (b) Discuss at least *four* important influences of a teacher's example. 5 Credits each.

9. (a) Show the value of an *active* imagination in the teacher. (b) Explain how art should become a *strong* factor in a child's education. 5 Credits each.

10. (a) What should be the characteristics of classics *suitable* to place in the hands of primary classes? (b) What *important* elements contribute to *good* discipline? 5 Credits each.

FOR SPECIAL CERTIFICATES.

DRAWING.

(Each of the following questions has 10 Credits assigned to it.)

1. Mention two principles that should be observed in the grouping of objects. Illustrate with three objects.

2. Define the following terms as applied to color: standard, hue, tint, broken, cold.

3. Define harmony of color. Give an example in nature to illustrate complementary harmony.

4. Where do all retreating horizontal lines appear to vanish? Illustrate.

5. Draw a bilateral unit suitable for an all over pattern, the drawing to be at least 3 inches in its greatest extent.

6-7. Make a light and shade drawing of a group of two or more objects, one of which shall be rectilinear, another curvilinear.

8. Within a regular hexagon of 2-inch side, inscribe six equal circles, each touching two of the others and also one side of the hexagon. Show all working lines.

9-10. Make a complete working drawing of a box (three views), outside dimensions 6 in. long 4 in. wide and 3 in. high. The box to be made of wood $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, scale one half full size.

MANUAL TRAINING.

1. Discuss *at length* the Ideal School. 10 Credits.
2. Explain how Science and Art are *united* through *tools*. 10 Credits.
3. Explain the *educational* value of drawing as applied in manual training. 10 Credits.
4. Give *five* illustrations in *wood-turning*. 2 Credits each.
5. Give a *pen picture* of the Founding Laboratory. 10 Credits.
6. (a) Discuss the *demand* for *Scientific Education*—its effect. (b) Explain how *Scientific Education* is found in the Kindergarten and the Manual Training School. 5 Credits each.
7. (a) Show that *intelligence* is the *basis* of character. (b) Discuss the *destitution* of England two hundred and fifty years ago and the *transformation* wrought by the *Hand*. 5 Credits each.
8. (a) Why is a *trade* better than a profession? (b) Show how *improvements* in the Arts have been met by ignorant opposition. 5 Credits each.

9. Explain how manual training is the union of *thought* and *action*. 10 Credits.

10. (a) Discuss the *progress* of the Arts and the *final* Regeneration of the Race. (b) Show how *selfishness* must give way to *altruism*. 5 Credits each.

MUSIC.

1. Define *melody*, *harmony*, *chord*, *strain*, *music*.

2 Credits each.

2. Make *ten* characters used in musical composition, and explain the *significance* of each. 1 Credit each.

3. (a) Draw a staff and write in *four* parts at least *four* measures. (b) Give reasons to convince a musical writer that the *laws* of harmony are not violated in these four measures. 5 Credits each.

4. (a) What names indicate the *itches* of tones? (b) Give some names that affect the *rate* of movement, and tell what each means. 5 Credits each.

5. (a) What is the *value* of *rote* songs? (b) To *which* grades should they be limited, and why? (c) How should a teacher care for the pupils who sing in *one* tone? 3 1-3 Credits each.

6. Give syllable names of the chromatic scale *ascending* and *descending*. 10 Credits.

7. (a) Write the scale of "E" in notes on the staff. Place its signature. (b) Explain the *formation* of the major scale. 5 Credits each.

8. Write the signatures of B flat and A flat on the staff, and indicate the position of "One" or "Do" in each case. 10 Credits.

9. Illustrate the *transposition* of a *musical scale*. 10 Credits.

10. Make a list of *five* classic composers and name the *masterpiece* of each. 2 Credits each.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

(From Wilson's Handbook of Domestic Science and Household Arts.)

1. Explain the *function* of floor and walls in the decoration of a home in *every* apartment. 10 Credits.
2. Discuss *at length* the evolution of cooking apparatus. 10 Credits.
3. Explain how to cook *starchy* foods. 10 Credits.
4. Discuss the food value of *tea, coffee, cocoa*; also the *physiological* effects of each. 10 Credits.
5. In which foods are *proteids* especially abundant? Give recipe for broiled beefsteak. 10 Credits.
6. Explain methods of cooking fish. Give the *nutritive* value of oysters. 10 Credits.
7. Give recipe for chicken salad. Explain the *food* value of a vegetable salad. 10 Credits.
8. Discuss *at length* the *hygiene* of the bedroom. 10 Credits.
9. Explain how household *pests* can be exterminated. 10 Credits.
10. Describe a *model* laundry and its *equipment* for both the school and the home. 10 Credits.

BOOKKEEPING.

Jan. 1. Student began business without capital. He borrowed \$2,000 from the bank on his note.

Jan. 2. Bought of C. H. Allard merchandise to the amount of \$1,500. Gave in payment, cash \$1,000; balance on account.

Jan. 3. Paid in cash for three tons of coal, at \$7.50 per ton, for use in store.

Jan. 4. Bought books and stationery for store of S. R. Fox on account, amounting to \$15.

Jan. 5. Sold Chas. Parker a bill of merchandise amounting to \$800. Offered him three per cent. discount for cash in thirty days.

Jan. 6. Credited John Chase for rent of storeroom for one month, \$25.

Jan. 7. Bought the storeroom of John Chase for \$1,500, giving in payment, cash \$500, and my note for remainder.

Jan. 8. Received a check from Chas. Parker for the amount of bill of the 5th, less discount. Amount of check, \$776; discount, \$24.

Jan. 9. Sold balance of merchandise on hand for \$1,000 in cash.

Jan. 10. Paid my note of the 1st inst. in favor of the bank, with interest. Face of note, \$2,000; interest, \$5.50.

INVENTORY.

Real Estate valued at \$1,650.

Journalize, post, trial-balance, enter inventory and close ledger, showing net gain and present worth.

SHORTHAND.

1. Transcribe into shorthand the following words: company, contents, express, consequently, carefully, remittance, further, soliciting, instant, contract, possesses, article, business, committee, examine, deliver, character, circumspect, delivery, telegram, financial, general, always, recommend, hope, warrant, valued, statement, cashier, expression, quire, machine, puzzles, number, per cent., accompany, co-operate, first-class, settlement, dollars, hundred, is, the, a, an, and, guarantee, accommodate, esteemed, correct, represent, receive, especially, prompt, attention, respectfully, probable, advertise, advertisement, has, to, draft, letters, require, territory,

father, brother, sustain, square, sweep, regard, south, support, suggest, railroad, referred, should, would, advise, separate, world, toward, thorough, testify, telegraph, thought, through-out, words, yearly, annually, usually, assure, error, pleasure, reply, thanks, oblige, balance, favor, statistics, adjust, arrived, aggregate, stenographer, to-day, herewith, acknowledge.

25 Credits.

2. Transcribe into shorthand the following phrases: to be, to the, of the, for the, and the, of a, this is the, my dear sir, I am in receipt of your favor, in reply, enclose you, I am in receipt of your letter, to hand, on hand, call your attention, time to time, requesting the, thanking you, as soon as, you will find, advises us, yours respectfully, very truly yours, as per, yours very truly.

1 Credit each.

3. (a) Transcribe into shorthand the following proper names: St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Albany, Washington, D. C., Hartford, Macon, Jacksonville, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Detroit, Raleigh, Asheville, Philadelphia.

(b) Write in shorthand the following numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10.

12½ Credits each.

4. Take dictation at the rate of one hundred words a minute, and transcribe the same at the rate of twenty-five words per minute. Matter to be dictated by examiner.

25 Credits.

CHEMISTRY.

1. (a) State *three* properties of *glass, wood, water, paper, air*. (b) What *aids* and what *retards* *chemical* change? What *often* accompanies it? (c) State the law of the *conservation* of matter.

3 1-3 Credits each.

2. (a) Summarize the *essential* facts regarding the composition of water. (b) What is its *main* function in the atmosphere? (c) Interpret the equation $Mg + O = MgO$. (d) What weight and volume of oxygen are necessary to unite with 200 kg. of hydrogen? (e) Explain the *industrial* use of the electric furnace.

2 Credits each.

3. What is the *symbol* of chlorine, and what *useful* compounds contain this element? (b) Summarize the properties of ammonium hydroxide. 5 Credits each.

4. (a) Illustrate the ways *valence* may be represented. (b) Distinguish between *structural* and *empirical* formulas. 5 Credits each.

5. (a) Discuss the relation of *carbon dioxide* to life. (b) If a piece of pure graphite weighing 7 gm. is burned in oxygen, what volume of carbon dioxide is formed? 5 Credits each.

6. Calculate the molecular formula of a compound having the vapor *density* 38.8 and the *composition* C=92.3 and H=7.69. 10 Credits.

7. (a) Upon what *fact* is the manufacture of sulphuric acid based, and in what *two general* ways is the operation accomplished? (b) What is the weight of a stick of brimstone 10 cm. long and 4 cm. in diameter? 5 Credits each.

8. (a) How is glass *annealed*, and *colored*? (b) If a skeleton weighs 25 lb. and contains 60 per cent. calcium phosphate, how much *phosphorus* does it contain? 5 Credits each.

9. (a) Describe the *preparation*, state the *properties*, and the *uses* of sodium bicarbonate. (b) What is the *test* for gold? 5 Credits each.

10. (a) Describe the *refining* of sugar. (b) The specific heat of platinum is 0.0324. According to analysis, 35.5 gm. of chlorine unite with 48.6 gm. of platinum to form platinum chloride. What is the atomic weight of platinum, and the formula of platinum chloride? 5 Credits each.

FRENCH.

1—4. Translate into English:

BATAILLE DES PYRAMIDES

Mais il se forma sur-le-champ, et fut pret a recevoir la charge. C'est une masse enorme que celle de huit mille cavaliers galopant a la fois dans une plaine. Ils se precipiterent avec une impetuosite extraordinaire sur la division Desaix. Nos braves soldats, devenus aussi froids qu'ils avaient ete fourgueux jadis, les attendirent avec calme, et les recurent, a bout portant, avec un feu terrible demousqueterie et de mitraille. Arrestes par le feu, ces innombrables cavaliers flottaient le long des rangs, et galopaient autour de la citadelle enflammee. Quelques-uns plus braves se precipiterent sur les baionnettes, puis, retournant leurs chevaux et les renversant sur nos fantassins, parvinrent a faire breche, et trente du quarante vinrent expirer aux pieds de Desaix, au centre meme du carre. La masse se rejeta du carre de Desaix sur celui de Regnier, qui venait apres. Accueillie par le meme feu, elle revint vers le point d'ou elle etait partie; mais elle trouva sur ses derrieres la division Dugua, que Bonaparte avait portee vers le Nil, et fut jetee dans une deroute complete. Alors la fuite se fit en desordre. Une partie des fuyards s'echappa vers notre droite, du cote des pyramides; une autre, passant sous le feu de Dugua, alla se jeter dans Embabeh, ou elle porta la confusion. Des cet instant le trouble commença a se mettre dans le camp retranche. Bonaparte s'en apercevant, ordonna a ses deux divisions de gauche de s'approcher d'Embabeh pour s'en emparer. Bon et Menou s'avancerent sur le feu des retranchements, et, arrives a une certaine distance, firent halte.—
Thiers. 40 Credits.

3. Write the principal parts of *maintenir*, *disparaître*, *taire*, *voir*, *rejoindre*. 10 Credits.
4. Explain the use of *que* as (1) a relative pronoun, (2) an interrogative pronoun. State the rule for the agree-

ment of the possessive pronoun. Distinguish *plaindre* and *se plaindre*. 20 Credits.

5. Translate into French: That morning I was very late in starting for school. I had great fear of being scolded, as M. Hamel had told us that he would examine us on the participles, and I did not know a word about them. For a moment I even thought of missing class and spending the day in the fields. 30 Credits.

SPANISH.

- 1—2. Give the interlinear translation of the following:

Moral Cristiana es la ciencia que dirige las acciones propias del hombre segun la religion de Jesucristo.

El objeto de la moral cristiana es mostrar al hombre la conformidad de sus acciones con la ley, y precaver o corregir el desorden de ellas.

Esta ciencia es conforme con los sentimientos y afectos del hombre en todo lo que le conviene, mas no si-empres con lo que desea.

Es conforme en todo con lo que conviene al hombre, porque todas sus reglas y maximas se encaminan a hacerle bienaventurado.

No es siempre conforme con lo que desea, porque nuestra naturaleza viciada por el pecado original se inclina al quebrantamiento de la Ley.

3. Write again the first two paragraphs of the above with the pronunciation written under the words thus:

Moral Cristiana es la ciencia, &.

Moral Crees-tee-a'h-na ess lah thee-ain-thee-ah &.

- 4—5. Translate the following letter into good idiomatic Spanish:

New Orleans,

Aug. 15th, 1905.

Messrs. W. C. Clayton and Company,

Brandon, Miss.

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to inform you that I have established in

this city a commercial house in my own name, for the purpose of transacting a general business, principally on commission.

I shall be happy to be favored with your orders, which shall receive my prompt attention and care. I am

Yours respectfully,

JAMES WINGATE.

6. Write a dialogue in Spanish, consisting of ten brief questions and ten answers.

7. (a) How many conjugations are there in the verbs in Spanish? (b) Conjugate in full, active and passive voices, the verb *amar*.

8. (a) Give the conjugation of the verb *ser*, to be and of *estar*, to be. (b) Illustrate in sentences the *distinct* uses of these two verbs.

9. Give the synopsis, with the English in first person singular, of the *temer* and *partir*.

10. (a) Write the five vowels and under them their English equivalents. (b) Conjugate the auxiliary verb *haber*, to have.

GERMAN.

1. Translate into English:

(a) Als Gustav Wasa nach dem Dorfe Mora kam, war es Weihnachten, und die Einwohner waren versammelt. Er sprach zu ihnen, und erzählte von den Grausamkeiten der Danen.. "Bald," sagte er, "wurden sie auch zu ihnen kommen und sie aus ihren Hausern treiben, wenn sie nicht zu den waffen griffen; er wolle sie fuhren." Viele Bauern wollten ihm gleich folgen, aber andere sagten, sie wollten erst sehen, was ihre Nachbarn thaten. Hierauf kamen hundert danische Soldaten, um Gustav gefangen zu nehmen. Aber die Bauern wollten dies nicht erlanben; sie lauteten schnell die Sturmclocke, und bald waren mehrere tausand bewaffnete Bauern beisammen, die das Haus sturmtten, wo die Danen waren, etc.

- (b) Es reden und traumen die Menschen viel
 Von bessern kunftigen Tagen;
 Nach einem glucklichen, goldenen Ziel
 Sieht man sie rennen und jagen.
 Die Welt wird alt und wird wiederjung,
 Doch der Mensch hofft immer Verbesserung.

5 Credits each.

2. Give the nominative and genitive singular, with the definite article, of the following plurals: Thaler, Turme, Nelken, Lowen, Blatter, Nachbarn, Professoren, Studenten, Kinder, Hauser.

10 Credits.

3. Decline in both numbers: der schnelle Bote; die schone Stadt; das freie Land.

10 Credits.

4. Decline in both numbers: mein Hut, meine Uhr, mein Buch.

10 Credits.

5. Conjugate the verb warten in the present, imperfect, and simple future of the indicative, and in the imperative. Conjugate können in the present and imperfect indicative; give its past participle.

10 Credits.

6. What cases are governed by the following prepositions: für, vor, zu, durch, wegen, in, seit, auf, nach, anstatt, and point out those that govern two cases.

10 Credits.

7. Translate: He says that he is a rich man. I know that he is a rich man. He would be glad if he were a rich man. When did you go out? We went out when our brother arrived, but we came back very soon. I remained four weeks in Germany. When the weather was very fine, we traveled on foot.

10 Credits.

8. Translate into German: Wolsey would have been glad to get More out of the way, and he asked the king to send him as ambassador to Spain. When Henry told More of this, he answered that he was ready to obey, but he knew that the climate of Spain would not be good for him, and that he

would not live long in that country. Henry, who did not want to lose More, told him that he would find other work for him, etc. 10 Credits.

9. Write a short essay in German on one of your favorite German poets. 10 Credits.

10. (a) What did Luther do for the advancement of the German language? (b) Who wrote "Hermann und Dorothea," "Die Glocke," "Wilhelm Tell," "Die Kapelle," "Nathan der Weise?" 5 Credits each.

CHAPTER VI.

ARBOR DAY.

Regulation 13 of the State Board of Education reads as follows:

The State Board of Education names the first Friday of February of each year as ARBOR DAY, which shall not be observed as a holiday, but shall be devoted to the planting of trees on school grounds, or other appropriate public places, together with other suitable exercises, lessons or lectures designed to interest and instruct the children in the care and cultivation of trees. No teacher should be allowed compensation for Arbor Day, unless a prescribed number of trees has been properly planted and securely protected against injury. The following programs were almost universally observed throughout the State. The grounds of many of the schools in the different counties present an attractive appearance since the observance of Arbor Day was inaugurated in this State.

The State of Florida

Arbor Day

February 1, 1907

Suggestive Program

W. M. HOLLOWAY,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Suggestions for Program :

Song—America.

Scripture Reading.

Invocation.

Song—"We Love the Trees."

Recitation—Forest Song.

Arbor Day Acrostic.

Recitation—"What Do We Plant?"

Planting An Oak Tree.

(The children may pass outside and plant in the school yard.)

Department of Public Instruction

Office of State Superintendent

Tallahassee, Dec. 1906

To the Teachers of the Public Schools of Florida:

Following the custom which has been regarded for some years, this program has been prepared and sent to you as one of the helps for a proper observance of a day which is now a part of our school calendar. Arbor Day for this State was instituted several years ago, and we have reached that point where we may profit by our mistakes and turn the occasion into one which will measurably accomplish the ends, for the attainment of which the day was set apart. In the first place, we must free ourselves wholly from any such notion as would permit us to look upon Arbor Day as a school holiday. Perhaps no other occasion requires as much previous work and preparation as that of Arbor Day; and it is safe to say that unless much has been done throughout the entire year in anticipation of the day, the rendering of the program will fail to stimulate such interest on the part of teachers, pupils and patrons as will result in a proper advancement of the purposes of Arbor Day. It is well to say here that the teacher must be the leader and inspirer of the work which will lead to the beautifying of school grounds, the making of the school room pleasant and home-like, the planting of trees and shrubbery.

SONG—WE LOVE THE TREES.

Tune: "There's Music in the Air."

We love the grand old trees,
With the oak, their royal king,
And the maple, forest queen,
We to her our homage bring.
And the elm with stately form,
Long withstanding wind and storm;
Pine, low-whispering to the breeze,
O, we love the grand old trees!

We love the grand old trees,
 The cedar bright above the snow,
 The poplar straight and tall,
 And the willow weeping low,
 Butternut and walnut, too,
 Hickory so staunch and true,
 Basswood blooming for the bees,
 O, we love the grand old trees!

We love the grand old trees,
 The tulip branching broad and high,
 The beech with shining robe,
 And the birch so sweet and shy,
 Aged chestnuts, fair to see,
 Holly, bright with Christmas glee
 Laurel, crown for victories,
 O, we love the grand old trees. —Selected.

RECITATION—FOREST SONG.

A song of the beautiful trees,
 A song of the forest grand,
 The garden of God's own hand,
 The pride of His centuries.
 Hurrah! for the kingly oak,
 For the maple, the sylvan queen,
 For the lords of the emerald cloak,
 For the ladies in the living green.

For the beautiful trees a song,
 The peers of a glorious realm,
 The linden, the ash, and the elm,
 The poplar, stately and strong.
 Hurrah! for the beech tree trim,
 For the hickory, staunch at core,
 For the locust, thorny and grim,
 For the silvery sycamore.

A song for the palm, the pine,
 And for every tree that grows,
 From the desolate zone of snows
 To the zone of the burning line.

Hurrah! for the warders proud,
Of the mountainside and vale,
That challenge the thunder cloud,
And buffet the stormy gale.

A song for the forest aisled
With its gothic roof sublime,
The solemn temple of crime,
Where man becometh a child,
As he listens the anthem roll
Of the wind in the solitude,
The hymn that telleth his soul
That God is the voice of the wood.

So long as the rivers flow,
So long as the mountains rise,
May the forests sing to skies,
And shelter the earth below.
Hurrah! for the beautiful trees,
Hurrah! for the forest grand,
The pride of His centuries,
The garden of God's own hand.

—W. H. Venable.

ARBOR DAY ACROSTIC.

This exercise is to be given by eight children, each wearing a card with the appropriate capital letter upon it, and remaining in line until the acrostic is completed.

First Pupil—

A stands for April, whose life-giving showers
Make green the broad meadows, and bring the May flowers.

Second Pupil—

R stands for Robin, who'll build in the tree
His nest, when the branches are quite fair to see.

Third Pupil—

B is for Butterfly, o'er the hedges going,
Resting in meadows bright with daisies growing.

Fourth Pupil—

O is for Oak, a wide-spreading tree
'Twas only an acorn once, thrown on the lea.

Fifth Pupil—

R stands for Rose, red, yellow, or white,
The queen of all flowers, sweet-scented and bright.

Sixth Pupil—

D stands for Daisies, that seem e'er to say,
The chill of the winter is now gone away.

Seventh Pupil—

A is for Apple; its tree robed in white,
In spring-time is ever a source of delight;

Eighth Pupil—

Y is the last, comes to usher in Youth;
'Tis life's happy spring, yielding beauty and truth.

—Selected.

RECITATION—WHAT DO WE PLANT?

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the ship which will cross the sea,
We plant the mast to carry the sails;
We plant the plank to withstand the gales.
The keel, the keelson, and beam, and knee;
We plant the ship when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
We plant the houses for you and me;
We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floors;
We plant the studding, the lath, the doors;
The beams and siding, all parts that be;
We plant the house when we plant the tree.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that out-towers the crag;
We plant the staff for our country's flag;
We plant the shade from the hot sun free—
We plant all these when we plant the tree.

—Henry Abbey.

PLANTING AN OAK TREE.

Children Sing—Tune: "AULD LANG SYNE."

When spring, with buds and blossoms fair,
Comes smiling on the way,
'Tis then we come from far and near,
To keep our Arbor Day.
Our Arbor Day we keep,
Our Arbor Day.
'Tis then, when the buds and blossoms come
We keep our Arbor Day.

The trees in all their brave attire,
Look fresh and green and gay;
And all the world is waking now,
To welcome Arbor Day.
'Tis Arbor Day we keep,
Our Arbor Day.
And all the world is waking now
To welcome Arbor Day.

Children (Recite.)—

All so happy, so glad and gay,
We little children have come today,
And sturdy, strong and stout of limb,
We bring an oak from the forest dim;
And here with words of joy and praise,
This tree we'll plant for coming days.

First Child—

In the years that hurry by,
May its branches reach the sky.

Second Child—

Birds shall in its branches nest.

Third Child—

Children 'neath its shadows rest.

All

And we hope that it may be
A blessing to posterity.

NOTE—Each teacher will be expected to make an Arbor Day report. Blanks for this purpose will be furnished by the County Superintendents.

State of Florida
Arbor Day 1908

February 7th

Suggestive Program

Song	Arbor Day
Scripture Reading.	
Invocation.	
Reading Letter of State Superintendent.	
Reading Letter of County Superintendent.	
Song	Selected by Teacher
Recitations: The Tree—An Arbor Day Tree—The Uses of Trees—Plant a Tree.	
Essays	Famous Trees
Song	Selected by Teacher
Recitation	To the Pine Tree
Discussion—Best Means to Improve and Beautify Our School Grounds and Buildings . .	By the Patrons
Song of Dedication	An Arbor Day Tree

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF STATE SUPERINTENDENT,
Tallahassee, December, 1907.

To the Teachers of the Public Schools of Florida:

Tree planting by students in our educational institutions and by the pupils of the public schools is fast becoming a national custom. The kind of trees best adapted to the soils and climatic conditions of Florida, when to plant trees, where to plant them, how to prepare the soil for them, and how to care for them, are all matters of growing interest to the children, trustees, teachers and citizens generally in every school district of our State.

The wholesale destruction of our great forests during the past thirty years has brought to the attention of the American people, more emphatically than ever before, the facts that the annual increase and growth of our forests must always equal the consumption of the timber taken from them, and that tree planting, the growth of trees, and the natural increase of the quantity of timber in them must always keep even pace with the demand for lumber and fuel made upon them, otherwise, the time will be short indeed when our forest wealth will become completely exhausted. This is not a new question. Tree planting in European countries has from time immemorial been the custom of their people whenever and wherever the condition has forced itself upon them. Tree planting is now an American custom, sanctioned by law in nearly every State in the Union, and the preservation of our forests from useless and wanton waste will, we predict, be closely guarded in the future.

With the enormous consumption of our forest trees now going on and rapidly increasing, and the consequent diminution of our forest areas, the need of tree planting and tree

cultivation becomes greater with every passing year, and the importance of Arbor Day constantly increases.

In view of these facts, let the teachers of the public schools impress upon their pupils the value of tree planting and Arboriculture, and instill into the minds of these men and women of the future the knowledge that in the final analysis the best citizen is that man who does most toward the betterment and the brightening of the lives of those about him. Not everyone may be able to plant a tree; and yet there will be some civic duty that each may perform which will add its quota to the sum total and give the doer the satisfaction that comes to him who does his duty to himself, to his neighbor, and to his State.

W. M. HOLLOWAY,
State Superintendent Public Instruction.

SONG: ARBOR DAY.

(Air: "*My Maryland*.")

Again we come this day to greet,
Arbor Day, sweet Arbor Day,
With willing hands and nimble feet,
Arbor Day, sweet Arbor Day,
No sweeter theme our time can claim,
No grander deed points us to fame,
No day more proud than this we name,
Arbor Day, dear Arbor Day.

Bring forth the trees. Prepare the earth
For Arbor Day, sweet Arbor Day.
With song we celebrate the birth
Of Arbor Day, sweet Arbor Day.
And when our joyful task is done,
And we our meed of praise have won,
The glorious work's but just begun,
For Arbor Day, dear Arbor Day.

—Seymour S. Short.

THE TREE.

The tree's early leafbuds were bursting their brown,
 "Shall I take them away?" said the frost, sweeping down.
 "No; leave them alone,
 Till the blossoms have grown,"
 Prayed the tree, while he trembled from rootlet to crown.

The tree bore his blossoms, and all the birds sung,
 "Shall I take them away?" said the wind, as he swung.
 "No; leave them alone
 Till the berries have grown,"
 Said the tree, while his leaflets quivering hung.

The tree bore his fruit in the mid-summer glow.
 Said the child, "May I gather thy berries now?"
 "Yes; all thou canst see;
 Take them; all are for thee,"
 Said the tree, while he bent down his laden boughs low.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

AN ARBOR DAY TREE.

Dear little tree that we plant today,
 What will you be when we're old and gray?
 "The savings bank of the squirrel and mouse,
 For robin and wren an apartment house,
 The dressing-room of the butterfly's ball,
 The locust's and katydid's concert hall,
 The schoolboy's ladder in pleasant June,
 The schoolgirl's tent in the July moon,
 And my leaves shall whisper them merrily
 A tale of the children who planted me."

—Youth's Companion.

THE USES OF TREES.

What do you see in the lofty trees?
 We see the ship that will cross the seas;
 We see the masts to carry the sails;
 We see the plank to weather the gales.

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
 We plant the houses for you and me;
 We plant the rafters, the shingles, the floor;
 We plant the shade before the door.

A thousand things that we daily see
 Are brought to us from the waving tree;
 A thousand things on land and sea
 Are planted by us when we plant the tree.

—Selected.

PLANT A TREE.

He who plants a tree,
 Plants a hope.
 Rootlets up through fibers blindly grope;
 Leaves unfold into horizons free
 So man's life must climb
 From the clods of time
 Unto heavens sublime.
 Canst thou prophesy, thou little tree,
 What the glories of thy boughs shall be?

He who plants a tree,
 Plants a joy;
 Plants a comfort that will never cloy.
 Every day a fresh reality.
 Beautiful and strong,
 To whose shelter throng,
 Creatures blithe with song.
 If thou couldst but know, thou happy tree,
 Of the bliss that shalt inhabit thee.

He who plants a tree,
 He plants peace.
 Under its green, curtains jargons cease,
 Leaf and zephyr murmur soothingly,
 Shadows soft with sleep
 Down tired eyelids creep,
 Balm of slumber deep.
 Never hast thou dreamed, thou blessed tree,
 Of the benediction thou shalt be.

He who plants a tree,
 He plants youth;
 Vigor won for centuries in sooth;
 Life of time, that hints eternity!
 Boughs their strength uprear,
 New shoots every year
 On old growths appear.
 Thou shalt teach the ages, sturdy tree,
 Youth of soul is immortality.

He who plants a tree,
 He plants love;
 Tents of coolness spreading out above
 Wayfarers, he may not live to see.
 Gifts that grow are best;
 Hands that bless are blest;
 Plant; life does the rest.
 Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
 And his work its own reward shall be.

—Lucy Larcom.

FAMOUS TREES.

Note to Teachers.—We suggest to you to allow your pupils to secure information relating to the trees below mentioned, and then to write short descriptions of them for the information of all the pupils and their parents.

1. The Treaty Elm of Philadelphia.
2. The Charter Oak of Hartford, Connecticut.
3. The Liberty Elm of Boston.
4. Washington's Elm at Cambridge.
5. The Burgoyne Elm at Albany, New York.
6. Perry's Willow on the shore of Lake Erie.
7. The Hamilton Trees of New York.
8. The Carey Sycamore.
9. The Big Trees of California.
10. The Apple Tree of Appomattox.
11. The Tree from Napoleon's Grave.
12. Logan's Elm.
13. Shakespeare's Mulberry Tree.
14. The Baobab Tree of the Cape Verde Islands.
15. The Banyan Trees of India.
16. The Cedars of Mt. Lebanon.
17. DeSoto's Oak at Tampa, Florida.

TO THE PINE TREE.

You old giant of the woods,
 Your noble race is nearly run.
 Lo! these many years your proud head,
 Lifted high above the lesser forest hosts,
 Has added the beauty of its crown of deeper green
 To the paler shade of oak, elm and hickory.
 You old and venerable king of trees,
 How many long centuries have you lorded,
 With calm and becoming dignity,
 Over the kindred tribes of the vast Southern forests?
 You aboriginal before the aborigines,
 Can you not furnish the missing link of continental history,
 And tell us of narrower vision and fewer years
 Just how and when and where
 The first man crossed the treacherous deep,
 And who he was and whence he came?
 Was he adventurer, fugitive or felon?
 Monarch of sublime greatness,
 Speak to us the lost chapters of American history,
 You, who boast not of decades of time
 Nor hardly take note of a single generation of mankind.
 Tell us of the various tribes of men
 That have roamed in the cool summer shade of these woods.
 Ere the spoiler's hand rests hard upon you,
 Open your lips and reveal to us
 The mysterious and hidden past—
 But hasten, ruler of the centuries,
 Within whose memory the wigwam of the Indian
 Has come and gone far by;
 The happy beasts that sported beneath your branches
 Have hastily departed before the advancing hosts;
 The camp of the Vandals is near at hand;
 Your days, that once seemed numberless,
 Are now but few.
 Farewell, farewell, O noble tree,
 God's rich legacy through the ages to all mankind.

—Selected.

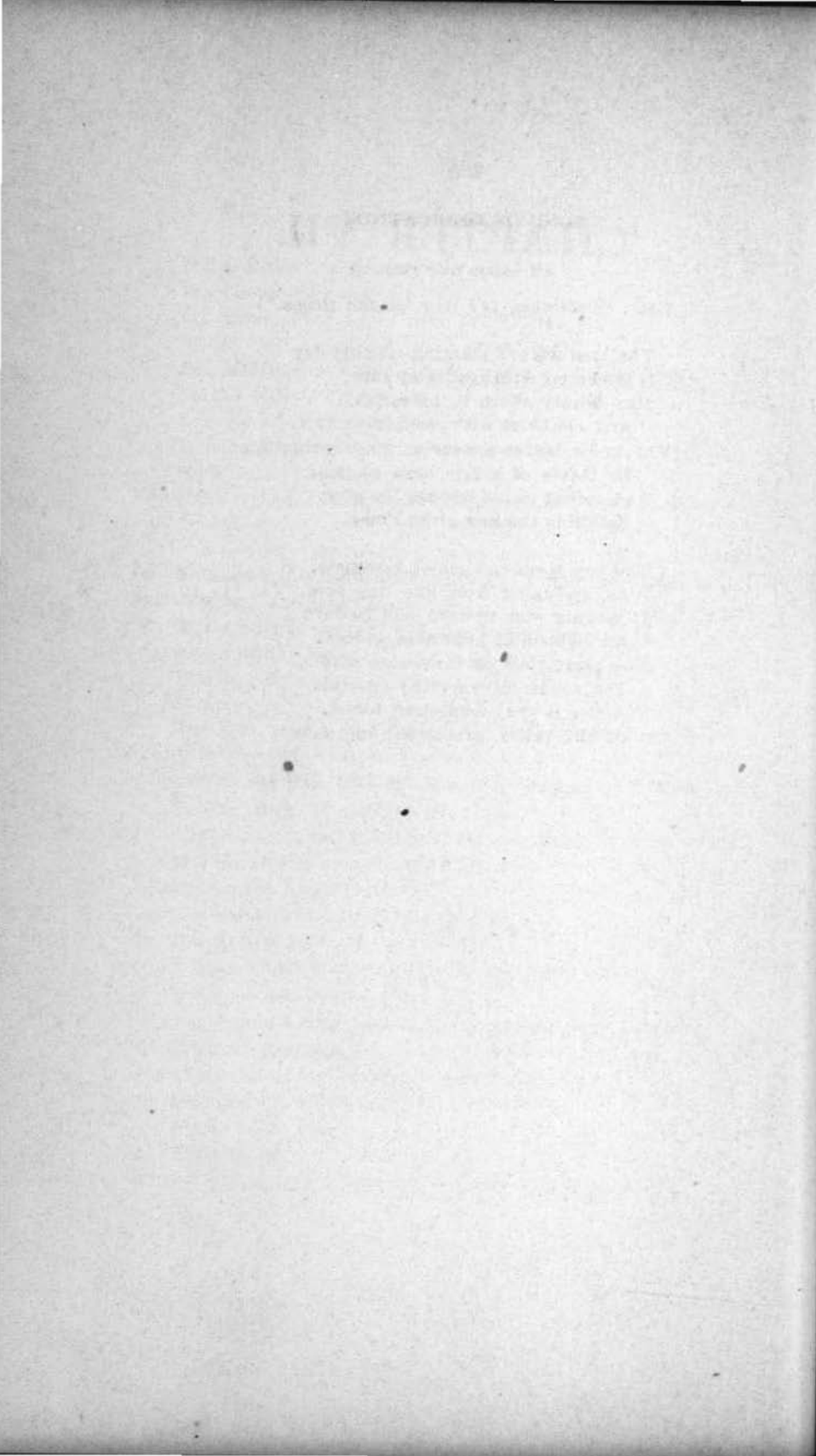
SONG OF DEDICATION.

AN ARBOR DAY TREE.

(Air: "*Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.*")

The tree we are planting on this day
Is chosen with tenderest care;
May beauty adorn it, hereafter,
And clothe it with usefulness rare.
May green leaves appearing each springtime
Be leaves of a fair book of fame,
And spread to the breezes the story
Extolling the new-given name.

The tree is an emblem of greatness,
As, springing from one tiny seed,
It mounts ever upward and onward,
An emblem of greatness, indeed!
The birds sing its praises to others,
The winds carry swiftly the tale
The tree is the monarch of forest,
Of hill, valley, greenwood and dale.



CHAPTER VII.

TEACHERS' SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOLS.

PART I—1907.

Teachers' Summer Training Schools were conducted at Gainesville and Tallahassee for white teachers for a period of two months, ending August 9, 1907, with Dr. W. F. Yocum, principal, at Gainesville, and Prof. L. W. Buchholz, principal, at Tallahassee. The school for negro teachers was conducted at Tallahassee for a period of six weeks, ending August 9, with Principal N. B. Young of the Colored Normal as principal, who gave his services without pay.

GAINESVILLE—WHITE.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Number enrolled 16 years old and over..	120	20	100
Average daily attendance.....	91	13	78
Number enrolled who have taught.....	70	13	57
Number enrolled who have not taught..	50	7	43
Number enrolled holding First Grade Certificates	31	7	24
Number enrolled holding Second Grade Certificates	24	4	20
Number enrolled holding Third Grade Certificates	19	3	16
Number enrolled holding no certificate..	46	6	40

TALLAHASSEE—WHITE.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Number enrolled 16 years old and over..	103	21	82
Average daily attendance	66	18	48
Number enrolled who have taught.....	62	11	51
Number enrolled who have not taught..	41	10	31
Number enrolled holding First Grade Certificates	19	9	10
Number enrolled holding Second Grade Certificates	25	1	24
Number enrolled holding Third Grade Certificates	18	2	16
Number enrolled holding State Certificates	1	1	..
Number enrolled holding no certificate..	40	8	32

TALLAHASSEE—NEGRO.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Number enrolled 16 years old and over..	97	13	84
Average daily attendance	86	11	75
Number enrolled who have taught.....	53	11	42
Number enrolled who have not taught..	44	2	42
Number enrolled holding First Grade Certificates	5	4	1
Number enrolled holding Second grade Certificates	24	3	21
Number enrolled holding Third Grade Certificates	28	4	24
Number enrolled holding no certificate..	40	2	38

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES.

	Gainesville.	Tallahassee.	Negro.
The State	120	103	97
Alachua	48	...	3
Baker .....	...	...	..
Bradford	2	...	..
Brevard	3	...	..
Calhoun .....	...	2	..

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES—Continued.

Gainesville. Tallahassee, Negro.

Citrus .....	...	2	..
Clay .....	...	...	..
Columbia	3	1	..
Dade .....	...	1	1
DeSoto .....	...	...	..
Duval .....	...	3	5
Escambia .....	...	1	3
Franklin .....	...	3	5
Gadsden .....	...	3	..
Hamilton	3	1	1
Hernando .....	...	2	..
Hillsboro	11	...	4
Holmes .....	...	4	..
Jackson .....	...	3	7
Jefferson .....	...	1	2
Lafayette .....	...	...	..
Lake	5	...	..
Lee .....	...	...	..
Leon .....	...	34	44
Levy	7	2	..
Liberty .....	...	2	..
Madison .....	...	3	2
Manatee	3	12	..
Marion	6	6	4
Monroe .....	...	...	1
Nassau .....	...	1	..
Orange	4	1	8
Osceola	1	...	..
Pasco	3	...	..
Polk .....	...	...	..
Putnam	2	3	4
St. Johns .....	...	1	1
St. Lucie	8	...	1
Santa Rosa .....	...	2	..
Sumter	2	2	..
Suwannee	4	2	..
Taylor .....	...	1	..
Volusia	3	...	..

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES—*Continued.*

	Gainesville.	Tallahassee, Negro.
Wakulla	2	1
Walton	1	..
Washington	1	..
Other States	2	..

EXPENSES SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1907.

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS—GAINESVILLE.

W. F. Yocum, service 40 days.....	\$ 300.00
W. E. Knibloe, service 40 days.....	200.00
J. H. Workman, service 40 days.....	200.00
G. M. Lynch, service 40 days.....	200.00
P. W. Corr, service 40 days.....	200.00
W. H. Russell, service 40 days.....	200.00
Tom F. McBeath, service 40 days.....	200.00
Mrs. Ella LaF. Hamilton, service 40 days.....	200.00

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS—TALLAHASSEE.

L. W. Buchholz, service 40 days.....	300.00
B. C. Bondurant, service 40 days.....	200.00
H. A. Ferrell, service 40 days.....	200.00
Arthur Williams, service 40 days.....	200.00
I. I. Himes, service, 40 days.....	200.00
Jerome McNeill, service 40 days.....	200.00
F. A. Hathaway, service 40 days.....	200.00
Rowena Longmire, service 40 days.....	200.00

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS—NEGRO SCHOOL.

Hildred Williams, service 30 days.....	150.00
E. A. Spears, service 30 days.....	150.00
W. H. A. Howard, service 30 days.....	75.00
F. C. Johnson, service 30 days.....	75.00

INCIDENTALS.

W. F. Yocum	4.50
Phebe Marsh, janitress	25.00
W. F. Yocum	10.91
Cap. Pub. Co., printing.....	7.50
So. Express Co.....	7.64
John McDougall, postage.....	48.56
Weekly True Democrat, printing.....	16.00
N. B. Young, postage	5.50
Weekly True Democrat, printing.....	11.00
Jos. Johnson, janitor	12.20
<hr/>	
Total	\$3,998.81
Appropriation for 1907.....	4,000.00
Balance in fund from 1906.....	29.53
<hr/>	
Balance unexpended	\$ 30.72

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF TEACHERS ATTENDING THE TEACHERS' SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of Chapter 5655, Acts of 1907, all teachers or prospective teachers in attendance upon the Teachers' Summer Training Schools are paid the amount of their transportation one way. Under the provisions of the law, no teacher living in the county where one of these schools may be located can receive the benefits of this act, and all other teachers are required to attend the school nearest to their places of residence in order to be eligible to receive payment for transportation under this act. Many teachers have reasons for attending one of the schools not nearest to their residence, and for this reason do not receive the benefits of the Act.

The assistance rendered teachers in attendance upon these schools by this Act has been a great stimulus, and has been

an encouragement to teachers in their efforts toward improvement.

The following is a list of all receiving pay for transportation one way during the year 1907:

GAINESVILLE—WHITE.

Jessie P. Miller	\$ 7.55
Barbara Anna Miller	7.55
Una Kate Miller	7.55
Frances McMullen	5.10
John Lee	2.90
Nellie G. Lee	2.25
Hermine Irsch	4.50
Guss Wilder	1.35
Etta Howell	2.25
Mrs. M. D. Reece.....	2.45
Mrs. M. A. Macy.....	5.90
Mrs. E. G. Burney	3.85
E. E. Macy	5.90
Inga O. Helseth	6.85
Emma O. Helseth	6.85
Josephine H. Bard	1.95
Prudence Elslander	3.35
Ivy H. Highsmith .....	.70
Inez Cochrane	3.10
Hallie Snow	4.05
Georgianna Snow	4.05
Lucille Richards	3.50
Primmie O'Berry	2.90
Sarah Smith	3.50
Edith Hunter, Sr.....	7.00
G. W. O'Hara	2.10
Louella Cox	3.10
Lottie G. Eccles	3.15
Annie Belle Stewart	4.50
Alma E. Wise	1.65
A. Brantley	2.90
Pearl D. Hunter	3.50
Jean Waldron	2.00

Gifford Hall	1.55
Willie Wyman	3.50
Lillian Light .....	.80
Bessie L. Carver	2.00
Bessie L. Russell	13.30
Gussie Mullis .....	.90
Pearl Ware .....	.75
Selma Freedlund	13.90
Louise King	10.15
Sarah Sneller .....	.90
Theo. D. Culp .....	.80
Martha Roach .....	.80
Lora Rhode .....	.80
Irene Bartlett	5.60
Lontine Barrow .....	.70
Genie Harris	4.10
Ora Connell	3.12
Total	\$ 193.47

TALLAHASSEE—WHITE.

Ethel E. Brainard	\$ 6.50
Ruby H. Peeples	6.50
Margaret Robertson	7.75
Cella Hanshaw	6.96
Stella Yates	3.44
Beatrice Cawthon	3.44
Minnie Redd	3.75
W. B. Cate	1.65
W. D. G. Wine .....	.95
Robt. G. Pitman	3.86
L. R. Moore	3.86
Maggie Cobb	5.91
Adelia Pender	2.33
J. R. Durrance	2.50
Ethel Dozier	2.35
Folsom Soloman	2.80
G. M. Stokes	2.80
Hattie Smith	4.30
Allie Boone	2.35
Total	\$ 74.00

TALLAHASSEE—NEGRO.

Eddie Ingraham	\$ 2.10
Ella J. Sanders	7.65
Marie Campbell	9.05
L. F. Johnson	4.95
Annie L. Johnson	4.95
Jennie C. Balden	11.70
Annie Davis	2.33
S. G. Bellamy	2.33
Jennie M. Moore	2.33
Mary Pugh	2.33
Annie Roulhac	2.33
Isabella Early	2.33
R. M. Alexander	1.65
M. J. Stokes	8.00
J. W. Holmes	4.50
D. A. Thomas	5.42
Olive E. Stewart	2.10
Maiselle Barber	2.10
Pearl Serman	7.65
I.K. Sermans	7.65
M. A. Edwards	7.75
Martha P. Moore	5.25
Camilla B. Alexander	5.80
B. F. Hartwell	5.80
Constance Roberts	21.25
Mary Allen	5.95
D. J. Brown	5.80
Mamie D. Barnett	1.65
F. E. U. Cherot	8.65
Iola V. Brumick	8.65
E. A. Gillislee	4.95
L. G. Thomas	5.42
Eldiest M. Clay	2.33
Mabel I. McElvaine	4.60
Marie P. McMillan	6.20
Julie A. Dennis	4.95
Holland Hall	4.95
Rachel A. Hills	8.00
Ethel Stallworth	7.75

Agnes M. Smith	7.75
M. Alma Allen	8.65
Blanche Mae Armwood.....	8.65
	<hr/>
	\$ 244.20
	<hr/>
Grand total	\$ 511.67
Appropriation	\$2,500.00
	<hr/>
Balance	\$1,988.33

TEACHERS OF THE SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOLS
ADOPT INTERESTING RESOLUTIONS
ON THE WORK.

Gainesville, August 10.

The following resolutions, which were introduced by Mr. Burns, were unanimously passed at the chapel exercises of the Summer Training School Thursday morning:

"Whereas, We, the teachers of Florida, in attendance upon the Summer Training School at Gainesville, feel that we have been greatly benefited, and that our time there has not only been most profitably but also most pleasantly employed, and that we owe it to ourselves as well as to those who have made possible and who have contributed to this profit and pleasure, to express our appreciation of the same; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we heartily commend the State Legislature for its liberal policy toward the public schools, and particularly for its wisdom and foresight in providing so generously for summer training schools for the professional improvement of teachers; that we feel especially grateful to those two staunch friends of Florida's teachers, Senator Frank Adams of Hamilton and Representative Harvell of Santa Rosa County, for their efforts in securing the liberal appropriation for summer schools that made possible the great opportunities for improvement we have enjoyed this summer, and for which we are so profoundly grateful. Be it

"Resolved, also, That we extend our thanks to State Superintendent Holloway for his earnest and successful efforts in behalf of the professional improvement of the teachers, and for the interest he uniformly manifests in their welfare; that we heartily indorse his administration of the public school affairs of the State, which has been progressive without being revolutionary, and forceful without being noisy; and that we pledge him our cordial support in all his efforts to build up the schools and advance the standard of qualification for teaching. Be it further

"Resolved, That we extend our thanks—

"1. To County Supt. Kelley, the School Board of Alachua County, the Board of Trustees of the Gainesville District, for numerous favors and courtesies, all of which were greatly appreciated.

"2. To the kind and hospitable people of Gainesville, who have, by their open-hearted interest in our welfare and happiness, and by their friendly attention, contributed so much to the pleasure of our all too brief stay in their beautiful and charming little city.

"3. To the Gainesville Sun and the Elevator for appreciated courtesies in the way of publishing announcements, programs, etc.

"4. To Dr. Sledd of the State University for use of apparatus in the science department.

"5. To the Gainesville Gas and Electric Light Company for light furnished for society meetings.

"6. To the Baptist Young People's Union for their reception given soon after the opening of the term at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rivers.

"7. To the Epworth League for their delightful reception tendered the school at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Tom F. McBeath.

"8. To our beloved principal, Dr. W. F. Yocum, and his splendid faculty, consisting of Capt. George M. Lynch, Capt. Tom F. McBeath, Dr. Walter E. Knibloe, Dr. W. H. Russell, Prin. J. H. Workman, Rev. P. W. Corr and Mrs. Ella Hamilton, for their valuable instruction, their kindness, their cheerful patience and their painstaking efforts to make our time not only profitable but pleasant to us. We shall hold

them in grateful remembrance; for we cannot but feel that we will all our lives be the better, stronger and happier for these two months of association with them. Be it

"Resolved, lastly, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Gainesville Sun, the Gainesville Elevator, the Times-Union and the Florida School Exponent, with request to publish."

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The teachers in attendance upon the Summer Training School at Tallahassee unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That we express our hearty appreciation of the untiring zeal of our State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. W. M. Holloway, and his courteous assistants for securing legislation of such importance to the teachers and schools of the entire State, and especially in securing the appropriations which make the Summer Training Schools possible.

"2. Resolved, That we extend to Professor Buchholz and his able faculty our sincere thanks for their labor in our behalf and for their unceasing efforts in holding up before us correct ideals to emulate.

"3. Resolved, That we extend to President Murphree our hearty appreciation for the use of the library and equipment of the Florida Female College.

"4. Resolved, That we express our gratitude to Mrs. Reynolds for the numberless attentions which contributed greatly to our comfort and pleasure during our stay at the Summer School.

"5. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given out for publication.

"W. D. G. WINE,
"ESTELLE MCKENZIE,
"AMERICA PILLANS."

PART II—1908.

Teachers' Summer Training Schools were conducted at Gainesville and Tallahassee for white teachers for a period of six weeks, ending July 24, 1908, with Dr. W. F. Yocum and Prof. L. W. Buchholz, principals, respectively. The school for negro teachers was conducted at Tallahassee for a period of six weeks, ending July 24, 1908, with Principal N. B. Young in charge without pay.

GAINESVILLE—WHITE.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Number enrolled 16 years old and over..	162	36	126
Average daily attendance.....	120	23	97
Number enrolled who have taught.....	122	31	91
Number enrolled who have not taught..	40	5	35
Number enrolled holding First Grade Certificates	66	24	42
Number enrolled holding Second Grade Certificates	38	4	34
Number enrolled holding Third Grade Certificates	17	2	15
Number enrolled holding no certificate..	41	6	35

TALLAHASSEE—WHITE.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Number enrolled 16 years old and over..	133	29	104
Average daily attendance	108	23	85
Number enrolled who have taught.....	92	22	70
Number enrolled who have not taught..	41	7	34
Number enrolled holding First Grade Certificates	19	8	11
Number enrolled holding Second Grade Certificates	54	5	49
Number enrolled holding Third Grade Certificates	15	5	10
Number enrolled holding State Certifi- cates	4	4	..
Number enrolled holding no certificate..	41	7	34

TALLAHASSEE—NEGRO.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Number enrolled 16 years old and over..	59	9	50
Average daily attendance	37	8	29
Number enrolled who have taught.....	49	7	42
Number enrolled who have not taught..	10	2	8
Number enrolled holding First Grade Certificates	2	1	1
Number enrolled holding Second Grade Certificates	28	6	22
Number enrolled holding Third Grade Certificates	15	..	15
Number enrolled holding no certificate..	14	2	12

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES.

	GAINESVILLE.			TALLAHASSEE			NEGRO.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
The State	162	36	126	133	29	104	59	9	50
Alachua	32	9	23	...	...	...	4	1	3
Baker .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bradford	9	3	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
Brevard	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calhoun .....	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Citrus	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	1
Columbia	6	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
Dade	4	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8
DeSoto	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duval	2	...	2	1	1	...	11	2	9
Escambia .....	...	...	...	13	2	11	5	...	5
Franklin .....	...	...	...	8	2	6	2	...	2
Gadsden .....	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...
Hamilton	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernando .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hillsboro	18	4	14	3	1	2	1	...	1
Holmes .....	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...

ENROLLMENT BY COUNTIES—*Continued.*

	GAINESVILLE.			TALLAHASSEE			NEGRO.		
	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female
Jackson	1	...	1	9	2	7	2	...	2
Jefferson .....	...	...	...	9	3	6	1	...	1
Lafayette .....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
Lake	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lee .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leon .....	...	...	...	30	5	25	13	1	12
Levy	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Liberty .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madison	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manatee .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Marion	20	1	19	10	1	9	4	...	4
Monroe	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nassau	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Orange	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Osceola	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Pasco	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polk	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putnam	3	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
St. Johns	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
St. Lucie	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Santa Rosa .....	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...
Sumter	6	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Suwannee	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taylor .....	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
Volusia	5	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
Wakulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walton	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
Washington .....	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

EXPENSES SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOLS, 1908.

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS—GAINESVILLE.

W. F. Yocum, service 30 days.....	\$ 210.00
H. A. Ferrell, service 30 days.....	140.00
J. H. Workman, service 30 days	140.00
I. I. Himes, service 30 days.....	140.00
W. H. Russell, service 30 days.....	140.00
Tom F. McBeath, service 30 days.....	140.00
P. W. Corr, service 30 days.....	140.00
E. W. McMullen, service 30 days.....	140.00
W. L. Floyd, service 30 days.....	140.00
Almena Leitner, service 30 days.....	140.00
Jessie Morrell, service 30 days.....	140.00

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS—TALLAHASSEE.

L. W. Buchholz, service 30 days.....	\$ 210.00
W. E. Knibloe, service 30 days.....	140.00
Arthur Williams, service 30 days.....	140.00
Wm. N. Sheats, service 30 days.....	175.00
Robt. M. Ray, service 30 days.....	140.00
W. B. Shelby Crichlow, service 30 days.....	140.00
John C. Calhoun, service 30 days.....	140.00
F. A. Hathaway, service 30 days.....	140.00
Jerome McNeill, service 30 days.....	140.00
Asa B. Clark, service 30 days.....	140.00
Rowena Longmire, service 30 days.....	140.00

SALARIES OF INSTRUCTORS—NEGRO SCHOOL.

Laura T. Jones, service 30 days.....	\$ 140.00
E. A. Spears, service 30 days.....	140.00
J. D. McCall, service 30 days.....	140.00
G. M. Sampson, service 30 days.....	50.00

INCIDENTALS.

Weekly True Democrat, printing.....	1.75
J. H. Jarvis, sanitation	6.40
N. B. Young, postage	5.00
N. B. Young, for printing.....	5.25
Ketons Thompson, janitor	6.00
L. W. Buchholz, postage	2.50
Pepper Pub. Co., printing	13.00
W. F. Yocum, postage, etc.....	28.84
W. L. Floyd, traveling expenses delivering agricultural lectures	17.15
Andrew Sledd, traveling expenses delivering agricultural lectures	14.65
P. H. Rolfs, traveling expenses delivering agricultural lectures	25.09
Live Oak Pub. Co., advertising	6.00
John McDougall, postage	33.76
Daily and Semi-weekly Sun, printing.....	8.25
The Sun, advertising	4.75
LaSalle-Stoneman Co., advertising	6.75
The Pensacola Journal, advertising.....	3.50
The Florida Times-Union, advertising.....	5.50
The Metropolis, advertising	18.50
The Citizen Pub. Co., advertising.....	2.00
The Reporter-Star Pub. Co., advertising.....	4.00
Capital Pub. Co., printing	9.00
Florida School Exponent, advertising.....	25.00
The Gainesville Gas and Electric Power Co., lights	3.20
W. R. Thomas & Co., hauling desks.....	1.50
J. H. Jarvis, sanitation	5.00
Rowena Longmire, special services.....	6.00
Jessie Morrell, special services.....	10.00
W. F. Yocum, paying janitress	15.00
W. L. Floyd, drayage for apparatus.....	1.00
A. Wienski, moving desks.....	4.50
Total	\$4,023.84
Appropriation for 1908	4,000.00
Balance in fund from 1907.....	30.72
Balance unexpended	\$ 6.88

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF TEACHERS ATTENDING THE TEACHERS' SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of all teachers receiving pay for transportation one way in attending the Teachers' Summer Training Schools of 1908.

By a comparison of this list with the one of 1907 it will be seen that a great many more teachers are now taking advantage of the liberal opportunities afforded them in attending these schools.

GAINESVILLE—WHITE.

Gracie Fogg	\$.60
Irene Pennington	3.20
Hannah Peters	3.85
Belle Haycroft	1.10
Dora Morrison	1.10
Nannie Perry	1.55
Mrs. M. A. Macy	5.60
Winifred Winton	1.95
Una Shealy	1.00
Nannie Hendrix	3.85
Berthan E. Hays	3.50
Maggie Miles	4.10
Albina Smith	4.35
Maggie Conway	1.95
Mary Conway	1.95
Annie Belle Stewart.....	4.10
Fracia Stokes	1.40
M. M. Bryant	2.66
Dorothy Farquhar Green	3.38
Maoma Frances Hill	2.80
R. C. Clifton	2.40
Annie Pemberton	1.70
Nora Creekmore	2.00
C. E. Orth	2.40
E. E. Macy	5.60
Viola Erhart	2.90

Guss Wilder .....	.65
J. M. Philpot .....	.70
E. H. Collier .....	.70
Orrie Smith	1.39
Lizzie Park	3.50
G. H. Tompkins	2.35
Edith Grantham .....	.95
Ida Lucas	3.90
Jettie Boyles .....	.95
Bertha Snow	1.55
Lula Burkett	2.80
Mary Forbes	1.10
Margaret Freeman	10.05
G. W. Fogg .....	.60
Estelle Morrison	1.65
Belle Bishop	4.15
Maude Pegram .....	.85
W. H. Young	3.85
Julia Zimmerman	2.50
Effie Martin	10.80
Elma Geiger	5.10
Hattie Brice Moffatt	4.10
Beatrice Campbell	4.10
Floy Hendry	4.55
Ola Sims	1.10
Ellenor Seckinger	1.00
A. A. Price	4.55
Emily Halford	1.75
Gladys Booth	4.10
Reggie McCully .....	.90
Willie Lee	2.80
Nellie Geiger	5.10
Virginia Carrio	2.80
Cora Owens	1.35
Maude Norwood	1.80
Eva L. Poole	3.80
Sadie Semmes	3.35
Zerue Peterson	2.35
Florince Smith	16.70
Mrs. L. E. Godley	2.35

Saloma Sims	1.10
Ada B. Coughlin	2.20
Janie Ausley	1.35
Dollie Semmes	3.35
Glenn Terrell	2.50
Sue C. Bozeman	2.05
Olive Bevill	3.80
Trumie Taylor	2.80
Lillian McGahey	10.80
Mary Pherigo	4.35
Grace Godley	2.35
Mabel Tyson	4.35
Kate Taylor	5.20
Ethel M. Peter	2.05
Belle Murdock	5.20
E. R. McMullen	4.10
G. A. McMullen	4.10
Lucy P. Moore	5.10
Lena McCrary	3.50
Ruth E. Little	3.50
J. T. Holland	2.92
W. A. Getch	1.60
W. M. Gaskins	2.80
Laura M. Fleming	8.90
Josie Brant	1.10
Dora Kramer	2.05
Lillian B. Ralph	3.20
Bessie Murrill	3.85

Total\$ 299.80

TALLAHASSEE—WHITE.

Alton E. Wise	\$ 3.29
Hellene P. Orrell	8.56
M. C. Pitman	3.71
Herbert G. Brown	2.25
A. S. Edwards	9.04
S. D. Gillis	2.75
Lucy E. Tomlinson	5.11

Annie E. McMillan	7.75
Annie Averette	4.55
Sue Liddon	4.55
Katharine Liddon	4.55
W. L. Carter .....	.85
E. W. Kennedy .....	.85
Thetis Donaldson	1.70
Carrie Benie Boyd	3.09
Lizzie McCrary	3.09
Effie McCrary	3.09
Eugenia Hendry	1.70
Cina A. White	1.00
Louise Austin	2.25
Corrine Williams	3.15
Gussie Storrs	4.60
Ruby Parnelle	3.15
Sparta E. Blow	2.33
J. R. Durrance	2.30
Florence Clark	1.15
Escambia Jones	7.75
W. H. Moore	3.29
Rebecca F. Bearden .....	.85
Vera Hendrix	7.75
Ninnon Jones	7.75
Bly Pickett	1.50
M. M. Pate	3.29
Annie Mae Carter .....	.85
Jeanette Campbelle	4.60
Lulu Griffin	1.55
Mattie A. Yent	2.25
J. Q. Powell	4.18
M. E. Cooper	3.72
Edgar H. McLean	3.70
Olive Andrews	7.75
Dora Clark	7.75
Clemmie Nichols	1.65
Cella Hanshaw	6.96
S. A. Baggett	5.11
Mary Margaret Ray	7.75
Nellie Thomas .....	.95

W. B. Hathaway	3.62
Frances Langston	3.09
Essie Godfrey	8.89
Angelyn Yent	2.25
Hattie Heeth .....	.85
Eva Waters	8.20
Mable V. Thomson .....	.85
Annie Storrs	4.60
J. T. Diamond	6.18
Maggie Johnson .....	.85
J. A. Hendry	2.30
Florence McClellan	3.40
Susie Bragdon	1.65
Wm. A. Jones	1.50
Lillie Watts	1.65
Mrs. C. L. Hobbs	2.90
Alice Godfrey	8.89
Mary McClellan	3.40
Ethel Cuyler	8.99
Annie N. Lester .....	.85

\$ 256.27

TALLAHASSEE—NEGRO

Pearl Bennett	\$ 2.35
Rosa F. McRae	13.95
Nettie L. Roberts	13.95
Mary A. Perry	15.55
Bertha Powell	13.95
Essie M. Edwards	2.35
E. Hawkins	7.20
Mabel I. McElvaine	4.20
Agnes M. Smith	7.75
Holland Hall	4.55
Norah P. Bronson	7.20
M. E. Trapp	6.05
Alaine McLaughlin	6.05
Mamie Frazier	15.55
Oliver Niles	5.35

Alyne Onley	4.55
M. A. Edwards	7.75
Ella Thomas	7.75
Carrie L. Childs	4.20
Lucinda F. Hunter	4.55
B. F. Hartwell	5.35
H. E. Robinson	4.55
E. H. Young	4.55
Lessie Love	4.55
May E. Lofton	4.55
Anest E. Patterson	4.55
Frankie B. Parks	4.55
A. E. Murray.....	5.85
H. L. Darroh	7.75
Bessie E. Plummer	1.15
M. Q. Tillinghast	5.35
Hettie M. Bagley	5.10
O. L. Harrison	4.55
Mrs. E. L. Wade	15.55
C. S. Dunklin	6.15
Mary L. Harmon	5.85
D. J. Brown	5.85
Annie L. Johnson	11.70
Josephine L. Burnette.....	4.55
H. C. Williams	4.20
Mary E. Clark	15.55
Adella Wood	2.10
Total	<hr/> \$ 288.70
Grand total	<hr/> \$ 844.77
Appropriation	<hr/> \$2,500.00
Balance	<hr/> \$1,655.23

RESOLUTIONS OF GAINESVILLE SUMMER NORMAL, 1908.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Gainesville Summer Normal School July 25:

"As an expression of our profound appreciation of the opportunities for improvement and advancement afforded us in the establishment and maintenance of these summer schools for teachers, and in witness of our gratitude for the many favors we, the pupils of the Gainesville Summer School, have received during the present session,

"Be it resolved, That our sincere thanks are hereby extended—

"1. To State Superintendent Holloway and the State Board of Education for their interest in behalf of the teachers and children of the State in thus providing for a higher standard of professional qualification for teachers.

"2. To the Legislature for its liberality, patriotism and foresight in providing for the maintenance of these schools, and especially for the appropriation to assist in defraying the expense of attendance upon them, whereby many—and just those very ones most in need of such—have been enabled to avail themselves of the advantages and opportunities that would otherwise have been denied them.

"3. To those far-seeing and liberal county boards of public instruction that shared with their teachers the expense of attendance upon the school. May their thoughtfulness and generosity find, next year, many imitators.

"4. To the generous and hospitable people of Gainesville who so kindly took us into their homes and in unnumbered ways contributed to our comfort and pleasure; to the various church organizations of the city for their kind and appreciated interests in our happiness and welfare; to The Gainesville Sun for numerous courtesies and valuable assistance; to the University of Florida for use of valuable apparatus; and to Superintendent Kelley and the county board of Alachua County for use of high school building.

"5. To our principal, Dr. Yocum, and his able assistants for their untiring efforts in our behalf.

"6. To the transportation lines of the State for appreciated courtesies.

"Be it resolved, also, That we extend to State Superintendent Holloway our congratulations upon the great and gratifying success of his first administration, now drawing to its close, and in which he has more than triumphantly justified the hopes and expectations of his friends, and has carried forward so smoothly but persistently and forcibly the movement for educational progress and reform so successfully inaugurated by his illustrious predecessor. That we recognize in him a capable, faithful, conscientious and zealous educational leader, and hereby pledge to him our hearty sympathy and support in all his efforts looking to the promotion of the interests of public education. That we are in full and hearty accord with him in his determination and efforts to vitalize and extend the influence of our public school system by bringing it into closer touch with the home and the industrial system—the two great and fundamental institutions of civilized society, and that in this great undertaking we pledge him our loyal and zealous cooperation.

"Be it resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished The Gainesville Sun, The Times-Union and the Florida School Exponent. with request to publish.

"MAUDE NORWOOD,

"ELMA GEIGER,

"GUS WILDER, Chairman,

"Committee."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE STUDENT BODY OF THE SUMMER TRAINING SCHOOL AT TALLAHASSEE.

"In consideration of the many favors and privileges extended to us during the past six weeks, we desire to thank most heartily all those who have in any way contributed of their time or influence to make the school a success. Therefore, be it resolved:

"1st, That we extend a vote of thanks, (a) to State Super-

intendent Holloway, who has watched with interest the progress of the school and who has been very considerate, not only of its needs as a whole, but also of the needs of its individual students, when such have been made known to him.

"(b). To the State Legislature, which has made the school a possibility by providing for its maintenance.

"(c) To the railroad companies for granting reduced rates of transportation.

"(d) To Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Yonge, who have not spared themselves when our comfort and pleasure were to be considered.

"(e) To our esteemed President Buchholz and his efficient faculty.

"(f) To the Honorable Board of Control and President Murphree for the use of the college buildings.

"Be it further resolved, 1st, That we will recommend this school to the teachers of our respective counties, and that we will use our utmost efforts to secure a larger attendance each succeeding year.

"2d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Florida School Exponent, the True Democrat, the Jacksonville Times-Union, and the Pensacola Journal for publication.

"E. W. KENNEDY, Chairman,

"J. T. DIAMOND,

"MISS NORA WEAKLEY,

"MISS ETTA CARN,

"W. B. HATHAWAY,

"T. W. YARBROUGH,

"Committee on Resolutions."

intendant (H. H. H.) who has written with him the
 language of the school and has been very successful in
 only of the school and in the hands of the
 independent students who have been trained to
 and

(1) To the State Landholders, which has made the school
 a leading in providing for its maintenance.

(2) To the national companies for granting reduced
 rates of transportation.

(3) To the State and the State, who have not
 spent themselves but our comfort and pleasure was to
 be considered.

(4) To our national friends, which has made the school
 a leading.

(5) To the Honorable Board of Control and the State
 Landholders for the use of the school buildings.

It is further resolved, that for all concerned in
 school in the hands of our respective agencies and that
 we will use our own efforts to secure a larger attendance
 and satisfactory work.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Florida
 School Board, the State Board, the Jacksonville Times-
 Union, and the Panama Journal for publication.

W. H. KENNEDY, Chairman

J. F. DUNN

W. H. KENNEDY

W. H. KENNEDY

W. H. KENNEDY

W. H. KENNEDY

W. H. KENNEDY

CHAPTER VIII.

STATE AID SCHOOLS.

1906-1907.

Under the provisions of Chapters 5381, 5382, and 5383, Acts of 1905, the Legislature made liberal provisions for State aid to the public schools of Florida. A detailed account of the expenditure of these funds is deemed expedient, and below will be found a complete showing in parts I, II, and III, of the apportionments under these three acts.

PART I.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Below will be found the regulations of the State Board of Education for the government of Rural Graded and High schools, together with the courses of study adopted for use by the high schools. It is contemplated that each county shall adopt its own course of study for the eight grades leading to the high school departments.

The appropriation of \$50,000.00 under Chapter 5382 was insufficient for the year 1906-7, and an apportionment was made on a basis of 89.65 per cent.

REGULATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF
EDUCATION.*Regarding High Schools and Rural Graded Schools Receiving Aid Under Provisions of Chapter 5382.*

Regulation 1. The foregoing official Course of Study is approved and will be required of all schools receiving State aid.

Regulation 2. To be recognized as High Schools within the intent of this act, the Board will require—

(a) That the teachers employed to give instruction therein shall be competent to teach the subjects required by the official Course of Study, and no school will be granted aid unless such teachers are provided. While it is not now practicable to require all such teachers to hold State Certificates, it is recommended that preference always be given by Boards to the holders of such certificates.

(b) A Junior High School must have at least five pupils in the two grades. A Senior High School must have at least three or more pupils in one or both Senior High School grades, in addition to the five or more in the Junior High School grades.

(c) High Schools must be under the control of the County Board, but this does not exclude the advisory control accorded by law to Special Tax District Trustees.

(d) The High School Principal may also be Principal of an elementary school, where the two are combined into one, consisting of ten or twelve grades, but otherwise the schools must be independently organized, *i. e.*, the High School grades may not be absorbed into any private, sectarian or State institution. Pupils enrolled in any private, sectarian or State educational institution must not be counted in a High School for purposes of securing State aid.

Regulation 3. Rural Graded Schools must be three or

more miles from any town or city of more than 500 inhabitants, but may be located within, or as near as may be desired, any town of less than 500 inhabitants.

Regulation 4. In determining the population the Board will ordinarily consider the latest official census of permanent citizens. The Board reserves the right to consider the school district as constituting the town in the intent of the law.

Regulation 5. The Board construes the legal requirement for "two or more qualified teachers" as follows:

(a) There must be two or more teachers, separately elected, contracted with and paid by the County Board.

(b) Each teacher must be legally licensed according to the certification laws.

(c) The Principal of a graded school must hold a First Grade or State Life Certificate. Aged Teachers' Certificates shall not be legal, except for primary or intermediate grades.

Regulation 6. Aid will not be granted any school until the County Board shall have appropriated for such school an amount which will, with the State aid applied for, maintain the school for eight months or longer.

If the State shall, upon investigation, decline to grant aid to any school, it will not be required of the County Board to maintain such school for the full term originally provided for.

Regulation 7. The Board reserves the right to reject, without investigation, any application for State aid if the requirements of the Board, as to form of application, are not complied with. Questions must be answered directly and without equivocation, and all information required must be given. Any evasion will be considered as an admission that satisfactory answer can not be given, and the Board will presume that it is not just to other schools of the State to require investigation of those schools not making satisfactory application.

Regulation 8. Application should be made as early as practicable and can not be received after January 1st.

Regulation 9. Section 13 of this Act is construed to prohibit schools receiving aid twice by dividing into parts, changing of name or other subterfuge; that is, no school can receive aid both as a Rural Graded School and as a High School.

The Board, however, recommends the establishment of High School grades in connection with Rural Schools wherever the population of the district or the possibilities of transporting pupils make such action practicable. Such schools may receive aid as High Schools, but not as both.

Regulation 10. The State Board and the State Superintendent reserve the right to make any investigation and in any manner they may deem necessary.

On January 18th, 1904, the State Board of Education adopted the following as additional regulations, which were recorded as part of the minutes of June 11th, 1904:

Regulation 11. All Senior and Junior High Schools shall be required to make an average attendance of fifty pupils, and all Rural Graded Schools shall be required to make an average attendance of forty pupils for the term of eight months. (As amended in 1907.)

Regulation 12. That State aid will be granted no school unless the building in which it is taught is owned by the school authorities in *fee simple* and contains at least two good recitation rooms.

Regulation 13. That State aid will not be granted after July 1, 1904, to any school unless every teacher therein holds a legal and unexpired certificate issued in Florida; the certificate of the Principal of a High School must be of such grade as to show that he himself is qualified to teach any subject in the High School course of study; the Principal of a Rural Graded School shall be required to hold at least a First Grade certificate.

Regulation 14. That aid granted to any school be applied exclusively to that school by the County Board of Public Instruction.

On April 30th, 1907, the State Board of Education adopted the following regulations and courses of study:

Regulation 1. Any school to be considered a Senior High School under the laws of the State of Florida shall carry one or both of the following courses of study.

Regulation 2. The adoption of one or both of these courses shall not prevent the Board of Trustees of any school or the County Board of Public Instruction from providing such additional course or courses as may be desired and by them deemed expedient.

Regulation 3. Any pupil to receive credits for graduation shall carry not less than four studies regularly.

Regulation 4. Five recitations per week on any one subject for a full school year shall count one credit. Sixteen (16) credits shall be required for graduation.

Regulation 5. Any pupil pursuing the scientific course may be allowed two credits on said course for modern language.

Regulation 6. The graduates of the Normal Department of all public schools shall be required to complete a course of study embracing all the subjects on which applicants for teachers' First Grade Certificates are examined.

Regulation 7. The Junior High School course shall be the same as for the first two years of the English scientific and classical courses.

ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

ENGLISH.

1st Year. English Grammar, Composition, Classics.

2d Year. Rhetoric, Composition, Classics.

3d Year. Literature, Composition, Classics.

4th Year. Literature, Composition, Classics.

SCIENCE.

1st Year. Botany or Zoology.

2d Year. Physical Geography.

3d Year. Physics or Chemistry.

4th Year. Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping or
Physiology.

MATHEMATICS.

1st Year. Algebra to Quadratics.

2d Year. Algebra completed.

3d Year. Plane Geometry.

4th Year. Trigonometry.

HISTORY.

1st Year. English History.

2d Year. General History.

3d Year. Ethics.

4th Year. U. S. History and Civics.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

LATIN.

1st Year. First year Latin.

2d. Year. Four books of Caesar, or their equivalent. Latin Grammar.

3d Year. Four Orations Against Cataline, Cicero. Composition based on first book of Caesar.

4th Year. Four books of Æneid, Latin prose composition. All Latin classes to recite five times each week.

MATHEMATICS.

1st Year. Algebra as far as Quadratics.

2d Year. Algebra completed.

3d Year. Plane Geometry.

4th Year. Plane Trigonometry. All recitations five times each week.

ENGLISH.

1st Year. English Grammar, Composition, Classics.

2d Year. Rhetoric, Composition, Classics.

3d and 4th Years. Literature, Composition, Classics.

HISTORY—SCIENCE.

1st Year. English History.

2d Year. General History.

3d Year. Physics or Chemistry.

4th Year. U. S. History and Civics.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1906-7.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Alachua.....	Gainesville,	Senior	546	444	\$537.90	
Alachua.....	Waldo	Senior	121	94	537.90	
Alachua.....	Hawthorn	Junior	108	64	322.74	
Alachua.....	Alachua	Junior	138	94	322.74	
Alachua.....	Micanopy	Junior	86	59	322.74	
Alachua.....	Rochelle	Junior	72	54	322.74	
Alachua.....	Newberry	Rural	85	52	179.30	
						\$ 2,546.06
Baker.....	Macclenny	Junior	121	76	\$322.74	
Baker.....	Glen St. Mary	Rural	96	59	179.30	
						\$ 502.04
Bradford.....	Starke	Senior	385	236	\$537.90	
Bradford.....	Lake Butler	Junior	168	104	322.74	
Bradford.....	Lawtey	Junior	131	78	322.74	
Bradford.....	Providence	Junior	106	58	322.74	
Bradford.....	Raiford	Rural	133	52	179.30	
						\$1,685.42
Brevard.....	Cocoa	Senior	132	104	\$537.90	

Brevard.....	Titusville	Junior	138	85	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Calhoun.....	Blountstown	Rural	159	92	\$179.30	
Calhoun.....	Altha	Rural	136	85	179.30	
						\$ 358.60
Citrus.....	Inverness	Junior	100	71	\$322.74	
Citrus.....	Floral City	Junior	104	70	322.74	
Citrus.....	Crystal River	Rural	83	62	179.30	
						\$ 824.78
Clay.....	Green Cove Spg.	Junior	193	123	\$322.74	
Clay.....	Green Cove Spg. (Colored)	Junior	135	106	322.74	
Clay.....	Middleburg	Rural	66	51	179.30	
						\$ 824.78
Columbia.....	Lake City	Senior	443	346	\$537.90	
Columbia.....	Fort White	Senior	113	70	537.90	
						\$1,075.80
Dade.....	Miami	Junior	582	421	\$322.74	
Dade.....	W. Palm Beach	Junior	291	203	322.74	
Dade.....	Washi'gt'n (Col.)	Junior	310	200	322.74	
Dade.....	Stuart	Rural	62	52	179.30	

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1906-7—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Dade.....	Lemon City	Rural	89	58	179.30	
Dade.....	Delray	Rural	69	51	179.30	
						\$1,506.12
DeSoto.....	Punta Gorda	Senior	236	145	\$537.90	
DeSoto.....	Wauchula	Senior	405	257	537.90	
DeSoto.....	Arcadia	Junior	278	177	322.74	
DeSoto.....	Nocatee	Rural	118	84	179.30	
DeSoto.....	Bowling Green	Rural	135	90	179.30	
						\$1,757.14
Duval.....	Jacksonville	Senior	363	316	\$537.90	
Duval.....	Stanton (Col.)	Junior	1,172	728	322.74	
Duval.....	Panama	Rural	75	57	179.30	
Duval.....	Marietta	Rural	129	70	179.30	
Duval.....	So. Jacksonville	Rural	186	149	179.30	
Duval.....	St. Joseph	Rural	69	57	179.30	
Duval.....	Philips (Col)	Rural	120	87	179.30	
						\$1,757.14
Escambia.....	Pensacola	Junior	609	468	\$322.74	
Escambia.....	Roberts	Junior	130	80	322.74	
Escambia.....	Bluff Springs	Junior	107	67	322.74	

Escambia.....	Muscogee	Junior	74	54	322.74	
Escambia.....	Ferry Pass	Rural	91	57	179.30	
Escambia.....	Century	Rural	154	94	179.30	
						\$1,649.56
Franklin.....	Apalachicola	Senior	309	227	\$537.90	
Franklin.....	Carrabelle	Junior	165	104	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Gadsden.....	Quincy	Senior	266	174	\$537.90	
						\$ 537.90
Hamilton.....	Jasper	Senior	269	182	\$537.90	
Hamilton.....	White Springs	Junior	271	202	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Hernando.....	Brooksville	Senior	165	116	\$537.90	
Hernando.....	Spring Lake	Junior	81	64	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Hillsboro.....	Tampa	Senior	170	157	\$537.90	
Hillsboro.....	St. Petersburg	Senior	85	60	537.90	
Hillsboro.....	Turkey Creek	Junior	207	125	322.74	
Hillsboro.....	Pt. Tampa City	Junior	162	113	322.74	
Hillsboro.....	Tarpon Springs	Junior	150	106	322.74	
Hillsboro.....	Clearwater	Junior	152	112	322.74	

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1906-7—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Hillsboro.....	Riverview	Rural	101	64	179.30	
Hillsboro.....	Largo	Rural	104	69	179.30	
Hillsboro.....	Cork Academy	Rural	137	103	179.30	
Hillsboro.....	Brandon	Rural	70	50	179.30	
						\$3,083.96
Holmes.....	Bonifay	Senior	226	116	\$537.90	
Holmes.....	Westville	Junior	110	61	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Jackson.....	Marianna	Senior	217	167	\$537.90	
Jackson.....	Greenwood	Junior	94	65	322.74	
Jackson.....	Sneads	Junior	135	78	322.74	
						\$1,183.38
Jefferson.....	Monticello	Senior	128	91	\$537.90	
Jefferson.....	Waukeenah	Junior	87	52	322.74	
Jefferson.....	Aucilla	Junior	111	81	322.74	
Jefferson.....	Bethel	Junior	87	57	322.74	
						\$1,506.12
Lake.....	Leesburg	Senior	217	160	\$537.90	
Lake.....	Eustis	Junior	86	66	322.74	

Lake.....	Umatilla	Rural	112	74	179.30	
						\$1,039.94
Lee.....	Ft. Myers	Senior	234	166	\$537.90	
Lee.....	Alva	Junior	84	54	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Leon.....	Tallahassee	Senior	406	279	\$537.90	
Leon.....	Lincoln Acade-					
	my (Col.)	Senior	456	373	537.90	
Leon.....	Woodville	Junior	72	61	322.74	
						\$1,398.54
Levy.....	Bronson	Junior	101	71	\$322.74	330
Levy.....	Williston	Junior	127	88	322.74	
Levy.....	Morriston	Rural	71	55	179.30	
Levy.....	Montbrook	Rural	79	50	179.30	
						\$1,004.08
Liberty.....	Bristol	Rural	126	80	\$179.30	
						\$ 179.30
Madison.....	Madison	Junior	348	212	\$322.74	
						\$ 322.74
Manatee.....	Bradentown	Senior	183	132	\$537.90	

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1906-7—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Manatee.....	Palmetto	Senior	149	117	\$537.90	
Manatee.....	Sarasota	Junior	142	105	322.74	
Manatee.....	Manatee	Junior	126	67	322.74	
Manatee.....	Parrish	Rural	104	68	179.30	
						\$1,900.58
Marion.....	Ocala	Senior	542	395	\$537.90	
Marion.....	Dunnellon	Senior	122	92	537.90	
Marion.....	McIntosh	Senior	85	70	537.90	
Marion.....	Reddick	Junior	69	50	322.74	
Marion.....	Fellowship	Junior	62	51	322.74	
Marion.....	Citra	Junior	63	51	322.74	
Marion.....	Fessenden Acad- emy (Col.)	Junior	358	238	322.74	
Marion.....	Bellevue	Rural	67	51	179.30	
Marion.....	Pedro	Rural	72	55	179.30	
						\$3,263.26
Monroe.....	Sears	Senior	317	180	\$537.90	
						\$ 537.90
Nassau.....	Fernandina	Senior	191	137	537.90	

121 Nassau.....	Fernandina (Col.)	Junior	316	195	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Orange.....	Orlando	Senior	407	335	\$537.90	
Orange.....	Sanford	Senior	314	237	537.90	
Orange.....	Winter Park	Junior	102	75	322.74	
Orange.....	Apopka	Junior	111	95	322.74	
Orange.....	Winter Garden	Junior	84	71	322.74	
Orange.....	Pine Castle	Rural	73	51	179.30	
						\$2,223.32
Osceola.....	Kissimmee	Senior	435	339	\$537.90	
Osceola.....	Bassinger	Rural	92	62	179.30	337
						\$ 717.20
Pasco.....	Dade City	Junior	212	151	\$322.74	
Pasco.....	San Antonio	Junior	63	53	322.74	
						\$ 645.48
Polk.....	Bartow	Senior	517	392	\$537.90	
Polk.....	Lakeland	Senior	585	390	537.90	
Polk.....	Mulberry	Junior	172	92	322.74	
Polk.....	Ft. Meade	Junior	135	94	322.74	
Polk.....	Winter Haven	Junior	127	80	322.74	
						\$2,044.02

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1906-7—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLLMENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Putnam.....	Palatka	Senior	330	241	\$537.90	
Putnam.....	Crescent City	Junior	93	65	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
St. Johns.....	St. Augustine	Senior	417	346	\$537.90	
St. Johns.....	St. Augustine (Col.)	Junior	303	227	322.74	
St. Johns.....	Hastings	Junior	130	88	322.74	
						\$1,183.38
St. Lucie.....	Ft. Pierce	Junior	214	142	\$322.74	
St. Lucie.....	Jensen	Junior	71	62	322.74	
						\$ 645.48
Santa Rosa.....	Milton	Junior	187	116	\$322.74	
						\$ 322.74
Sumter.....	Webster	Junior	175	132	\$322.74	
Sumter.....	Oxford	Rural	119	93	179.30	
						\$ 502.04
Suwannee.....	Live Oak	Senior	525	363	\$537.90	
Suwannee.....	Welborn	Junior	125	63	322.74	
						\$ 860.64
Taylor.....	Perry	Junior	199	90	\$322.74	

Taylor.....	Fenholloway	Rural	86	53	179.30	
						\$ 502.04
Volusia.....	Daytona	Senior	263	207	\$537.90	
Volusia.....	Seabreeze	Senior	108	79	537.90	
Volusia.....	DeLand	Junior	276	226	322.74	
						\$1,398.54
Wakulla.....	Ivan	Rural	94	61	\$179.30	
						\$ 179.30
Walton.....	DeFuniak Sp'ngs	Senior	371	292	\$537.90	
						\$ 537.90
Washington...	Chipley	Senior	292	169	\$537.90	
Washington...	Vernon	Rural	105	56	179.30	
Washington...	St. Andrew	Rural	92	61	179.30	
						\$ 896.50
Grand Total.....						\$49,988.84
Appropriation.....						50,000.00
Balance.....						\$ 11.16
Total Enrollment, 27,502				Total Number of Schools, 144.		
Total Average Attendance, 19,199.				Senior, 41; Junior, 66; Rural, 37.		

PART II.

EIGHTY PER CENT. (80%) SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of the public schools of the State that made an average attendance for the regular term of 80 per cent. of the highest monthly enrollment and were entitled to State aid under the provisions of Chapter 5381, Acts of 1905. All schools meeting the requirements of this Act receive from the State a sum sufficient to continue their terms for a period of two months.

EIGHTY PER CENT. (80%) SCHOOLS 1906-7.

ALACHUA COUNTY.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
High Springs	\$340.00
Hawthorn (Colored)	90.00
Orange Lane	80.00
Union Academy (Colored).....	730.00
Wacahoota	70.00
Orange Heights	100.00
Stokes	80.00
Rocky Point	100.00
Hague	120.00
Tacoma	90.00
Cool Springs	80.00
Evinston	70.00
Archer	220.00
	\$ 2,170.00

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Thomas	100.00
Graham	180.00
	\$ 280.00

BREVARD COUNTY.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
City Point	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 80.00

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Poly Bridge	100.00
Bailey	70.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 170.00

CITRUS COUNTY.

Withlacoochee	50.00
Viana	80.00
Homosassa	90.00
Citronelle	120.00
Lecanto	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 590.00

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Ellisville	190.00
Rock Hill	70.00
Corinth	70.00
Orange Creek	90.00
Bethel	100.00
Cross Roads	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 600.00

DADE COUNTY.

West Jupiter	190
	<hr/>
	\$ 190.00

DESOTO COUNTY.

Joshua Creek	160.00
Arcadia (Colored)	140.00
Punta Gorda (Colored)	90.00
Live Oak	130.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Crewsville	70.00
Avon Park	120.00
Paynes Creek	70.00
Holzen Dorf	80.00
Collier	70.00
Ft. Green	170.00
Sweet Water	90.00
Zolfo	100.00
Oak Hill	190.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,540.00

DUVAL COUNTY.

Arlington (Colored)	60.00
Spring Glen (Colored)	140.00
Stonewall (Colored)	60.00
Baldwin (Colored)	70.00
New Berlin (Colored)	60.00
West Lewisville (Colored)	310.00
South Jacksonville (Colored)	140.00
LaVilla (Colored)	400.00
Oakland (Colored)	860.00
Thomas Creek	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,180.00

ESCAMBIA COUNTY.

Cottage Hill	52.50
N. W. Suburban Primary, No. 86.....	80.00
East Chase St. Primary, No. 55.....	260.00
East Chase St. Primary, No. 54.....	260.00
East Hill Primary, No. 44.....	150.00
West Gregory St. Graded, No. 31.....	420.00
E. Intendentia St. Primary, No. 3.....	170.00
Ungraded Public, No. 22.....	80.00
Ungraded Public, No. 24.....	80.00
Ungraded Public, No. 25.....	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,612.50

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Apalachicola (Colored)	270.00
Carrabelle (Colored)	120.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 390.00

GADSDEN COUNTY.

Hinson	180
	<hr/>
	\$ 180.00

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Mt. Pisgah	70.00
Sugar Creek	70.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 140.00

HERNANDO COUNTY.

Rural No. 7	80.00
Aripeka	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 160.00

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Michigan Avenue	1,460.00
Buffalo Avenue	440.00
Gauseville	70.00
Dunedin	200.00
Ballast Point (Colored)	60.00
West Tampa (Colored)	140.00
Tarpon Springs (Colored)	140.00
East Tampa	170.00
St. Petersburg Grammar	1,350.00
Tampa Heights Primary	936.00
Madison Street	476.00
Sixth Avenue Grammar	1,076.00
Hyde Park	1,070.00
Rocky Creek (Colored)	60.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Plant City Grammar	908.00
St. Petersburg (Colored)	250.00
Harney	80.00
Clearwater (Colored)	80.00
Livingston Avenue	100.00
Magdalene	70.00
Flint Lake	80.00
Chitto	70.00
Hurrah	70.00
Sydney	90.00
Spring Head	150.00
Seffner (Colored)	60.00
Johnson	80.00
Keysville	80.00
Alafia	80.00
Lebanon (Colored)	80.00
Wimauma	100.00
Kathleen	90.00
Bloomington	170.00
Mango	80.00
Limona	80.00
College Hill	410.00
Knights	200.00
LaVilla	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,306.00

HOLMES.

Poplar Springs	190.00
Eleanor	180.00
Meadow Hall	80.00
Pine Grove	80.00
Noma	210.00
Mt. Zion	50.00
Ponce de Leon	100.00
Bridge Creek	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 950.00

JACKSON COUNTY.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Hill Open Pond	50.00
Ferguson	80.00
Blue Spring	80.00
Cottondale (Colored)	110.00
Bascom	240.00
Providence	140.00
Graceville	340.00
Center	80.00
Cypress	60.00
Pleasant Hill	80.00
Campbellton	60.00
Marianna (Colored)	290.00
Kynesville	280.00
Sand Ridge	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,950.00

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Lime Stone	120.00
Cedar Grove	80.00
Union	70.00
Monticello (Colored)	180.00
Wacissa	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 530.00

LAKE COUNTY.

Mascotte	110.00
Lisbon	100.00
Leesburg (Colored)	260.00
Emeralda	70.00
Sorrento	100.00
Lady Lake	120.00
Eureka	32.50
Minneola	70.00
Cassia	100.00
Tavares	180.00
Astor Park	100.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Astor	80.00
Double Run	70.00
Tuscanooga	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,472.50

LEON COUNTY.

Ft. Braden	160.00
Chaires	270.00
Maizes	60.00
Lake Jackson	60.00
Jackson Bluff	100.00
Miccosukie	60.00
Meridian	80.00
Spring Hill	60.00
Oak Dale	80.00
Bradfordville	60.00
Pine Level	80.00
Strictland	60.00
Hales	80.00
Pine Grove	70.00
Poplar Springs (Colored).....	44.00
Station One (Colored)	50.00
Wards (Colored)	50.00
Roberts (Colored)	50.00
Mosleys (Colored)	50.00
Kirksey (Colored)	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,574.00

LEVY COUNTY.

Markham	60.00
Long Pond	150.00
Unity	70.00
Verbena Dale	52.50
Montbrook (Colored)	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 382.50

MANATEE COUNTY.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Albritton	90.00
Fogartyville	70.00
Bradentown District	410.00
Cortez	90.00
Miakka	80.00
Terra Ceia	180.00
Laurel	60.00
Mitchellville	80.00
Taylor	60.00
Fruitville	80.00
Braden River	60.00

 \$ 1,260.00

MARION COUNTY.

Mt. Tabor	60.00
Lake Bryant	80.00
Lowell	70.00
Orange Lake	70.00
Weirsdale	100.00
Fairfield	100.00
Marshville	90.00
Anthony	180.00
Mayville	70.00
Irvine	80.00
Blitchton	150.00
Capulet	80.00
Linadale	60.00
Charter Oak	90.00
Heidtsville	80.00
Blaze Pond	110.00
Pine Level	100.00
Homeland	70.00
Shiloh	70.00
Mt. Olive	60.00
Fantville	80.00
Griner Farm	90.00
Flemmington	80.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Bethlehem	60.00
Moss Bluff	80.00
Mt. Royal	70.00
Cotton Plant	80.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,310.00

NASSAU COUNTY.

O'Neill	70.00
Oak Grove	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 130.00

ORANGE COUNTY.

Buda	70.00
Clyde	70.00
Longwood	90.00
Chuluatta	100.00
Plymouth	40.00
Forest City	60.00
Oviedo	210.00
Zellwood	70.00
Boggy Creek	70.00
Iron Bridge	60.00
Geneva	170.00
Lockhart	100.00
Tangerine	70.00
Merrimac	70.00
Union	160.00
Gotha	70.00
Eatonville	70.00
Paola	80.00
Iveys	60.00
Maitland	100.00
Orlando (Colored)	350.00
Sanford (Colored)	320.00
Winter Park (Colored)	130.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,590.00

OSCEOLA COUNTY.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Campbell	90.00
Finney Point	70.00
Center Park	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 260.00

PASCO COUNTY.

Richland	80.00
Union	150.00
Emmans	80.00
Hudson	160.00
Ellershi	80.00
Sumner	80.00
Childers	80.00
St. Joseph	80.00
Independence	70.00
Elba Heights	90.00
Wells	70.00
Blanton	170.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,190.00

POLK COUNTY.

Eloise	90.00
Payne's Creek	70.00
Davenport	70.00
Socrum	200.00
Midland	90.00
Bareah	90.00
Lake Buffum	90.00
Hamilton	80.00
Tiger Bay	200.00
Medulla	360.00
Lake Polk	100.00
Bartow (Colored)	470.00
Lakeland (Colored)	390.00
Hurst	90.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,390.00

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Name of School.	Amount Received.
Florahome	120.00
Magnolia	70.00
Springside	70.00
Interlachen	150.00
Johnson	80.00
Keuka	80.00
West Palatka	80.00
Georgetown	70.00
Francis	160.00
Peniel	160.00
Putnam Hall	80.00
San Mateo	60.00
McMeekin	80.00
Crescent City (Colored)	130.00

\$ 1,390.00

ST. JOHN'S COUNTY.

Matanzas	36.00
New Augustine	160.00
North City	50.00

\$ 246.00

ST. LUCIE COUNTY.

Eden-Jensen (Colored)	70.00
-----------------------------	-------

\$ 70.00

SANTA ROSA COUNTY.

Bagdad	410.00
Moore's Creek	80.00
McClellan	100.00
Ollinger	80.00
Bay Point	80.00
Bryant	80.00
Antioch	80.00
Spring Hill	90.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Milligan	170.00
Wheeler Springs	60.00
Fox Pond	80.00
Good Range	70.00
Spring Creek	90.00
Yellow River	80.00
Cobb	80.00

\$ 1,630.00

SUMTER COUNTY.

Panasoffkee	90.00
Center Hill	150.00
Sumterville	150.00
Linden	250.00
Bushnell	340.00

\$ 980.00

SUWANNEE COUNTY.

Macedonia	60.00
Pinemount	80.00
Beechville	70.00
Central	70.00
Smithville	50.00

\$ 330.00

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Spring Hill (Colored)	160.00
-----------------------------	--------

\$ 160.00

VOLUSIA COUNTY.

Blake	80.00
Barberville	110.00
Glenwood	90.00
New Smyrna	450.00
Holly Hill	190.00
Kingston	320.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Port Orange	200.00
Bulow	80.00
Coronado	80.00
Daytona (Colored)	444.00
Orange City (Colored)	70.00
Glenwood (Colored)	70.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,184.00
WAKULLA COUNTY.	
Oak Park	90.00
East Sopchoppy	140.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 230.00
WALTON COUNTY.	
Freeport	400.00
Sandy Creek	100.00
Oak Grove	50.00
Darlington	100.00
Viola	50.00
Bruce Creek	115.00
Freeport (Colored)	65.00
DeFuniak (Colored)	120.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,000.00
WASHINGTON COUNTY.	
Sulphur Springs	60.00
Long Bay	60.00
South Bonifay	70.00
Tompkins	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 250.00
Grand Total	\$47,047.50
Appropriation	50,000.00
	<hr/>
Balance	\$ 2,952.50
Total Number of Schools 336.	

PART III.

STATE AID ON THE BASIS OF PROPERTY VALUATION.

Under the provisions of Chapter 5383, Acts of 1905, the sum of \$25,000.00 is appropriated for the purpose of continuing for a period of one month beyond the regular term all public schools of the State that do not receive State aid under the provisions of either of the other two State aid acts. This amount is apportioned by the Comptroller to the counties on a basis of the property valuation of the counties of the State.

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES BY COMPTROLLER, JANUARY, 1907.

UNDER PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 5383, ART. 12, SEC. 1.

COUNTY.	APPORTIONMENT.
Alachua	\$ 931.50
Baker	174.00
Bradford	364.50
Brevard	342.25
Calhoun	252.50
Citrus	246.50
Clay	234.25
Columbia	432.00
Dade	1,008.00
DeSoto	672.25
Duval	2,536.25
Escambia	1,414.25
Franklin	176.25
Gadsden	264.25
Hamilton	294.25
Hernando	216.75
Hillsboro	2,468.75

COUNTY.	APPORTIONMENT.
Holmes	244.75
Jackson	501.75
Jefferson	346.25
Lafayette	317.50
Lake	439.75
Lee	307.25
Leon	515.00
Levy	402.25
Liberty	168.00
Madison	423.75
Manatee	406.25
Marion	833.25
Monroe	360.00
Nassau	435.25
Orange	787.75
Osceola	314.00
Pasco	286.75
Polk	886.75
Putnam	490.25
Santa Rosa	571.50
St. Johns	524.25
St. Lucie	271.00
Sumter	286.50
Suwannee	454.75
Taylor	465.75
Volusia	869.50
Wakulla	150.25
Walton	455.25
Washington	456.25
Total	<u>\$25,000.00</u>

CHAPTER IX.

STATE AID SCHOOLS, 1907-1908.

Under the provisions of Chapters 5382, 5654, and 5657, Acts of 1907, the Legislature continued the State aid acts with increased appropriations.

PART I.

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of Chapter 5382, as amended by the Legislature of 1907, the appropriation to graded and high schools was increased to \$65,000.00 per annum. For the regulations governing this class of schools and the courses of study for high schools see Part I. of Chapter VIII.

Below is a list of the schools meeting the requirements for State aid during the scholastic year of 1907-8:

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1907-8.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Alachua.....	Gainesville	Senior	471	378.58	\$600.00	
Alachua.....	Waldo	Senior	141	93.91	600.00	
Alachua.....	Rochelle	Junior	71	51.86	360.00	
Alachua.....	Island Grove	Junior	71	56.15	360.00	
Alachua.....	High Springs	Junior	177	108.39	360.00	
Alachua.....	Micanopy	Junior	64	55.30	360.00	
Alachua.....	Alachua	Junior	127	86.36	360.00	
Alachua.....	Hawthorn	Junior	84	55.39	360.00	
Alachua.....	LaCrosse	Rural	103	56.99	200.00	
Alachua.....	Trenton	Rural	105	51.01	200.00	
Alachua.....	Newberry	Rural	99	49.71	200.00	
					<hr/>	
					\$	3,960.00
Baker.....	Macclenny	Junior	108	66.00	\$360.00	
Baker.....	Glen St. Mary	Rural	108	59.00	200.00	
Baker.....	Macclenny (Colored)	Rural	83	60.00	200.00	
					<hr/>	
					\$	760.00
Bradford.....	Starke	Senior	402	248.27	\$600.00	
Bradford.....	Lawtey	Junior	120	82.20	360.00	
Bradford.....	Lake Butler	Junior	169	105.68	360.00	
Bradford.....	Providence	Junior	117	73.64	360.00	

Bradford.....	Raiford	Rural	138	57.77	200.00	
						\$ 1,880.00
Brevard.....	Cocoa	Senior	170	133.00	\$600.00	
Brevard.....	Titusville	Junior	169	103.54	360.00	
Brevard.....	Eau Gallie	Junior	77	54.00	360.00	
						\$ 1,320.00
Calhoun.....	Blountstown	Junior	175	109.51	\$360.00	
Calhoun.....	Altha	Rural	140	70.40	200.00	
						\$ 560.00
Citrus.....	Inverness	Junior	119	80.47	\$360.00	
Citrus.....	Floral City	Junior	157	90.08	360.00	
Citrus.....	Crystal River	Rural	89	55.09	200.00	
						\$ 920.00
Clay.....	G. Cove Springs	Senior	157	119.00	\$600.00	
Clay.....	G. Cove Springs (Colored)	Junior	150	132.00	360.00	
Clay.....	Middleburg	Rural	63	51.00	200.00	
						\$ 1,160.00
Columbia.....	Lake City	Senior	448	323.16	\$600.00	
Columbia.....	Fort White	Junior	111	72.99	360.00	
						\$ 960.00

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1907-8—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Dade.....	Miami	Senior	59	51.00	\$600.00	
Dade.....	Miami (Col.)	Junior	239	161.00	360.00	
Dade.....	W. Palm Beach (Colored)	Junior	168	127.00	360.00	
Dade.....	Stuart	Rural	66	51.00	200.00	
Dade.....	Delray	Rural	82	56.00	200.00	
Dade.....	Lemon City	Rural	97	66.00	200.00	
						\$ 1,920.00
DeSoto.....	Wauchula	Senior	446	290.00	\$600.00	358
DeSoto.....	Arcadia	Junior	325	225.00	360.00	
DeSoto.....	Nocatee	Junior	117	92.00	360.00	
DeSoto.....	Punta Gorda	Junior	178	135.00	360.00	
DeSoto.....	Bowling Green	Junior	150	110.00	360.00	
						\$ 2,040.00
Duval.....	Jacksonville	Senior	370	319.89	\$600.00	
Duval.....	Jacksonville (Colored)	Junior	1,170	1060.53	360.00	
Duval.....	Mayport	Rural	58	48.01	200.00	
Duval.....	Philips (Col.)	Rural	105	84.67	200.00	
						\$ 1,360.00

Escambia.....	Pensacola	Junior	592	483.00	\$360.00
Escambia.....	Roberts	Junior	131	87.00	360.00
Escambia.....	Bluff Spring	Junior	120	58.00	360.00
Escambia.....	Muscogee	Rural	122	86.00	200.00
Escambia.....	Century	Rural	170	108.00	200.00
Escambia.....	Ferry Pass	Rural	100	70.00	200.00
					<hr/>
					\$ 1,680.00
Franklin.....	Apalachicola	Senior	287	204.14	\$600.00
Franklin.....	Carrabelle	Junior	165	119.95	360.00
					<hr/>
					\$ 960.00
Gadsden.....	Quincy	Senior	290	231.00	\$600.00
					<hr/>
					\$ 600.00
Hamilton.....	Jasper	Senior	255	170.79	\$600.00
Hamilton.....	White Springs	Junior	212	114.82	360.00
Hamilton.....	Jennings	Junior	63	55.76	360.00
					<hr/>
					\$ 1,320.00
Hernando.....	Brooksville	Senior	199	135.00	\$600.00
Hernando.....	Spring Lake	Junior	84	59.00	360.00
					<hr/>
					\$ 960.00
Hillsboro.....	Tampa	Senior	208	178.00	\$600.00
Hillsboro.....	Plant City	Senior	75	56.51	600.00

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1907-8—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Hillsboro.....	St. Petersburg	Senior	96	76.00	600.00	
Hillsboro.....	Tarpon Springs	Senior	176	124.50	600.00	
Hillsboro.....	Pt. Tampa City	Junior	164	126.00	360.00	
Hillsboro.....	Clearwater	Junior	177	141.00	360.00	
Hillsboro.....	Turkey Creek	Junior	181	118.00	360.00	
Hillsboro.....	Brandon	Rural	56	48.00	200.00	
Hillsboro.....	Cork Academy	Rural	122	89.00	200.00	
Hillsboro.....	Largo	Rural	98	70.00	200.00	
Hillsboro.....	Curlew	Rural	72	49.00	200.00	
Hillsboro.....	Thonotosassa	Rural	63	46.00	200.00	
						360
						\$ 4,480.00
Holmes.....	Bonifay	Junior	196	118.20	\$360.00	
Holmes.....	Westville	Junior	97	78.19	360.00	
Holmes.....	Noma	Junior	141	60.94	360.00	
						\$ 1,080.00
Jackson.....	Marianna	Senior	252	165.00	\$600.00	
Jackson.....	Graceville	Senior	298	216.89	600.00	
Jackson.....	Sneads	Junior	164	98.83	360.00	
Jackson.....	Greenwood	Junior	102	73.19	360.00	
						\$ 1,920.00

Jefferson.....	Monticello	Senior	136	109.00	\$600.00	
Jefferson.....	Aucilla	Junior	127	80.00	360.00	
Jefferson.....	Bethel	Junior	81	52.00	360.00	
Jefferson.....	Waukeelah	Junior	79	52.00	360.00	
						\$ 1,680.00
Lake.....	Leesburg	Senior	210	143.00	\$600.00	
Lake.....	Eustis	Junior	83	68.00	360.00	
						\$ 960.00
Lee.....	Fort Myers	Senior	233	172.17	\$600.00	
Lee.....	Alva	Junior	92	61.28	360.00	
						\$ 960.00
Leon.....	Tallahassee	Senior	452	270.00	\$600.00	
Leon.....	Tallahassee (Col.)	Senior	425	355.00	600.00	
Leon.....	Woodville	Junior	103	82.00	360.00	
						\$ 1,560.00
Levy.....	Bronson	Junior	108	71.00	\$360.00	
Levy.....	Williston	Junior	127	90.20	360.00	
Levy.....	Cedar Key	Junior	103	62.00	360.00	
Levy.....	Morrison	Rural	91	75.00	200.00	
Levy.....	Montbrook	Rural	74	46.31	200.00	
						\$1,480.00

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1907-8—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Liberty.....	Bristol	Rural	138	94.00	\$200.00	
						\$ 200.00
Madison.....	Madison	Senior	420	243.30	\$600.00	
Madison.....	Greenville	Rural	87	44.44	200.00	
Madison.....	Cherry Lake	Rural	71	40.19	200.00	
Madison.....	Pinetta	Rural	84	45.08	200.00	
						\$ 1,200.00
Manatee.....	Bradentown	Senior	143	120.00	\$600.00	
Manatee.....	Palmetto	Junior	124	86.00	360.00	
Manatee.....	Sarasota	Junior	137	99.00	360.00	
Manatee.....	Manatee	Junior	116	72.00	360.00	
						\$1,680.00
Marion.....	Ocala	Senior	526	402.00	\$600.00	
Marion.....	McIntosh	Senior	78	61.00	600.00	
Marion.....	Dunnellon	Junior	140	98.00	360.00	
Marion.....	Anthony	Junior	101	74.00	360.00	
Marion.....	Fellowship	Junior	65	50.00	360.00	
Marion.....	Pedro	Junior	85	62.00	360.00	
Marion.....	Howard Academy (Colored)	Junior	500	290.00	360.00	

Marion.....	Fessenden Acad. (Colored)	Junior	308	240.00	360.00	
Marion.....	Reddick	Rural	68	52.00	200.00	
						\$ 3,560.00
Monroe.....	Key West	Senior	391	224.00	\$600.00	
						\$ 600.00
Nassau.....	Fernandina	Senior	163	127.00	\$600.00	
Nassau.....	Fernandina (Col.)	Junior	302	207.00	360.00	
						\$ 960.00
Orange.....	Orlando	Senior	488	357.90	\$600.00	
Orange.....	Sanford	Senior	393	340.60	600.00	
Orange.....	Oakland	Junior	119	85.00	360.00	
Orange.....	Apopka	Junior	117	94.00	360.00	
Orange.....	Winter Park	Rural	63	52.80	200.00	
						\$ 2,120.00
Osceola.....	Kissimmee	Senior	387	325.00	\$600.00	
Osceola.....	Bassinger	Rural	92	58.48	200.00	
						\$ 800.00
Pasco.....	Dade City	Senior	342	228.39	\$600.00	
Pasco.....	San Antonio	Junior	60	52.04	360.00	
						\$ 960.00

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1907-8—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Polk.....	Bartow	Senior	507	388.00	\$600.00	
Polk.....	Lakeland	Senior	660	478.00	600.00	
Polk.....	Mulberry	Junior	154	95.00	360.00	
Polk.....	Fort Meade	Junior	180	114.00	360.00	
Polk.....	Kathleen	Junior	125	81.00	360.00	
Polk.....	Winter Haven	Rural	120	83.00	200.00	
						\$ 2,480.00
Putnam.....	Palatka	Senior	305	221.00	\$600.00	
Putnam.....	Crescent City	Junior	89	65.00	360.00	
						\$ 960.00
St. Johns.....	St. Augustine	Senior	413	323.00	\$600.00	
St. Johns.....	Hastings	Junior	128	70.00	360.00	
St. Johns.....	St. Augustine (Colored)	Junior	253	225.00	360.00	
St. Johns.....	New Augustine (Colored)	Rural	123	103.00	200.00	
						\$ 1,520.00
St. Lucie.....	Fort Pierce	Junior	227	179.00	\$360.00	
						\$ 360.00

Sumter.....	Webster	Junior	145	100.00	\$360.00	
Sumter.....	Oxford	Rural	115	81.00	200.00	
						\$ 560.00
Suwannee.....	Live Oak	Senior	517	363.00	\$600.00	
Suwannee.....	Welborn	Rural ..	104	52.11	200.00	
						\$ 800.00
Taylor.....	Perry	Junior	121	77.80	\$360.00	
Taylor.....	Shady Grove	Junior	90	56.02	360.00	
Taylor.....	Fenholloway	Junior	89	60.23	360.00	
						\$ 1,080.00
Volusia.....	Daytona	Senior	260	190.00	\$600.00	
Volusia.....	Seabreeze	Senior	126	80.00	600.00	
Volusia.. . .	DeLand	Junior	327	249.00	360.00	
						\$ 1,560.00
Wakulla.....	Crawfordville	Rural	57	41.00	\$200.00	
Wakulla.....	Sopchoppy	Rural	72	60.00	200.00	
						\$ 400.00
Walton.....	DeFuniak Sp'ngs	Junior	374	270.00	\$360.00	
Walton.....	Laurel Hill	Rural	170	102.00	200.00	
						\$ 560.00

GRADED AND HIGH SCHOOLS, 1907-8—Continued.

COUNTIES.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	GRADE.	ENROLL- MENT.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
Washington....	Chipley	Junior	318	172.74	\$360.00	
Washington....	St. Andrew	Rural	100	50.55	200.00	
Washington....	Millville	Rural	162	99.36	200.00	
Washington....	Pleasant Grove	Rural	98	50.63	200.00	
						\$ 960.00
			29,102	20,677.94	Grand total..	\$59,800.00
Amount appropriated						\$65,000.00
Balance in Fund.....						\$ 5,200.00
Senior 41, Junior 75, Rural 41, Total 157.						

PART II.

EIGHTY PER CENT. (80%) SCHOOLS.

Under the provisions of Chapter 5654, Acts of 1907, the Legislature increased to \$60,000.00 per annum the appropriation to schools making an average attendance for the regular term of 80 per cent. of the average monthly enrollment. The following schools met the conditions for receiving State aid sufficient to continue their terms for a period of two months during the school year of 1907-8:

EIGHTY PER CENT. (80%) SCHOOLS 1907-8.

ALACHUA.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Antioch	\$ 170.00
Archer	240.00
Campville	110.00
Cherry Sink	170.00
Cool Springs	80.00
Dutton	150.00
Evinston	80.00
Grove Park	70.00
Hague	140.00
Orange Lane	90.00
Roadfield	80.00
Stokes	80.00
Tacoma	90.00
Tioga	90.00
Wacahoota	80.00
Willeford	80.00
Union Academy (Colored)	740.00
	—\$ 2,540.00

BAKER.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Garrett	\$ 70.00
Oak Grove	70.00
Olustee	80.00
	—\$ 220.00

BRADFORD.

Graham	\$ 190.00
	—\$ 190.00

BREVARD.

Banyan	\$ 70.00
Lotus	80.00
Melbourne	100.00
Shiloh	70.00
Cocoa (Colored)	150.00
Eau Gallie (Colored)	60.00
Georgianna (Colored)	45.00
Melbourne (Colored)	30.00
	—\$ 605.00

CALHOUN.

Auburn	\$ 70.00
Carr	180.00
Ocheesee	100.00
Red Oak	70.00
Ten Mile	70.00
Wetappo	70.00
Wewahitchka	230.00
	—\$ 790.00

CITRUS.

Homosassa	\$ 110.00
Lecanto	250.00
Viana	100.00
Withlacoochee	90.00
	—\$ 550.00

COLUMBIA.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Corinth	\$ 80.00
DeSoto	80.00
Ellisville	220.00
Mt. Tabor	230.00
Santiago	70.00
Senoa	90.00
Suwannee Shoals	80.00
Watertown	190.00
	—\$ 1,040.00

DADE.

Biscayne	\$ 80.00
Boynton	90.00
Cocoanut Grove	190.00
Deerfield	80.00
Everglade	190.00
Larkins	80.00
Miami (Grammar)	1,630.00
West Jupiter	170.00
West Palm Beach	2,068.80
	—\$ 4,578.80

DeSoto.

Brownville	\$ 82.50
Castalia	70.00
College Hill	100.00
Fish Branch	90.00
Fort Green	180.00
Fort Winder	90.00
Maude	52.50
Oak Hill	230.00
Parnelle	90.00
Paynes Creek	90.00
Popash	190.00
Prospect	80.00
Tura	60.00
24—SI	

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Zolfo	90.00
Arcadia (Colored)	140.00
	—\$ 1,635.00

ESCAMBIA.

Bayou Grande, No. 42.....	\$ 90.00
Century, No. 24.....	90.00
Cottage Hill, No. 60.....	70.00
E. Chase Street, No. 54.....	290.00
E. Chase Street, No. 55.....	290.00
E. Intendentia Street, No. 3.....	190.00
Grande Lagoon, No. 25.....	70.00
N. Davis Street, No. 44.....	260.00
N. W. Suburban, No. 86.....	90.00
Olive, No. 51.....	100.00
Olive, No. 62.....	80.00
McCurdy, No. 30.....	90.00
McDade, No. 48.....	100.00
Muscogee, No. 38.....	100.00
W. Gregory Street, No. 31.....	480.00
W. Jackson Street, No. 52.....	380.00
	—\$ 2,770.00

GADSDEN.

Greensboro	\$ 220.00
Sunny Dell	230.00
Quincy (Colored)	195.00
	—\$ 645.00

HAMILTON.

West Lake	\$ 60.00
	\$ 60.00

HERNANDO.

Brooksville (Colored)	\$ 130.00
	—\$ 130.00

HILLSBOROUGH.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Alafia	\$ 80.00
Balm	90.00
Branchton	70.00
Bravo	80.00
Buffalo Avenue	470.00
Chitto	80.00
Cork	70.00
Cross Bayou	50.00
East Tampa	230.00
Gant	100.00
Gary	450.00
Gauseville	40.00
Gilchrist Institute	650.00
Grange Hall	80.00
Green Springs	120.00
Harney	110.00
Hopewell	110.00
Hyde Park	1,110.00
Jackson	70.00
Jameson	100.00
Johnson	100.00
Lealman	110.00
Limona	80.00
Madison Street	496.00
Magdalene	80.00
Mango	80.00
Michigan Avenue	1,960.00
Mt. Enon	200.00
Oak Grove	100.00
Oak Park	260.00
Oak Ridge	100.00
Picnic	90.00
Pinehurst	90.00
Plano	90.00
Plant City (Graded)	950.00
St. Petersburg (Graded)	1,570.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Seminole	70.00
Sixth Avenue (Grammar)	1,150.00
Spring Head	180.00
Stemper	90.00
Sydney	90.00
Tampa Heights (Primary).....	1,230.00
Trapnell	80.00
Valrico	210.00
Ballast Point (Colored).....	60.00
Clearwater (Colored)	140.00
Cottage Hill (Colored)	130.00
Harlem Academy (Colored).....	730.00
Lebanon (Colored)	140.00
Mt. Zion (Colored)	70.00
Plant City (Colored)	80.00
Port Tampa City (Colored).....	150.00
Robles Pond (Colored)	70.00
St. Petersburg (Colored)	310.00
West Tampa (Colored)	140.00
	—\$15,636.00

HOLMES.

Esto	\$ 90.00
Hurricane Creek	100.00
Oakland	85.00
Pagett's Mill	80.00
Spring Hill	70.00
	—\$ 425.00

JACKSON.

Blue Spring	\$ 80.00
Boggy Pond	70.00
Campbellton	70.00
Center	70.00
Comfort	70.00
Cottdale	160.00
Farmer's Academy	70.00
Ferguson	80.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Kynesville	240.00
Pine Hill	50.00
Providence	140.00
Red Hill	70.00
	—\$ 1,170.00

JEFFERSON.

Cedar Grove	\$ 80.00
Central	70.00
Lime Stone	80.00
Mars Hill	70.00
Union	75.00
Monticello (Colored)	185.00
	—\$ 560.00

LAKE.

Astor Park	\$ 85.00
Bay Lake	105.00
Eureka	35.00
Higby	35.00
Lady Lake	60.00
Lisbon	100.00
Minneola	80.00
Mt. Dora	45.00
Sorrento	85.00
Tavares	220.00
Umatilla	285.00
Leesburg (Colored)	280.00
Okahumpka (Colored)	60.00
	—\$ 1,475.00

LEE.

Chockoloskee	\$ 140.00
Fort Simmons	90.00
	\$ 230.00

LEON.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Bradfordville	\$ 70.00
Chaires	270.00
Fort Braden	160.00
Hales	80.00
Jackson's Bluff	100.00
Lake Jackson	70.00
Meridian !.....	70.00
Miccosukie	70.00
New Hope	60.00
Oak Dale	80.00
Saxons	70.00
Spring Hill	60.00
Strictlands	70.00
Barrow Hill (Colored)	50.00
Belle Aire (Colored)	40.00
Centenary (Colored)	50.00
Chaires (Colored)	50.00
Concord (Colored)	50.00
Crenshaw (Colored)	40.00
Darking (Colored)	44.00
Greenhow (Colored)	50.00
Horse Shoe (Colored)	50.00
Kirksey (Colored)	50.00
Lake Lafayette (Colored)	44.00
Long Pond (Colored)	44.00
Moseley (Colored)	50.00
Norris (Colored)	40.00
Ocklocknee (Colored)	50.00
Patton (Colored)	50.00
Pleasant Grove (Colored).....	50.00
Poplar Springs (Colored)	50.00
Raneys (Colored)	50.00
Roberts (Colored)	50.00
Rock Hill (Colored)	50.00
Saint Peters (Colored)	40.00
Sheppards (Colored)	50.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Tuskeena (Colored)	44.00
Wards (Colored)	50.00
Zoah (Colored)	44.00
	—\$ 2,460.00

LEVY.

Chiefland	\$ 120.00
Creech	110.00
Emanuel	60.00
Lightsey	80.00
Meredith	60.00
Otter Creek	100.00
New Zion (Colored)	62.00
Raleigh (Colored)	120.00
	—\$ 712.00

LIBERTY.

Wesley	\$ 80.00
	—\$ 80.00

MADISON.

Central Academy	\$ 70.00
Ellaville	70.00
Greenland	50.00
Hickory Grove	90.00
New Chapel	50.00
Pine Ridge	80.00
Russell Academy	80.00
Withlacoochee	80.00
	\$ 570.00

MANATEE.

Albritton	\$ 110.00
Bayonne	90.00
Bradentown District	500.00
Cortez	90.00
Ellenton	180.00
Fruitville	90.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Oneco	180.00
Palma Sola	70.00
Palm View	90.00
Pinedale	80.00
Terra Ceia	240.00
Willemsen	80.00
	—\$ 1,800.00

MARION.

Blitchton	\$ 130.00
Charter Oak	100.00
Dallas	70.00
Electra	90.00
Flemmington	80.00
Fort McCoy	90.00
Irvine	100.00
Lowell	90.00
Martelle	100.00
Martin	70.00
Ocklawaha	80.00
Orange Springs	80.00
Shiloh	80.00
Summerfield	80.00
Weirsdale	150.00
	—\$ 1,390.00

NASSAU COUNTY.

Crandall	\$ 90.00
Crawford	60.00
King's Ferry	50.00
	—\$ 200.00

ORANGE.

Bartow Lake	\$ 70.00
Eatonville	70.00
Maitland	100.00
Oviedo	200.00
Union	160.00
	—\$ 600.00

OSCEOLA.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Algier	\$ 70.00
Bassville	90.00
Bevons	70.00
Center Park	100.00
East Lake	70.00
Finney Point	70.00
Kissimmee No. 20.....	140.00
Narcoossee	90.00
Whittier	220.00
Narcoossee No. 40 (Colored).....	50.00
	—\$ 970.00

PASCO.

Blanton	\$ 180.00
Childers	90.00
Clay Sink	80.00
Ellershi	80.00
Emmans	100.00
Fivay	80.00
Greer	100.00
Matchett	70.00
Oak Hill	80.00
Pasco	70.00
Prospect	90.00
Richland	80.00
St. Joseph	90.00
Union	170.00
Wells	80.00
Wesley	80.00
	—\$ 1,520.00

POLK.

Hamilton	\$ 80.00
Haskell	200.00
Paynes Creek	80.00
Bartow (Colored)	560.00
	—\$ 920.00

PUTNAM.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Bardin	\$ 40.00
Etoniah	50.00
Federal Point	35.00
Francis	180.00
Grandin	45.00
Harlem	40.00
Interlachen	170.00
McMeekin	80.00
Peniel	85.00
San Mateo	80.00
Springside	35.00
	\$ 840.00

ST. JOHNS.

Byrd	\$ 80.00
Billingsville	70.00
Matanzas	70.00
North City	50.00
	—\$ 270.00

ST. LUCIE.

Eldred	\$ 70.00
Tantie	90.00
Viking	100.00
Wabasso	90.00
Fort Pierce (Colored)	90.00
	—\$ 440.00

SANTA ROSA.

Allenton	\$ 90.00
Annex	80.00
Antioch	90.00
Bagdad	440.00
Bryant	80.00
Cobb	80.00
Floridatown	70.00

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Holland	80.00
Holt	180.00
McLellan	100.00
Milligan	180.00
Ollinger	80.00
Pinewood	80.00
Red Oak	70.00
Red Wash	80.00
Santa Rosa Academy	725.00
Spring Creek	90.00
Spring Hill	80.00
Town Point	80.00
Wheeler Spring	70.00
	—\$ 2,825.06

SUMTER.

Bushnell	\$ 360.00
Center Hill	180.00
Coleman	210.00
Linden	310.00
Long Hammock	70.00
Pleasant Grove	70.00
Sumterville	200.00
Wildwood	250.00
Adamsville (Colored)	50.00
Coleman (Colored)	60.00
Sumterville (Colored)	50.00
	—\$ 1,810.00

SUWANNEE.

Central	\$ 80.00
Dowling Park	180.00
Midway	100.00
Rock Hill	80.00
Live Oak (Colored)	380.00
	—\$ 820.00

TAYLOR.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Rose Creek	\$ 80.00
Rockville	70.00
Stephensville	90.00
Spring Hill (Colored)	170.00
	—\$ 410.00

VOLUSIA.

Barberville	\$ 130.00
Blake	90.00
Braddock	90.00
Bulow	90.00
Coronado	90.00
DeLeon	130.00
Emporia	100.00
Enterprise	100.00
Glenwood	100.00
Hawks Park	100.00
Holly Hill	210.00
Kingston	330.00
New Smyrna	500.00
Oak Hill	130.00
Orange City	220.00
Ormond	330.00
Osteen	114.00
Pierson	120.00
Port Orange	220.00
Daytona (Colored)	460.00
Glenwood (Colored)	70.00
Orange City (Colored)	144.00
Ormond (Colored)	154.00
Seville (Colored)	70.00
	—\$ 4,092.00

WAKULLA.

Curtis's Mills	\$ 60.00
Medart	120.00
	—\$ 180.00

WALTON.

<i>Name of School.</i>	<i>Amount Received.</i>
Alaqua	\$ 100.00
Arcadia	85.00
Black Branch	27.50
Bruce Creek	110.00
Campbellville	27.50
Coney Creek	90.00
Cedar Grove	55.00
Crestview	120.00
Darlington	100.00
Eucheeanna	110.00
Freeport	540.00
Oak Grove	25.00
Poplar Springs	27.50
Riga	32.50
St. Johns	27.50
DeFuniak Springs (Colored).....	130.00
	—\$ 1,607.50

WASHINGTON.

Brock	\$ 90.00
Southside	56.00
	—\$ 146.00

Grand Total	\$59,912.30
Amount Appropriated	60,000.00

Balance in Fund	\$ 87.70
-----------------------	----------

Total number of schools 411.

PART III.

STATE AID ON THE BASIS OF PROPERTY
VALUATION.

Under the provisions of Chapter 5657, Acts of 1907, the Legislature increased to \$40,000.00 per annum the appropriation to continue for a period of one month all public schools of the State that do not receive State aid under either of the other two State aid acts. The Act provides that the appropriation shall be apportioned by the Comptroller on the basis of the property valuation of the counties of the State. The apportionment for the year 1907-8 has not yet been made.

CHAPTER X.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS FOR 1906-1907 TABULATED.

The following tables represent a complete summary of the statistical data gathered from the Annual Reports of the county superintendents for the scholastic year beginning July 1, 1906, and ending June 30, 1907.

The preparation of such exhaustive tables requires painstaking care and toil in order to present them in accurate and definite form, but complete balances have been obtained throughout, and it is believed that the figures here presented are absolutely true and correct according to the Annual Reports upon which they are based. The earnest student of educational conditions will find much interest in perusing the great mass of figures here presented and in making comparisons.

The totals for the State are given at the top of the page for convenience, but each county is also represented in each table in order that helpful comparisons may be made between the several counties of the State.

TABLE I.—Total Population and School Population.

1906-1907. Counties.	Population Estimated from Florida Census of 1905.			School Population (6 to 21) Estimated from Florida Census of 1905.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State.....	*624,660	354,498	269,977	221,160	125,192	95,968
Alachua	34,551	13,815	20,736	12,559	4,986	7,573
Baker	3,942	3,111	831	1,516	1,262	254
Bradford	13,150	9,270	3,880	4,957	3,509	1,448
Brevard	4,417	3,109	1,308	1,442	1,029	413
Calhoun	5,888	4,306	1,582	1,997	1,535	462
Citrus	7,663	3,279	4,384	2,275	1,086	1,189
Clay	5,571	3,296	2,275	1,959	1,258	701
Columbia	20,231	8,776	11,455	8,017	3,409	4,608
Dade	12,253	8,006	4,247	3,151	2,097	1,054
DeSoto	12,645	10,990	1,655	4,555	4,085	470
Duval	48,652	21,233	27,419	15,145	6,405	8,740
Escambia	32,897	18,504	14,393	11,061	6,058	5,003
Franklin	4,709	2,532	2,177	1,563	893	670
Gadsden	16,773	5,751	11,022	6,285	2,002	4,283
Hamilton	10,079	5,793	4,286	3,867	2,200	1,667
Hernando	4,104	1,819	2,285	1,410	664	746
Hillsborough	52,205	41,276	10,929	16,752	13,384	3,368
Holmes	9,171	7,938	1,233	3,485	2,960	525
Jackson	27,238	12,765	14,473	11,051	5,240	5,811
Jefferson	13,340	3,144	10,196	5,215	1,101	4,114
Lafayette	6,017	4,869	1,148	2,201	1,831	370
Lake	7,635	4,740	2,895	2,529	1,571	958
Lee	4,023	3,618	405	1,264	1,169	95
Leon	19,165	4,047	15,118	7,129	1,337	5,792
Levy	9,428	5,152	4,276	3,483	1,995	1,488
Liberty	2,880	1,532	1,348	1,099	575	524
Madison	16,410	6,933	9,477	6,210	2,538	3,672
Manatee	8,666	6,642	2,024	3,255	2,619	636
Marion	27,146	9,971	17,175	9,792	3,353	6,439
Monroe	21,281	14,501	6,780	8,621	5,854	2,767
Nassau	11,188	5,419	5,769	4,226	2,088	2,138
Orange	13,794	3,205	5,589	4,530	2,723	1,807
Osceola	3,679	3,180	499	1,380	1,240	140
Pasco	6,197	4,076	2,121	2,078	1,481	597
Polk	18,148	13,061	5,087	6,636	4,715	1,921
Putnam	11,367	6,194	5,173	3,828	2,233	1,595
St. Johns	11,179	6,631	4,548	3,783	2,423	1,360
St. Lucie	3,072	2,480	592	868	734	134
Santa Rosa	11,989	3,638	3,351	4,243	3,187	1,056
Sumter	5,637	3,574	2,063	2,105	1,312	793
Suwannee	18,299	9,773	8,526	7,043	3,784	3,259
Taylor	5,670	4,238	1,432	1,932	1,518	414
Volusia	12,273	7,383	4,890	4,095	2,324	1,771
Wakulla	5,290	2,679	2,611	1,555	934	621
Walton	12,465	9,576	2,889	4,376	3,329	1,047
Washington	12,098	8,673	3,425	4,337	3,162	1,175

* This total includes 185 persons of other races.

TABLE II.—Number of Schools and Average Length of Term in Days.

1906-1907. Counties.	No. of Schools.			Av. Length of Term.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State	2,368	1,690	678	108	113	96
Alachua	106	65	41	98	112	76
Baker	34	30	4	82	82	80
Bradford	48	36	12	107	113	88
Brevard	28	19	9	114	120	102
Calhoun	38	29	9	96	102	78
Citrus	23	20	3	124	131	80
Clay	27	22	5	111	111	108
Columbia	78	49	29	85	90	76
Dade	35	24	11	139	144	128
DeSoto	51	47	4	120	122	100
Duval	69	36	33	126	137	114
Escambia	74	48	26	119	120	119
Franklin	8	5	3	152	144	160
Gadsden	61	30	31	76	89	63
Hamilton	54	42	12	80	83	68
Hernando	21	16	5	126	137	88
Hillsborough	103	84	19	124	125	119
Holmes	38	36	2	82	83	60
Jackson	113	72	41	87	90	84
Jefferson	55	20	35	110	138	82
Lafayette	44	42	2	104	104	100
Lake	56	42	14	120	127	99
Lee	20	19	1	117	116	120
Leon	72	31	41	104	126	87
Levy	48	39	9	108	110	100
Liberty	18	12	6	92	87	103
Madison	81	48	33	72	92	43
Manatee	47	43	4	117	118	100
Marion	102	58	44	136	146	122
Monroe	9	7	2	144	140	160
Nassau	56	40	16	101	101	102
Orange	50	36	14	130	137	113
Osceola	22	20	2	120	122	100
Pasco	35	30	5	113	120	72
Polk	78	69	9	110	110	104
Putnam	57	34	23	109	125	85
St. Johns	26	21	5	127	127	124
St. Lucie	19	16	3	108	109	107
Santa Rosa	68	59	9	90	92	79
Sumter	33	22	11	106	111	96
Suwannee	88	61	27	82	84	77
Taylor	39	35	4	88	88	82
Volusia	54	37	17	124	128	93
Wakulla	31	22	9	101	105	90
Walton	67	55	12	87	84	97
Washington	84	62	22	92	93	87

TABLE III.—(a) Enrollment of Pupils by Race and Sex.
(b) Percentage of School Population (6 to 21) Enrolled.

1906-1907. Counties.	Enrollment.								Per Cent. Enroll'd		
	Both Races.	White	Negro	White Males.	White Females.	Negro Males.	Negro Females.		Both.	White.	Negro.
The State	130,051	80,176	49,875	40,667	39,509	22,865	27,010	59	64	52	
Alachua ..	6,329	3,158	3,171	1,547	1,611	1,468	1,703	50	63	42	
Baker	1,139	915	224	485	430	113	111	75	73	88	
Bradford ..	3,092	2,412	680	1,269	1,143	326	354	62	69	47	
Brevard ..	868	595	273	305	290	133	140	60	58	66	
Calhoun ..	1,213	952	261	471	481	130	131	61	62	56	
Citrus	897	737	160	374	363	54	106	39	68	14	
Clay	1,135	825	310	410	415	137	173	58	66	44	
Columbia ..	4,014	1,945	2,069	986	959	924	1,145	50	57	45	
Dade	2,362	1,624	738	837	787	319	419	75	77	70	
DeSoto	2,971	2,773	198	1,486	1,287	92	106	65	68	42	
Duval	8,103	4,531	3,572	2,257	2,274	1,640	1,932	53	71	41	
Escambia ..	5,540	3,725	1,815	1,792	1,933	812	1,003	50	66	36	
Franklin ..	867	538	329	253	280	135	194	55	60	49	
Gadsden ..	4,138	1,569	2,569	785	784	1,145	1,424	66	78	60	
Hamilton ..	2,468	1,624	844	834	790	381	463	64	74	51	
Hernando ..	834	541	293	289	252	139	154	59	81	39	
Hillsboro ..	8,370	6,863	1,507	3,365	3,498	686	821	50	51	45	
Holmes	1,895	1,837	58	966	871	30	28	54	62	11	
Jackson ...	6,546	3,270	3,276	1,684	1,586	1,561	1,715	59	62	56	
Jefferson ..	4,198	824	3,374	406	418	1,562	1,812	80	75	82	
Lafayette ..	1,276	1,190	86	662	528	36	50	58	65	23	
Lake	1,902	1,263	639	642	621	306	333	75	80	67	
Lee	775	705	70	342	363	36	34	61	60	74	
Leon	4,980	1,043	3,937	547	496	1,800	2,137	70	78	68	
Levy	1,841	1,293	548	664	629	244	304	53	64	37	
Liberty ...	654	367	287	180	187	135	152	60	64	55	
Madison ..	4,650	2,018	2,632	1,010	1,008	1,216	1,416	75	80	72	
Manatee ...	1,889	1,643	246	842	801	116	130	58	63	39	
Marion ...	6,188	2,297	3,891	1,170	1,127	1,830	2,061	63	69	60	
Monroe ...	1,719	1,110	609	554	556	245	364	20	19	22	
Nassau ...	1,907	1,043	864	474	569	362	502	45	50	40	
Orange	3,028	1,862	1,166	920	942	546	620	67	68	65	
Osceola ...	1,092	964	128	458	506	61	67	79	78	91	
Pasco	1,202	1,002	200	543	459	101	99	58	68	34	
Polk	4,271	3,620	651	1,863	1,757	291	360	64	77	34	
Putnam ...	2,334	1,194	1,140	596	598	520	620	61	53	71	
St. Johns..	1,732	1,169	563	601	568	252	311	46	48	41	
St. Lucie..	692	609	83	303	306	36	47	80	83	62	
Santa Rosa	2,487	1,962	525	983	979	221	304	59	62	50	
Sumter ...	1,571	1,005	566	535	470	266	300	75	77	71	
Suwannee ..	4,797	2,816	1,981	1,489	1,327	893	1,088	68	74	61	
Taylor	1,603	1,369	234	737	632	114	120	83	90	57	
Volusia ...	2,822	1,750	1,072	872	878	528	544	69	75	61	
Wakulla ...	1,148	657	491	323	334	217	274	62	70	53	
Walton	2,960	2,413	547	1,218	1,195	226	321	68	72	52	
W'sh'gt'n.	3,552	2,554	998	1,333	1,221	480	518	82	81	85	

TABLE IV.—(a) Average Daily Attendance of Pupils.
(b) Percentage of Enrollment in Daily Attendance.

1906-1907. Counties.	Average Daily Attendance.							Percent- age.		
	Both Races.	White.	Negro.	White Males.	White Females.	Negro Males.	Negro Females.	Both.	White.	Negro.
The State..	90,589	54,557	36,032	26,972	27,585	16,386	19,646	70	68	72
Alachua ...	4,673	2,252	2,421	1,074	1,178	1,108	1,313	74	71	76
Baker	767	596	171	325	271	86	85	67	65	76
Bradford ...	1,860	1,436	424	732	704	198	226	60	60	66
Brevard ...	641	417	224	218	199	105	119	74	70	82
Calhoun ...	797	613	184	284	329	93	91	66	64	70
Citrus	634	534	100	270	264	29	71	71	72	62
Clay	793	558	235	274	284	103	132	70	68	76
Columbia ..	2,713	1,344	1,369	648	696	591	778	68	69	66
Dade	1,688	1,155	533	588	567	236	297	71	71	72
DeSoto	2,158	1,989	169	1,035	954	80	89	73	72	85
Duval	5,991	3,277	2,714	1,595	1,682	1,244	1,470	74	72	76
Escambia ..	3,967	2,511	1,456	1,186	1,325	640	816	72	67	80
Franklin ...	658	382	276	172	210	122	154	76	71	84
Gadsden ...	2,838	1,077	1,761	529	548	769	992	69	69	69
Hamilton ...	1,470	952	518	452	500	236	282	60	59	61
Hernando ..	536	358	178	179	179	89	89	64	66	61
Hillsboro ...	6,006	4,914	1,092	2,347	2,567	490	602	72	72	72
Holmes ...	1,175	1,142	33	584	558	18	15	62	62	57
Jackson ...	4,481	2,169	2,312	1,114	1,055	1,095	1,217	68	66	70
Jefferson ...	3,186	570	2,616	272	298	1,214	1,402	76	69	78
Lafayette ...	672	605	68	309	296	28	40	53	51	79
Lake	1,341	889	452	432	457	204	248	71	70	71
Lee	549	500	49	233	267	26	23	71	71	70
Leon	3,625	678	2,947	347	331	1,340	1,607	73	65	75
Levy	1,240	889	351	444	445	152	199	67	69	64
Liberty	477	247	230	124	123	110	120	73	67	80
Madison ...	3,058	1,161	1,897	657	594	883	1,014	66	58	72
Manatee ...	1,404	1,224	180	621	603	85	95	74	74	73
Marion ...	4,705	1,744	2,961	863	881	1,399	1,562	76	76	76
Monroe ...	1,068	708	360	335	373	149	211	62	64	59
Nassau ...	1,274	679	595	301	378	239	356	67	65	69
Orange ...	2,295	1,427	868	702	725	417	451	76	77	74
Osceola	821	719	102	326	393	46	56	75	75	80
Pasco	858	718	140	387	331	67	73	71	72	70
Polk	3,205	2,686	519	1,401	1,285	232	287	75	74	80
Putnam ...	1,637	840	797	410	430	360	437	70	70	70
St. Johns ...	1,267	871	396	438	433	170	226	73	75	70
St. Lucie ..	480	421	59	204	217	26	33	69	69	71
Santa Rosa ...	1,708	1,333	375	672	661	158	217	69	68	71
Sumter	1,145	739	406	379	360	185	221	73	74	72
Suwannee ...	2,913	1,751	1,162	883	868	499	663	61	62	59
Taylor	859	667	192	355	312	100	92	54	49	82
Volusia ...	2,122	1,293	829	624	669	398	431	75	73	77
Wakulla ...	702	417	285	197	220	121	164	61	63	58
Walton	1,869	1,501	368	734	767	150	218	63	62	67
Washingt'n	2,262	1,604	658	806	798	296	362	64	63	66

TABLE V.—(a) Aggregate Number of Days Schooling Given.
(b) Average Number of Days Schooling Given for
Every Child 6 to 21 Years of Age.

1906-1907. Counties.	Aggregate days Schooling Given.			Ave'ge days to Every Youth.		
	Total	White	Negro	Both Races.	White	Negro
The State.....	10,688,790	7,031,238	3,657,552	48	56	38
Alachua	507,131	290,917	216,214	40	58	29
Baker	62,203	51,963	10,240	41	41	40
Bradford	220,916	181,814	39,102	45	52	27
Brevard	84,243	58,449	25,794	58	57	62
Calhoun	85,264	71,925	13,339	43	47	29
Citrus	84,080	76,080	8,000	37	70	7
Clay	99,427	70,014	29,413	51	56	42
Columbia	266,086	149,226	116,860	33	44	25
Dade	252,469	175,608	76,861	80	84	73
DeSoto	282,302	262,002	20,300	62	64	43
Duval	869,819	501,679	368,140	57	78	42
Escambia	550,471	360,280	190,191	50	59	38
Franklin	99,662	57,989	41,673	64	65	62
Gadsden	237,360	113,680	123,680	38	57	29
Hamilton	149,853	110,516	39,337	39	50	10
Hernando	70,236	53,076	17,160	50	80	23
Hillsborough	871,987	729,205	142,782	52	54	42
Holmes	110,641	108,429	2,212	32	37	4
Jackson	423,444	217,622	205,822	38	42	35
Jefferson	298,848	80,235	218,613	57	73	53
Lafayette	60,482	55,459	5,023	27	30	14
Lake	171,447	125,092	46,355	68	80	48
Lee	72,805	66,988	5,817	58	57	61
Leon	392,080	99,736	292,344	55	75	50
Levy	148,294	111,951	36,343	43	56	24
Liberty	51,460	26,060	25,400	47	45	48
Madison	218,136	132,590	85,546	35	52	23
Manatee	174,768	156,528	18,240	54	60	29
Marion	646,880	265,600	381,280	66	79	59
Monroe	158,524	99,936	58,588	18	17	21
Nassau	148,528	77,391	71,137	35	37	33
Orange	323,623	215,300	108,323	71	79	60
Osceola	116,981	107,040	9,941	85	86	71
Pasco	106,831	96,511	10,320	51	65	17
Polk	397,937	342,907	55,030	60	73	29
Putnam	194,223	116,246	77,977	51	52	49
St. Johns	189,537	129,367	60,170	50	53	44
St. Lucie	62,506	55,685	6,821	72	76	51
Santa Rosa	162,032	133,707	28,325	38	42	27
Sumter	132,363	92,646	39,717	63	71	50
Suwannee	267,034	178,016	89,018	38	47	27
Taylor	89,252	70,635	18,617	46	47	45
Volusia	289,897	192,778	97,119	71	83	55
Wakulla	75,007	48,512	26,495	40	52	29
Walton	188,887	150,705	38,182	43	45	36
Washington	222,834	163,143	59,691	51	52	51

TABLE VI.—Educational Status of Pupils Enrolled.
PART I.—Chart and First Reader Grades.

1906-1907. Counties.	Chart.			First Reader.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State.....	18,081	6,400	11,681	23,136	11,858	11,278
Alachua	1,007	146	861	1,173	445	728
Baker	205	127	78	215	162	53
Bradford	499	300	199	533	375	158
Brevard	90	48	42	121	74	47
Calhoun	115	65	50	256	165	91
Citrus	122	37	85	134	91	43
Clay	144	64	80	136	96	40
Columbia	804	146	658	665	274	391
Dade	409	224	185	272	177	95
DeSoto	217	155	62	345	308	37
Duval	853	167	686	1,530	692	838
Escambia	320	137	183	1,448	855	593
Franklin	112	57	55	136	68	68
Gadsden	781	191	590	879	212	667
Hamilton	356	98	258	487	299	188
Hernando	133	59	74	145	74	71
Hillsborough	1,315	911	404	1,127	844	283
Holmes	237	230	7	371	364	7
Jackson	736	195	541	1,387	533	854
Jefferson	497	64	433	775	90	685
Lafayette	158	158	.....	255	221	34
Lake	211	68	143	205	117	88
Lee	51	32	19	91	81	10
Leon	1,058	107	951	1,126	131	995
Levy	205	62	143	286	164	122
Liberty	105	41	64	133	55	78
Madison	924	159	765	1,009	301	708
Manatee	189	130	59	237	182	55
Marion	1,374	118	1,256	903	250	653
Monroe	434	255	179	238	142	96
Nassau	301	76	225	297	143	149
Orange	207	70	137	431	207	224
Osceola	93	64	29	178	148	30
Pasco	155	88	67	166	115	51
Polk	243	125	118	708	530	178
Putnam	278	45	233	367	159	208
St. Johns	195	104	91	308	153	155
St. Lucie	67	61	6	90	70	20
Santa Rosa	164	61	103	565	387	178
Sumter	208	82	126	289	150	139
Suwannee	975	338	637	806	408	398
Taylor	271	175	96	333	281	52
Volusia	313	88	225	442	227	215
Wakulla	177	75	102	256	94	162
Walton	245	158	87	657	533	124
Washington	528	239	289	625	406	219

TABLE VI.—Educational Status of Pupils Enrolled.
PART II.—Second and Third Reader Grades.

1906-1907. Counties.	Second Reader.			Third Reader.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State	18,734	10,274	8,460	17,709	10,505	7,204
Alachua	950	377	573	876	370	506
Baker	150	131	19	167	144	23
Bradford	518	382	136	504	410	94
Brevard	111	63	48	103	68	35
Calhoun	232	170	62	193	153	40
Citrus	102	89	13	104	99	5
Clay	169	114	55	182	111	71
Columbia	571	275	296	510	224	286
Dade	283	160	123	315	183	132
DeSoto	370	339	31	381	358	23
Duval	1,140	555	585	1,142	655	487
Escambia	932	551	381	832	551	281
Franklin	120	68	52	117	68	49
Gadsden	574	146	428	533	178	355
Hamilton	278	162	116	309	205	104
Hernando	124	68	56	92	62	30
Hillsborough	1,051	764	287	858	658	200
Holmes	288	277	11	280	271	9
Jackson	1,061	483	578	1,072	493	579
Jefferson	760	107	653	664	99	565
Lafayette	224	205	19	176	165	11
Lake	260	147	113	296	172	124
Lee	135	118	17	111	98	13
Leon	759	110	649	599	106	493
Levy	260	171	89	238	159	79
Liberty	102	48	54	95	55	40
Madison	686	274	412	612	298	314
Manatee	240	202	38	219	184	35
Marion	907	268	639	719	262	457
Monroe	240	191	49	237	149	88
Nassau	312	136	176	307	167	140
Orange	393	205	188	420	218	202
Osceola	168	155	13	171	145	26
Pasco	152	115	37	144	125	19
Polk	552	430	122	548	460	88
Putnam	371	136	235	327	159	168
St. Johns	239	132	107	283	189	94
St. Lucie	77	57	20	108	92	16
Santa Rosa	433	327	106	398	331	67
Sumter	238	137	101	240	139	101
Suwannee	589	310	279	609	334	275
Taylor	205	172	33	213	203	15
Volusia	340	190	150	365	201	164
Wakulla	161	98	63	146	87	59
Walton	415	317	98	375	286	89
Washington	492	342	150	514	361	153

TABLE VI.—Educational Status of Pupils Enrolled.
PART III.—Fourth and Fifth Reader and Higher Grades.

1906-1907. Counties.	Fourth Reader.			Fifth Reader.			Higher Branches.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro.	Total	White	Negro
The State.	17,159	11,668	5,491	14,032	10,423	3,609	21,200	19,048	2,152
Alachua ..	719	445	274	582	453	129	1,022	922	100
Baker	121	97	24	138	123	15	143	131	12
Bradford ..	482	423	59	260	228	32	296	294	2
Brevard ..	140	97	43	91	60	31	212	185	27
Calhoun ..	128	110	18	117	117	....	172	172	....
Citrus	103	97	6	109	101	8	223	223	....
Clay	158	129	29	141	114	27	205	197	8
Columbia ..	425	231	194	431	249	182	608	546	62
Dade	327	227	100	265	207	58	491	446	45
DeSoto	423	396	27	425	415	10	810	802	8
Duval	956	615	341	793	506	287	1,689	1,341	348
Escambia ..	629	473	156	492	352	140	887	806	81
Franklin ..	108	63	45	90	57	33	184	157	27
Gadsden ..	514	244	270	456	271	185	401	327	74
Hamilton ..	272	183	89	255	189	66	511	488	23
Hernando ..	99	65	34	83	65	18	158	148	10
Hillsboro ..	998	865	133	898	809	89	2,123	2,012	111
Holmes ...	261	252	9	189	177	12	269	266	3
Jackson ...	907	486	421	359	169	190	1,024	911	113
Jefferson ..	562	96	466	497	133	364	443	235	208
Lafayette ..	210	197	13	153	146	7	100	98	2
Lake	275	199	76	269	211	58	386	349	37
Lee	84	75	9	102	100	2	201	201	....
Leon	554	155	399	544	200	344	340	234	106
Levy	329	263	66	183	148	35	340	326	14
Liberty ...	75	49	26	88	63	25	56	56	....
Madison ...	654	359	295	418	303	115	347	324	23
Manatee ...	304	272	32	241	221	20	459	452	7
Marion ...	804	355	449	641	357	284	840	687	153
Monroe ...	205	128	77	223	165	58	142	80	62
Nassau ...	306	215	91	155	123	32	229	178	51
Orange ...	427	272	155	369	246	123	781	644	137
Osceola ...	155	140	15	150	135	15	177	177	....
Pasco	175	152	23	152	149	3	258	258	....
Polk	606	541	65	554	507	47	1,060	1,027	33
Putnam ...	284	140	144	244	163	81	463	392	71
St. Johns ..	291	246	45	275	221	54	141	124	17
St. Lucie ..	98	87	11	113	106	7	139	136	3
Santa Rosa ..	469	416	53	260	242	18	198	198	....
Sumter ...	229	162	67	218	190	28	149	145	4
Suwannee ...	548	328	220	573	455	118	697	643	54
Taylor ...	252	233	19	161	147	14	163	158	5
Volusia ...	381	226	155	337	240	97	644	578	66
Wakulla ...	137	76	61	112	77	35	159	150	9
Walton ...	428	355	73	499	440	59	341	324	17
Washingt'n	547	433	114	327	273	54	519	500	19

TABLE VII.—(a) Number of Teachers' Positions Filled.
(b) Number of Different Teachers Employed.

1906-1907. Counties.	Teacher Posi- tions Filled.			Different Teachers Employed.							
	Both Races.	White.	Negro.	Both Races.	White.	Negro.	White Males.	White Females.	Negro Males.	Negro Females.	
The State.....	3,814	2,840	974	3,362	2,530	832	691	1,939	261	571	
Alachua	178	118	60	144	103	41	26	77	14	27	
Baker	41	36	5	36	31	5	14	17	2	3	
Bradford	78	63	15	74	63	11	16	47	4	7	
Brevard	39	29	10	36	26	10	5	21	5	5	
Calhoun	50	41	9	37	30	7	7	23	5	2	
Citrus	34	31	3	34	31	3	8	23	1	2	
Clay	42	34	8	40	32	8	2	30	3	5	
Columbia	105	68	37	76	53	23	14	39	8	15	
Dade	100	77	23	89	68	21	7	61	7	14	
DeSoto	90	85	5	85	80	5	34	46	3	2	
Duval	222	139	83	215	133	82	7	126	14	68	
Escambia	145	104	41	142	101	41	15	86	3	38	
Franklin	23	15	8	23	15	8	3	12	2	6	
Gadsden	79	46	33	61	40	21	7	33	6	15	
Hamilton	90	71	19	63	49	14	10	39	8	6	
Hernando	35	29	6	32	27	5	6	21	3	2	
Hillsborough	237	205	32	241	209	32	48	161	6	26	
Holmes	46	44	2	37	35	2	22	13	...	2	
Jackson	185	110	75	134	78	56	26	52	33	23	
Jefferson	73	33	40	73	33	40	9	24	21	19	
Lafayette	69	66	3	47	44	3	13	31	2	1	
Lake	76	57	19	66	53	13	10	43	4	9	
Lee	30	28	2	30	28	2	13	15	1	1	
Leon	96	47	49	96	47	49	9	38	11	38	
Levy	59	49	10	53	44	9	15	29	5	4	
Liberty	22	14	8	21	13	8	3	10	4	4	
Madison	117	80	37	89	65	24	23	42	11	13	
Manatee	70	65	5	68	64	4	19	45	1	3	
Marion	142	83	59	142	83	59	15	68	13	46	
Monroe	29	21	8	28	20	8	1	19	1	7	
Nassau	69	47	22	66	46	20	3	43	4	16	
Orange	93	68	25	90	67	23	7	60	4	19	
Osceola	35	32	3	32	29	3	7	22	1	2	
Pasco	47	42	5	47	42	5	11	31	2	3	
Polk	131	113	18	122	106	16	24	82	3	13	
Putnam	83	54	29	74	52	22	8	44	3	19	
St. Johns	56	43	13	53	40	13	3	37	2	11	
St. Lucie	26	23	3	25	22	3	4	18	1	2	
Santa Rosa	102	91	11	75	65	10	19	46	1	9	
Sumter	55	39	16	47	35	12	9	26	3	9	
Suwannee	146	111	35	106	79	27	21	58	10	17	
Taylor	54	49	5	39	34	5	16	18	4	1	
Volusia	97	71	26	90	71	19	8	63	4	15	
Wakulla	31	22	9	24	18	6	6	12	4	2	
Walton	90	74	16	84	68	16	19	49	6	10	
Washington	97	73	24	76	58	18	19	39	8	10	

TABLE VIII—Grades of Certificates Held by Teachers Employed.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	1st Grade.			2d Grade			3d Grade.			All Others.		
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State..	3,362	782	733	49	1,401	1,018	383	807	447	360	372	332	40
Alachua ...	144	29	24	5	55	31	24	53	41	12	7	7	...
Baker	36	7	7	...	22	19	3	7	5	2	...	...	...
Bradford ..	74	15	14	1	29	24	5	23	20	3	7	5	2
Brevard ..	36	13	13	...	16	7	9	4	3	1	3	3	...
Calhoun ..	37	5	5	...	20	17	3	12	8	4	...	...	...
Citrus	34	14	14	...	12	11	1	6	4	2	2	2	...
Clay	40	8	7	1	9	7	2	16	11	5	7	7	...
Columbia ..	76	14	14	...	35	21	14	16	8	8	11	10	1
Dade	89	31	29	2	30	22	8	22	11	11	6	6	...
DeSoto	85	22	22	...	37	34	3	21	19	2	5	5	...
Duval	215	36	29	7	97	56	41	47	17	30	35	31	4
Escambia ..	142	19	19	...	75	53	22	26	8	18	22	21	1
Franklin ..	23	9	7	2	14	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gadsden ..	61	7	7	...	32	21	11	17	8	9	5	4	1
Hamilton ..	63	16	15	1	27	22	5	16	8	8	4	4	...
Hernando ..	32	12	12	...	9	7	2	4	1	3	7	7	...
Hillsboro ..	241	60	57	3	93	74	19	32	22	10	56	56	...
Holmes	37	6	6	...	18	18	...	11	9	2	2	2	...
Jackson ...	134	26	22	4	48	27	21	34	18	16	26	11	15
Jefferson ..	73	12	11	1	19	9	10	39	10	29	3	3	...
Lafayette ..	47	14	14	...	23	22	1	10	8	2	...	...	...
Lake	66	23	23	...	29	22	7	10	4	6	4	4	...
Lee	30	8	7	1	12	12	...	5	4	1	5	5	...
Leon	96	12	12	...	32	15	17	36	11	25	16	9	7
Levy	53	8	8	...	26	22	4	16	11	5	3	3	...
Liberty	21	4	3	1	12	8	4	5	2	3	...	...	...
Madison ...	89	30	24	6	39	30	9	19	11	8	1	...	1
Manatee ...	68	22	22	...	30	28	2	10	8	2	6	6	...
Marion	142	33	30	3	51	29	22	51	17	34	7	7	...
Monroe	28	3	3	...	11	5	6	...	...	...	14	12	2
Nassau	66	6	3	3	30	22	8	25	16	9	5	5	...
Orange	90	20	20	...	31	20	11	22	13	9	17	14	3
Osceola ...	32	8	8	...	15	12	3	3	3	...	6	6	...
Pasco	47	15	15	...	19	17	2	10	7	3	3	3	...
Polk	122	32	30	2	61	52	9	20	15	5	9	9	...
Putnam	74	11	10	1	34	27	7	24	10	14	5	5	...
St. Johns ..	53	18	16	2	21	15	6	7	2	5	7	7	...
St. Lucie ..	25	10	10	...	6	5	1	6	4	2	3	3	...
Santa Rosa ..	75	13	13	...	47	40	7	9	7	2	6	5	1
Sumter	47	11	11	...	19	15	4	17	9	8	...	...	...
Suwannee ..	106	37	36	1	36	21	15	21	11	10	12	11	1
Taylor	39	11	11	...	16	13	3	9	7	2	3	3	...
Volusia	90	38	37	1	27	16	11	10	3	7	15	15	...
Wakulla ...	24	6	6	...	7	6	1	10	5	5	1	1	...
Walton	84	15	15	...	38	29	9	24	17	7	7	7	...
Washington	76	13	12	1	32	27	5	22	11	11	9	8	1

TABLE IX.—Result of Uniform Examinations.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total Number of Examinees.	Failed to Pass		Number and Grade of Certificates Issued.											
				White						Negro					
				1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3d Grade.		1st Grade.		2d Grade.		3d Grade.	
		White	Negro	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
The State...	1,686	195	317	61	152	62	251	58	255	17	3	28	73	64	150
Alachua	70	10	16	1	6	1	5	2	22	1	...	1	3	2	2
Baker	49	2	11	...	3	1	2	1	7	4	...	7	1	7	3
Bradford ...	25	2	2	1	1	2	7	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	...
Brevard	22	...	1	2	4	1	5	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	2
Calhoun	16	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Citrus	12	1	...	...	3	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay	14	3	2	1	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia ..	44	9	7	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	5
Dade	26	...	4	1	6	...	5	...	2	...	...	4	1	3	...
DeSoto	29	3	...	3	4	1	6	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duval	149	4	56	...	6	1	12	...	11	...	...	17	4	38	...
Escambia ..	64	2	11	2	8	2	21	...	2	...	...	2	5	...	9
Franklin ...	11	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
Gadsden ...	30	2	6	1	...	1	5	...	3	...	...	1	2	4	5
Hamilton ...	55	10	9	3	11	3	6	1	8	...	...	...	1	3	...
Hernando ...	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Hillsboro ...	80	19	17	2	7	2	6	5	16	1	...	1	1	3	...
Holmes	69	41	2	1	3	3	2	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson ...	61	4	25	2	1	3	9	1	9	...	...	...	7	...	...
Jefferson ...	67	2	37	3	1	...	1	1	5	1	...	4	...	6	6
Lafayette ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake	28	3	...	3	5	1	2	2	8	...	2	...	...	2	...
Lee	8	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Leon	82	9	26	...	4	...	11	...	17	2	...	1	4	5	3
Levy	13	3	...	...	1	3	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liberty	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Madison ...	73	8	2	7	8	8	5	4	24	...	...	1	1	1	4
Manatee ...	24	2	...	...	4	1	9	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion ...	89	3	43	2	5	2	16	1	4	...	...	1	3	1	8
Monroe ...	13	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	...
Nassau ...	50	1	6	...	1	...	15	2	7	...	...	1	4	13	...
Orange ...	44	9	7	...	7	1	3	1	9	...	...	2	1	4	...
Osceola ...	18	1	1	2	4	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasco	17	...	4	2	2	2	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	...
Polk	44	...	2	2	8	1	12	1	8	1	...	4	...	5	...
Putnam ...	30	2	5	2	4	...	9	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...
St. Johns ...	26	...	...	...	6	1	10	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	4
St. Lucie ...	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
Santa Rosa..	11	3	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sumter ...	17	1	...	2	4	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suwannee ...	56	4	7	4	3	...	2	1	3	2	1	2	6	8	13
Taylor ...	23	3	...	2	2	6	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volusia ...	34	3	9	2	5	...	3	3	5	...	...	1	...	1	2
Wakulla ...	12	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Walton ...	29	12	...	1	4	1	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	29	3	1	1	...	6	3	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	7

TABLE X.—(a) Average Age of Teachers. (b) Average Months' Experience.

1906-1907. Counties.	All Teachers	Average Age.				All Teachers	Av. Experience—Mos.			
		White.		Negro.			White.		Negro.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
The State.....	28	32	26	34	27	42	59	34	81	42
Alachua	27	30	24	34	30	51	64	33	88	72
Baker	29	33	26	28	29	33	40	25	19	60
Bradford	25	29	24	29	22	28	32	26	51	17
Brevard	29	43	25	32	29	38	102	34	36	42
Calhoun	26	29	23	38	25	32	26	21	100	17
Citrus	26	30	24	36	24	42	55	33	180	30
Clay	28	33	27	35	27	44	61	38	84	49
Columbia	26	30	24	31	27	34	18	34	67	28
Dade	31	38	29	41	31	52	102	44	81	45
DeSoto	29	33	26	32	21	42	60	29	45	17
Duval	28	46	28	35	27	53	131	50	86	46
Escambia	31	42	30	40	27	68	115	63	149	54
Franklin	28	39	22	39	32	48	89	22	113	56
Gadsden	27	28	24	41	27	41	62	30	73	41
Hamilton	24	35	22	26	23	36	94	23	41	16
Hernando	28	30	26	22	34	37	53	30	55	34
Hillsboro	28	30	28	32	29	47	48	45	72	45
Holmes	27	30	23	....	20	33	41	24	....	....
Jackson	25	28	24	29	23	33	36	24	60	10
Jefferson	30	41	25	31	23	37	26	50	51	21
Lafayette	24	23	24	35	28	26	18	25	77	57
Lake	28	31	25	45	28	56	67	38	180	71
Lee	30	29	30	32	27	42	37	50	20	10
Leon	31	34	27	42	30	51	66	37	100	48
Levy	24	27	22	33	25	35	33	17	120	39
Liberty	27	34	24	33	22	54	121	27	115	7
Madison	25	25	23	29	26	28	27	22	51	33
Manatee	29	34	27	36	35	45	63	35	70	63
Marion	27	32	25	34	26	40	48	29	72	45
Monroe	34	30	34	37	34	90	96	84	88	104
Nassau	25	28	23	38	28	29	48	19	103	36
Orange	30	30	29	31	31	50	59	48	69	48
Osceola	31	24	33	29	26	51	87	42	53	23
Pasco	27	37	23	37	26	36	50	20	126	85
Polk	28	30	27	27	28	45	58	44	55	28
Putnam	27	36	25	41	26	38	61	28	128	36
St. Johns	30	43	29	30	29	60	115	55	78	58
St. Lucie	27	26	26	38	30	40	37	33	98	81
Santa Rosa	24	25	23	28	28	31	29	27	90	49
Sumter	28	38	27	28	25	36	68	24	42	39
Suwannee	27	29	26	33	24	40	49	37	61	31
Taylor	24	23	22	35	27	36	35	19	102	72
Volusia	29	33	28	37	30	52	109	41	83	58
Wakulla	27	26	25	35	30	35	34	16	101	23
Walton	26	25	22	30	24	31	31	24	91	31
Washington	26	31	24	30	23	25	19	24	47	21

TABLE XI.—Certain Facts Relative to Teachers Employed.
PART I.

1906-1907. Counties.	Graduate of Normal Schools.				Attendance at Sum- mer Schools.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
The State.....	131	286	57	83	92	271	29	66
Alachua	14	20	10	21	8	23	3	11
Baker	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bradford	5	3	...	...	5	6	...	...
Brevard	4	1	3	3	...	2	...	...
Calhoun .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Citrus	5	5	...	...	3	4	...	1
Clay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Columbia .....	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Dade	3	12	1	1	1	8	1	2
DeSoto	10	20	...	...	15	25	...	...
Duval .....	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	9
Escambia	2	5	...	...	2	11	1	2
Franklin .....	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Gadsden	2	3	1	...	1	3	1	...
Hamilton	4	7	1	...	2	7	...	...
Hernando	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...
Hillsborough	12	32	5	11	10	31	...	2
Holmes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson	4	2	2	1	...	5	...	...
Jefferson .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Lafayette	2	1	...	...	2	4	1	1
Lake	3	9	1	...	3	9	...	1
Lee .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Leon	2	12	9	3	1	7	...	6
Levy	4	1	...	...	5	9	1	...
Liberty	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...
Madison	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	2
Manatee .....	...	3	...	...	2	13	...	...
Marion	7	15	3	8	7	26	8	10
Monroe	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
Nassau	1	5	1	3	...	7	...	...
Orange	5	16	...	...	...	2	1	3
Osceola	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Pasco .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polk	2	10	...	...	...	6	...	...
Putnam	2	4	1	4	2	3	1	1
St. Johns	1	5	1	1	...	4	...	1
St. Lucie .....	...	5	...	...	1	2	...	...
Santa Rosa	5	5	...	1	1	3	...	...
Sumter	3	4	...	...	5	6	1	3
Suwannee	2	18	3	6	3	8	1	...
Taylor	3	6	...	...	2	4	...	...
Volusia	5	26	3	7	2	6	1	4
Wakulla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walton	3	12	3	3	...	1	3	2
Washington	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.—(Continued) Certain Facts Relative to Teachers Employed. PART II.

1906-1907. Counties.	Attendance at Teachers' Association		Subscribers to Educat'l Journals.		Non-Resident Teachers			
	White	Negro	White	Negro	Of County		Of State	
					White	Negro	White	Negro
The State	410	65	1102	392	533	176	198	7
Alachua	15	8	44	41	7	1	5	.....
Baker	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bradford	15	.....	21	6	14	3	.....	1
Brevard	11	1	14	4	7	9	3	.....
Calhoun	2	.....	9	7	12	7	1	.....
Citrus	3	.....	20	2	5	2	4	.....
Clay	4	.....	15	5	9	6	4	.....
Columbia	7	.....	16	.....	15	2	9	.....
Dade	27	4	34	12	7	.....	19	.....
DeSoto	17	.....	67	4	20	5	3	.....
Duval	67	4	31	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escambia .....	.....	2	86	39	4	2	13	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	7	5	4	1	2	.....
Gadsden	11	.....	39	19	5	1	2	.....
Hamilton	8	.....	18	4	12	6	7	.....
Hernando	3	1	15	4	10	3	1	.....
Hillsborough	23	18	88	18	26	2	23	.....
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....
Jackson	9	.....	26	20	6	10	3	.....
Jefferson	1	.....	4	11	2	.....	3	.....
Lafayette	2	2	12	.....	30	3	3	.....
Lake	11	2	24	10	10	7	2	.....
Lee	1	.....	15	.....	11	2	2	.....
Leon	2	.....	16	9	8	.....	6	1
Levy	9	2	20	5	11	8	3	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....	7	.....	5	6	.....	.....
Madison	9	.....	21	10	38	11	1	.....
Manatee	8	.....	37	.....	16	1	4	.....
Marion	15	18	61	27	20	7	11	3
Monroe .....	.....	.....	20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	6	.....	9	6	14	4	5	.....
Orange	8	2	33	11	7	.....	6	.....
Osceola	1	.....	6	.....	7	2	4	.....
Pasco	1	.....	2	.....	10	4	3	.....
Polk .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	7	7	.....
Putnam	9	.....	18	12	3	4	5	1
St. Johns	25	.....	27	3	16	5	1	.....
St. Lucie	3	.....	1	.....	11	.....	2	.....
Santa Rosa	8	.....	57	10	32	5	7	.....
Sumter	7	.....	16	7	2	4	.....	.....
Suwannee	14	.....	38	6	13	7	14	.....
Taylor	4	.....	20	.....	17	2	.....	.....
Volusia	35	.....	43	15	15	4	4	.....
Wakulla	4	.....	18	6	2	.....	1	.....
Walton	8	1	22	9	27	12	2	1
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	9	.....	.....

TABLE XII.—Highest and Lowest Monthly Salaries Paid Teachers

1906-1907. Counties.	Highest				Lowest			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
The State	\$256	\$105	\$ 90	\$ 65	\$ 20	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 15
Alachua	150	65	50	35	30	28	20	20
Baker	75	40	40	30	25	25	25	25
Bradford	110	75	35	30	35	25	30	25
Brevard	115	75	45	35	40	35	30	30
Calhoun	60	60	20	20	30	25	20	20
Citrus	85	65	20	20	25	30	20	20
Clay	80	50	60	30	50	20	25	25
Columbia	125	70	50	30	35	30	15	20
Dade	150	100	60	40	50	40	35	35
DeSoto	100	75	45	25	30	30	35	25
Duval	150	90	90	45	50	20	30	30
Escambia	200	85	50	50	30	30	40	30
Franklin	90	60	50	25	25	20	40	20
Gadsden	150	75	45	25	35	30	21	19
Hamilton	120	75	35	25	25	25	15	15
Hernando	100	70	45	20	35	20	20	20
Hillsborough	256	105	70	40	35	25	30	30
Holmes	100	50	....	27	20	20	....	20
Jackson	113	50	40	35	25	25	15	15
Jefferson	125	55	35	20	30	25	18	15
Lafayette	50	60	35	30	30	30	30	30
Lake	110	60	40	35	35	30	25	25
Lee	110	60	50	30	40	35	50	30
Leon	163	75	75	30	30	30	20	20
Levy	90	50	35	25	30	15	25	23
Liberty	80	45	30	25	35	30	30	20
Madison	80	45	45	35	30	25	20	20
Manatee	138	70	35	30	30	25	35	25
Marion	150	75	75	40	35	30	30	20
Monroe	100	100	65	65	100	40	65	30
Nassau	125	60	75	45	40	30	25	20
Orange	150	80	50	35	35	25	35	20
Osceola	100	50	35	25	35	30	35	25
Pasco	85	70	20	20	30	30	20	20
Polk	150	85	70	45	40	30	45	30
Putnam	175	75	50	35	35	35	35	20
St. Johns	125	75	60	35	30	25	35	20
St. Lucie	100	75	35	35	35	25	35	35
Santa Rosa	100	65	35	30	30	30	35	25
Sumter	85	60	30	30	45	30	25	25
Suwannee	175	70	40	35	30	25	20	20
Taylor	125	45	40	40	35	35	35	35
Volusia	125	75	50	37	45	37	35	30
Wakulla	50	40	20	20	22	22	20	20
Walton	125	70	35	28	28	28	25	25
Washington	100	50	35	30	25	25	23	23

TABLE XIII.—Average Monthly Salaries Paid Teachers.

1906-1907. Counties.	Average Monthly Salaries.				
	Both Races	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
The State	\$41.62	\$63.34	\$41.11	\$35.72	\$26.62
Alachua	39.35	62.90	39.51	27.71	24.92
Baker	36.90	45.59	31.37	28.50	28.33
Bradford	44.24	64.40	40.17	34.26	27.28
Brevard	38.91	76.00	44.32	35.00	31.00
Calhoun	33.86	42.33	34.61	20.00	20.00
Citrus	46.27	61.55	42.66	30.00	20.00
Clay	36.25	57.37	34.78	43.00	27.58
Columbia	40.02	56.12	43.13	26.49	24.21
Dade	54.16	89.75	55.29	44.04	33.14
DeSoto	48.64	57.72	43.09	42.37	25.00
Duval	43.89	80.15	48.55	44.22	31.47
Escambia	47.75	70.39	47.18	46.41	38.97
Franklin	34.43	76.11	38.90	45.33	20.85
Gadsden	40.02	79.43	42.52	26.55	21.23
Hamilton	40.26	65.71	38.27	24.88	20.03
Hernando	41.65	53.54	40.46	42.73	20.00
Hillsborough	53.13	69.01	51.79	45.00	33.84
Holmes	39.15	41.42	37.32	.....	24.67
Jackson	33.23	48.08	34.11	24.11	21.92
Jefferson	36.61	69.74	38.46	20.59	17.65
Lafayette	38.46	37.48	39.11	31.04	30.00
Lake	42.35	61.53	41.83	34.58	27.91
Lee	58.37	70.63	50.11	50.00	30.00
Leon	37.44	71.38	40.38	32.33	24.37
Levy	41.96	57.11	37.74	30.51	23.47
Liberty	36.57	58.75	37.30	29.09	23.87
Madison	36.85	48.64	35.55	25.84	26.13
Manatee	44.46	61.84	38.60	35.00	27.75
Marion	43.04	71.52	44.18	41.84	30.24
Monroe	46.16	116.00	44.97	65.00	36.43
Nassau	36.97	87.67	37.56	46.35	26.18
Orange	45.70	88.09	46.45	44.02	25.27
Osceola	44.51	58.59	41.15	35.00	25.00
Pasco	43.30	53.39	42.44	20.00	20.00
Polk	42.75	65.71	45.90	55.71	39.93
Putnam	40.65	65.39	41.84	41.55	25.60
St. Johns	36.41	72.78	36.55	47.50	25.06
St. Lucie	46.38	58.95	45.43	35.00	35.00
Santa Rosa	41.35	48.83	40.42	35.00	27.18
Sumter	40.42	64.33	38.09	27.77	26.00
Suwannee	40.83	56.06	42.25	29.52	21.17
Taylor	44.79	50.19	41.14	39.02	35.26
Volusia	47.99	84.74	47.45	54.78	31.69
Wakulla	30.67	35.36	32.90	20.00	20.00
Walton	45.22	60.62	44.07	30.16	26.28
Washington	32.32	40.96	31.12	29.48	24.81

TABLE XIV.—Aggregate Salaries Paid Teachers.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
The State..	\$908,174.22	\$217,106.66	\$548,201.90	\$49,867.06	\$92,998.60
Alachua ..	34,197.90	8,818.93	18,817.56	2,633.60	3,927.81
Baker	5,924.86	2,995.12	2,503.74	171.00	255.00
Bradford ..	19,419.25	6,522.50	10,894.25	925.00	1,077.50
Brevard ...	11,352.50	2,860.00	6,882.50	970.00	640.00
Calhoun ..	7,583.50	1,843.50	5,050.00	570.00	120.00
Citrus	10,550.00	3,570.00	6,740.00	80.00	160.00
Clay	9,101.50	1,090.00	6,296.50	860.00	855.00
Columbia ...	19,079.75	4,906.75	10,494.50	1,675.50	2,003.00
Dade	32,808.00	3,590.00	23,773.00	1,796.75	3,648.25
DeSoto ...	27,148.85	12,801.10	13,355.25	805.00	187.50
Duval	65,535.50	2,709.00	44,876.75	3,836.25	14,113.50
Escambia ..	45,368.95	7,337.70	27,976.95	1,227.50	8,826.80
Franklin ...	6,920.00	1,370.00	3,890.00	680.00	980.00
Gadsden ...	13,746.50	2,780.00	8,482.50	1,661.00	823.00
Hamilton ..	12,640.74	3,400.50	8,094.74	677.88	467.62
Hernando ..	7,913.00	1,740.00	5,483.00	470.00	220.00
Hillsboro ...	90,958.15	24,271.95	59,219.95	1,695.00	5,771.25
Holmes ...	8,069.85	4,568.36	3,353.49	.....	148.00
Jackson ...	26,377.58	8,401.25	11,162.00	4,640.33	2,174.00
Jefferson ...	13,932.50	4,045.00	6,557.50	1,812.00	1,518.00
Lafayette ..	7,342.00	1,345.50	5,764.25	127.25	105.00
Lake	19,831.00	4,347.00	12,700.25	830.00	1,953.75
Lee	10,586.00	5,332.50	4,878.50	300.00	75.00
Leon	21,066.50	4,047.50	10,620.00	1,940.00	4,459.00
Levy	14,113.75	5,654.00	7,057.00	866.50	536.25
Liberty ...	3,975.70	940.00	1,965.70	640.00	430.00
Madison ..	14,095.12	4,796.25	7,142.62	1,117.50	1,038.75
Manatee ...	20,332.50	7,764.25	11,803.25	210.00	555.00
Marion ...	43,255.00	8,225.00	22,530.00	3,640.00	8,860.00
Monroe ...	10,005.00	925.00	6,520.00	520.00	2,040.00
Nassau ...	13,881.25	1,271.25	8,695.00	1,205.00	2,710.00
Orange ...	29,552.00	4,845.00	20,300.00	1,169.00	3,238.00
Osceola ...	10,542.50	3,325.00	6,790.00	175.00	252.50
Pasco	12,244.00	3,249.00	8,635.00	120.00	240.00
Polk	38,090.37	9,264.63	24,740.74	1,170.00	2,915.00
Putnam ...	19,016.87	3,701.00	11,595.87	750.00	2,970.00
St. Johns..	14,264.75	1,361.00	10,163.75	760.00	1,980.00
St. Lucie... Santa Rosa	7,522.47	1,400.00	5,562.47	210.00	350.00
Sumter ...	16,315.50	4,973.25	10,240.25	140.00	962.00
Suwannee ..	12,158.00	3,660.50	6,697.50	500.00	1,300.00
Taylor	20,185.95	5,550.00	11,860.95	1,240.00	1,535.00
Volusia ...	9,946.65	4,770.37	4,309.28	800.00	67.00
Wakulla ...	32,092.50	4,915.00	21,956.50	1,260.00	3,961.00
Walton ...	5,282.50	1,980.00	2,492.50	610.00	200.00
Wash'gton	18,605.14	5,634.75	11,086.64	965.00	918.75
	15,242.32	4,207.25	8,189.70	1,415.00	1,430.37

TABLE XV.—Taxation for Schools in 1906.

PART I.—Assessed Valuation of Property; Total School Taxes Paid; One Mill State Tax.

1906-1907. Counties.	Assessed Valuation of Property 1906	Total School Taxes of 1906 Collected.	One Mill Tax of 1906.			
			Assessed.	Collected	Per Cent Collected	Ret. Co. for each \$1 paid
The State.	\$141,881,688	\$1128,929.10	\$141,881.52	\$126,221.61	89	\$1.09
Alachua ...	5,291,524	48,868.61	5,291.52	4,432.46	84	1.53
Baker ...	988,679	7,941.90	988.67	1,070.76	108	1.05
Bradford ..	2,070,761	23,744.27	2,070.76	2,443.85	118	1.21
Brevard ..	2,000,000	15,902.83	2,000.00	1,854.02	93	.57
Calhoun ...	1,320,675	8,769.14	1,320.67	1,163.57	88	1.04
Citrus ...	1,400,000	11,907.30	1,400.00	1,242.04	89	.86
Clay	1,330,460	10,140.26	1,330.46	948.37	71	1.22
Columbia ..	2,454,808	19,220.82	2,454.81	2,276.21	93	1.71
Dade	5,727,208	56,193.58	5,727.20	5,612.67	98	.41
DeSoto ...	3,820,012	31,324.85	3,820.01	3,022.94	79	1.10
Duval ...	14,407,830	107,405.58	14,407.83	13,000.29	90	.73
Escambia ..	8,033,944	53,093.51	8,033.94	6,332.56	79	.92
Franklin ..	1,001,662	7,032.93	1,001.66	935.42	93	1.11
Gadsden ..	1,500,769	11,599.67	1,500.76	1,403.66	94	3.19
Hamilton ..	1,671,712	12,454.27	1,671.71	1,534.13	92	1.53
Hernando ..	1,232,051	9,727.14	1,232.05	842.00	68	.94
Hillsboro ..	14,025,186	134,425.66	14,025.19	12,298.70	88	.79
Holmes ...	1,390,422	12,106.59	1,390.42	1,328.17	96	1.53
Jackson ...	2,849,925	21,440.85	2,849.92	2,661.29	93	2.75
Jefferson ..	1,797,490	7,653.77	1,797.49	1,151.29	64	3.99
Lafayette ..	1,803,280	11,354.97	1,803.28	1,449.40	80	.33
Lake	2,496,979	21,028.89	2,496.98	2,321.24	93	.90
Lee	1,745,335	15,731.52	1,745.33	1,621.52	93	.33
Leon	2,925,409	22,117.90	2,925.40	2,253.14	77	2.57
Levy	2,285,905	13,233.08	2,285.90	1,677.04	73	1.20
Liberty ...	955,202	5,816.50	955.20	932.08	98	.84
Madison ...	2,406,850	16,195.61	2,406.85	2,066.45	86	2.14
Manatee ...	2,308,278	26,306.92	2,308.27	2,411.75	104	.92
Marion ...	4,733,921	42,551.08	4,733.92	4,306.68	91	1.71
Monroe ...	2,045,858	11,795.87	2,045.85	1,645.69	80	1.02
Nassau ...	2,473,135	14,160.76	2,473.13	2,190.34	89	.90
Orange ...	4,475,736	36,252.86	4,475.73	4,435.33	99	.77
Osceola ...	1,784,370	12,508.53	1,784.37	1,539.03	86	.87
Pasco	1,629,889	17,480.60	1,629.88	1,585.53	97	.84
Polk	5,050,572	48,092.71	5,050.57	4,747.38	94	.90
Putnam ...	2,785,822	20,885.61	2,785.82	2,712.49	97	.94
St. Johns..	2,978,817	20,052.62	2,978.81	2,822.80	95	.72
St. Lucie..	1,539,287	12,837.34	1,539.28	1,527.04	99	.48
San' Rosa ..	3,246,329	20,865.17	3,246.32	2,832.45	87	.96
Sumter	1,620,874	13,077.42	1,620.87	1,546.93	95	1.08
Suwannee ..	2,580,736	19,380.81	2,580.73	2,116.99	82	1.89
Taylor ...	2,722,424	16,717.31	2,722.42	2,452.41	90	.57
Volusia ...	4,940,033	45,628.11	4,940.03	4,725.75	96	.71
Wakulla ...	853,492	3,503.53	853.49	433.00	51	2.66
Walton ...	2,586,208	14,111.46	2,586.20	1,970.77	76	1.43
Wash'ton ..	2,591,829	16,288.41	2,591.82	2,343.88	90	1.42

TABLE XV.—Taxation for Schools in 1906.
PART II.—County School Tax.

1906-1907. Counties.	No. Mills Levied	Assessed.	Collected.	Per Cent Collected	Delinquent Taxes Paid.
The State .....	...	\$891,603.59	\$793,973.08	89	\$ 87,121.83
Alachua	7	37,040.66	31,027.26	84	2,655.33
Baker	6	5,932.07	6,424.55	108	1,801.66
Bradford	6	12,424.57	14,663.11	118	247.63
Brevard	7	14,000.00	12,978.19	93	551.59
Calhoun	5	6,603.38	5,817.87	88	480.54
Citrus	5	7,000.00	6,210.20	89	337.22
Clay	6	7,982.76	5,690.23	71	765.61
Columbia	6	14,728.84	13,657.29	93	2,020.69
Dade	7	40,090.45	39,288.67	98	197.59
DeSoto	7	26,740.08	21,160.60	79	2,698.59
Duval	7	100,854.81	91,702.04	91	8,166.86
Escambia	7	56,237.60	44,327.95	79	10,052.83
Franklin	6	6,009.97	5,612.51	93	127.09
Gadsden	5	7,503.84	7,018.34	94	113.31
Hamilton	5½	9,194.42	8,437.70	92	294.22
Hernando	7	8,624.35	5,894.03	68	577.36
Hillsborough	7	98,176.30	86,089.56	88	9,457.24
Holmes	6	8,342.53	7,969.05	96	402.67
Jackson	5½	15,674.58	14,637.07	93	263.60
Jefferson	5	8,987.45	5,756.48	64	124.82
Lafayette	5	9,016.40	7,247.00	80	536.48
Lake	6	14,981.87	13,927.45	93	2,304.51
Lee	6	10,472.01	9,729.15	93	2,663.68
Leon	7	20,477.86	15,772.01	77	5,097.81
Levy	5	11,429.52	8,385.20	73	2,609.26
Liberty	5	4,776.01	4,660.42	98	13.31
Madison	6	14,441.10	12,398.71	86	1,525.48
Manatee	8	18,466.22	19,294.00	104	.....
Marion	6	28,403.52	25,840.12	91	616.50
Monroe	6	12,275.14	9,874.18	80	.....
Nassau	4½	11,747.39	10,404.12	89	4,243.90
Orange	5	22,378.68	22,176.66	99	1,035.82
Osceola	6	10,706.22	9,234.19	86	364.94
Pasco	7	11,409.22	11,098.71	97	155.58
Polk	7	35,354.00	33,231.66	94	1,830.96
Putnam	6	16,714.93	16,274.94	97	451.58
St. Johns	6	17,872.90	16,936.82	95	1,623.30
St. Lucie	7	10,775.00	10,689.30	99	140.51
Santa Rosa	6	19,477.97	16,994.72	87	1,268.25
Sumter	5	8,104.37	7,734.64	95	1,488.49
Suwannee	6	15,484.41	12,701.96	82	2,264.54
Taylor	5	13,612.12	12,262.06	90	710.03
Volusia	6	29,640.20	28,354.53	96	10,318.82
Wakulla	6½	5,547.69	2,814.53	51	3,111.45
Walton	5	12,931.04	9,853.87	76	1,152.25
Washington	5	12,959.14	11,719.43	90	207.93

TABLE XV.—Taxation for Schools in 1906.
PART III.—Poll and District Taxes.

1906-1907. Counties.	Poll Taxes of 1906.				DISTRICT TAXES.		
	Assessed.	Collected.	Delinquent Taxes Paid.	Number of Districts.	Assessed.	Collected.	Delinquent Taxes Paid.
The State.	\$62839	\$47479	\$4813	440	\$181,925.65	\$160,453.51	\$13,732.26
Alachua ...	3095	2265	328	34	12,850.07	11,143.89	507.42
Baker ...	418	232	.....	2	457.06	214.59	.....
Bradford ..	1132	1018	.....	18	4,205.66	5,619.29	.....
Brevard ...	650	350	97	1	2,000.00	720.62	105.20
Calhoun ...	937	708	69	4	1,308.20	1,079.70	127.83
Citrus ...	736	497	2	16	4,095.58	3,957.06	173.53
Clay	545	619	33	7	3,985.68	2,882.66	166.76
Columbia ...	2250	851	31	7	2,651.72	2,436.32	417.64
Dade	1217	2666	.....	2	8,909.77	8,626.24	.....
DeSoto ..	1453	885	107	20	7,957.48	6,256.31	481.86
Duval ...	6027	2190	440	1	.....	.....	513.25
Escambia ...	3421	2433	297	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin ..	625	485	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden ..	1500	1230	89	3	2,075.00	1,947.67	.....
Hamilton ..	1226	715	57	4	1,912.18	1,767.44	91.86
Hernando ...	720	343	136	11	3,562.83	2,648.11	240.04
Hillsboro ..	2429	3366	245	45	37,387.30	32,671.40	3,494.89
Holmes ...	1016	908	.....	10	2,022.42	1,901.37	.....
Jackson ...	3572	2603	155	11	1,689.15	1,539.49	.....
Jefferson ..	1361	745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette ...	749	539	8	8	2,734.32	2,119.57	179.94
Lake	897	826	36	19	4,163.40	3,954.20	512.51
Lee	586	466	.....	7	3,297.33	3,914.85	6.63
Leon	1320	783	303	1	4,431.00	3,309.75	1,353.00
Levy	985	800	29	14	3,962.17	2,370.84	1,137.84
Liberty	360	224	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison ..	2209	1254	77	2	612.55	476.45	34.96
Manatee ...	955	948	.....	37	6,428.95	3,653.17	100.69
Marion ...	2992	2566	144	31	10,479.35	9,838.28	1,596.86
Monroe ...	451	276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau ...	617	485	5	1	1,347.02	1,081.30	100.40
Orange ...	1162	1401	.....	15	8,467.29	8,239.87	.....
Osceola ...	578	476	18	3	1,348.33	1,259.31	68.24
Pasco	398	429	.....	34	4,258.87	4,080.61	.....
Polk	1552	1451	92	20	9,295.57	8,662.67	306.66
Putnam ...	1060	1041	116	4	855.80	857.18	.35
St. Johns..	413	293	616	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lucie..	695	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sant' Rosa ..	1210	1038	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter ..	904	608	3	8	3,066.57	3,187.85	.....
Suwannee ...	2317	1293	68	8	3,959.71	3,268.86	619.31
Taylor ...	768	455	.....	4	1,730.48	1,547.84	16.26
Volusia ...	654	1928	.....	19	10,894.77	10,619.83	.....
Wakulla ...	928	256	362	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton ...	1732	856	286	3	2,184.03	1,430.82	1,378.06
Wash'ton ...	1917	1057	388	6	1,338.04	1,168.10	.27

TABLE XVI.—School Fund Receipts of 1906.
PART I.—Their Sources.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total Re- ceipts Ex- cept Borrow- ed Money.	1 Cash From Last Year.	2 From County Taxes.	3 From Poll Taxes.	4 From District Taxes.
The State..	\$1657,976.45	\$274,049.41	\$881,094.91	\$52,292	\$174,185.77
Alachua ...	86,090.80	16,242.04	33,682.59	2,593	11,651.31
Baker	13,163.53	1,321.35	8,226.21	232	214.59
Bradford ..	29,933.74	2,607.33	14,910.74	1,018	5,619.29
Brevard ...	19,920.62	2,909.57	13,529.78	447	825.82
Calhoun ...	14,820.79	4,200.73	6,298.41	777	1,207.53
Citrus	18,576.49	5,796.56	6,547.42	499	4,130.59
Clay	16,245.33	3,579.69	6,455.84	652	3,049.42
Columbia ...	30,450.69	5,478.66	15,677.98	882	2,853.96
Dade	66,878.69	10,767.56	39,486.26	2,666	8,626.24
DeSoto	47,079.87	8,511.57	23,859.19	992	6,738.17
Duval	126,280.55	.....	99,868.90	2,630	513.25
Escambia ...	72,560.71	6,415.19	54,380.78	2,730	.....
Franklin ..	9,851.19	546.14	5,739.60	538	.....
Gadsden ...	27,751.80	11,433.71	7,131.65	1,319	1,947.67
Hamilton ...	17,292.51	2,638.64	8,731.92	772	1,859.30
Hernando ...	14,720.34	3,592.80	6,471.39	479	2,888.15
Hillsboro ...	207,878.18	43,034.41	95,546.80	3,611	36,166.29
Holmes ...	20,974.13	6,617.60	8,371.72	908	1,901.37
Jackson ...	33,396.72	4,316.90	14,900.67	2,758	1,539.49
Jefferson ...	18,111.52	5,259.47	5,881.30	745	.....
Lafayette ...	22,515.02	9,541.15	7,783.48	547	2,299.51
Lake	29,755.95	4,961.69	16,281.96	862	4,466.71
Lee	23,596.22	4,041.37	12,392.83	466	3,921.48
Leon	36,581.31	2,119.54	20,869.82	1,086	4,662.75
Levy	23,708.00	2,470.85	10,994.46	829	3,508.68
Liberty	9,037.83	2,949.58	4,673.73	257	.....
Madison ...	33,689.55	6,797.49	13,924.19	1,331	511.41
Manatee ...	37,477.09	7,092.68	19,294.00	948	3,753.86
Marion	60,142.08	5,641.61	26,456.62	2,710	11,435.14
Monroe	21,423.88	8,444.48	9,874.18	276	.....
Nassau	19,964.61	670.89	14,648.02	490	1,181.70
Orange	46,168.64	8,231.06	23,212.48	1,401	8,239.87
Osceola	15,741.23	1,160.93	9,599.13	494	1,327.55
Pasco	22,838.72	4,920.36	11,254.29	429	4,080.61
Polk	58,013.70	6,028.02	35,062.62	1,543	8,969.33
Putnam	28,210.66	5,700.00	16,726.52	1,157	857.53
St. Johns...	25,369.29	1,544.20	18,560.12	909	.....
St. Lucie...	13,456.18	280.63	10,829.81	621	.....
Santa Rosa ..	26,051.55	1,699.50	18,262.97	1,128	.....
Sumter	18,553.93	1,990.14	9,223.13	611	3,187.85
Suwannee ...	27,831.73	659.57	14,966.50	1,361	3,888.17
Taylor	18,218.07	838.74	12,972.09	455	1,564.10
Volusia ...	77,130.38	19,239.05	38,673.35	1,928	10,619.83
Wakulla ...	8,371.21	199.33	5,925.98	618	.....
Walton	33,818.50	13,723.76	11,006.12	1,142	2,808.88
Washington	28,331.92	7,832.87	11,927.36	1,445	1,168.37

TABLE XVI.—School Fund Receipts of 1906.
PART II.—Receipts from Other Sources.

1906-1907. Counties.	From State Apportionment			8 Tuition Non- Resident Pupils.	9 Examination Fees.	10 Other Sources.
	5 Interest Fund.	6 One-Mill Tax.	7 State Aid Funds.			
The State..	\$34352.03	\$137307.69	\$51558.71	\$1615.32	\$1639	\$49880.61
Alachua ..	\$1704.69	\$6774.95	\$931.50	.....	\$70	\$12440.72
Baker	283.53	1126.85	669.45	.....	49	1040.55
Bradford ...	744.51	2958.95	2049.92	.....	25	.....
Brevard ...	265.20	1054.00	692.25	.....	22	175.00
Calhoun ..	305.76	1215.20	780.50	.....	5	30.66
Citrus	270.27	1074.15	246.50	.....	12	.....
Clay	290.55	1154.75	234.25	\$802.58	19	7.25
Columbia ..	976.56	3881.20	432.00	.....	44	224.33
Dade	578.37	2298.65	1946.00	44.60	26	439.01
DeSoto ...	836.55	3324.75	2423.45	.....	29	365.19
Duval	2299.05	9137.25	5641.45	23.00	153	6014.65
Escambia ..	1471.08	5846.60	1414.25	19.90	64	218.91
Franklin ...	261.69	1040.05	1401.45	.....	11	313.26
Gadsden ..	1126.71	4477.95	264.25	.....	30	20.86
Hamilton ..	588.90	2340.50	294.25	.....	55	12.00
Hernando ..	198.90	790.50	216.75	.....	10	72.85
Hillsboro ..	2194.14	8720.30	2708.75	.....	80	15816.49
Holmes, ...	511.25	2032.05	244.75	80.00	69	238.39
Jackson ...	1844.79	7331.50	501.75	.....	61	142.62
Jefferson ...	1154.40	4588.00	346.25	.....	29	108.10
Lafayette ..	303.03	1204.35	491.50	.....	.....	345.00
Lake	524.94	2086.30	439.75	84.90	28	19.70
Lee	229.71	541.88	1222.45	.....	8	772.50
Leon	1454.70	5781.50	515.00	.....	82	10.00
Levy	507.00	2015.00	2203.10	.....	13	1166.91
Liberty	198.12	787.40	168.00	.....	4	.....
Madison ..	1115.01	4431.45	683.75	.....	73	4822.25
Manatee ...	555.75	2208.75	3481.75	6.00	24	112.30
Marion ...	1856.79	7379.66	4096.51	.....	89	476.75
Monroe ...	422.37	1678.65	673.20	.....	19	36.00
Nassau	493.35	1960.75	465.25	.....	50	4.65
Orange	854.88	3397.60	787.75	.....	44	.....
Osceola	322.53	1281.85	314.00	.....	5	1236.24
Pasco	336.57	1337.65	286.75	.....	17	176.49
Polk	1078.74	4287.30	886.75	.....	44	113.94
Putnam	641.16	2548.20	490.25	60.00	30	.....
St. Johns...	510.12	2027.40	1765.45	.....	26	27.00
St. Lucie..	185.25	736.25	601.00	.....	7	195.24
Santa Rosa ..	685.23	2723.35	691.50	.....	11	850.00
Sumter	421.59	1675.55	773.70	.....	17	653.97
Suwannee ..	1009.32	4011.40	1875.93	3.84	56	.....
Taylor	348.66	1385.70	465.75	.....	23	165.03
Volusia ...	841.23	3343.35	2017.90	.....	34	433.67
Wakulla ....	.....	1151.65	464.25	.....	12	.....
Walton	709.41	2819.45	905.25	90.50	31	582.13
Washingt'n	839.67	3337.15	1352.50	400.00	29	.....

TABLE XVII.—Summary of Expenditures of Public School Funds.
PART I.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total Warrants Drawn.	Warrants for Debts and Borrowed Money.
The State.....	\$1548,169.83	\$205,616.02
Alachua	\$49,937.17	.....
Baker	9,545.83	\$1,710.00
Bradford	31,908.89	6,898.00
Brevard	17,687.94	.....
Calhoun	10,000.61	.....
Citrus	15,200.59	1,450.00
Clay	12,644.05	423.89
Columbia	43,254.98	11,500.00
Dade	56,103.88	.....
DeSoto	42,682.11	8,065.75
Duval	171,611.40	38,629.13
Escambia	123,154.73	54,991.00
Franklin	16,586.05	5,950.00
Gadsden	16,324.88	.....
Hamilton	16,243.73	.....
Hernando	11,499.71	.....
Hillsboro	213,942.53	59,307.38
Holmes	10,034.64	.....
Jackson	29,812.40	.....
Jefferson	17,857.94	.....
Lafayette	11,953.81	.....
Lake	24,269.47	.....
Lee	15,462.45	2.00
Leon	31,156.98	.....
Levy	18,967.77	.....
Liberty	5,562.92	.....
Madison	22,141.36	.....
Manatee	33,509.95	.....
Marion	60,379.94	905.00
Monroe	16,890.05	.....
Nassau	19,585.43	.....
Orange	45,409.81	9,000.00
Osceola	20,297.43	5,500.00
Pasco	16,632.25	.....
Polk	52,063.69	.....
Putnam	23,945.34	.....
St. Johns	19,814.35	.....
St. Lucie	12,612.16	.....
Santa Rosa	24,911.68	10.00
Sumter	16,834.63	.....
Suwannee	28,559.00	.....
Taylor	16,733.63	88.93
Volusia	46,122.13	.....
Wakulla	8,071.59	1,000.00
Walton	21,995.75	184.94
Washington	18,252.20	.....

TABLE XVII.—(Continued)—Summary of Expenditures of Public School Funds.—PART II.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total Expenditures.		
	For all Purposes.	For Schools Proper.	For Ad- ministra- tion, etc
The State	\$1351,852.74	\$1193,300.25	\$158,352.49
Alachua	\$49,937.17	\$41,006.58	\$8,930.59
Baker	7,835.83	6,600.17	1,235.66
Bradford	25,010.89	22,658.24	2,352.65
Brevard	17,687.94	15,139.26	2,548.68
Calhoun	10,000.61	8,771.37	1,229.24
Citrus	13,750.59	12,043.77	1,706.82
Clay	12,220.16	10,472.36	1,747.80
Columbia	31,754.98	27,766.95	3,988.03
Dade	56,103.88	50,291.86	5,812.02
DeSoto	34,616.36	31,655.88	2,960.48
Duval	132,982.27	118,541.87	14,440.40
Escambia	68,163.73	60,605.66	7,558.07
Franklin	10,636.05	9,263.71	1,372.34
Gadsden	16,324.88	14,897.92	1,426.96
Hamilton	16,243.73	14,830.43	1,413.30
Hernando	11,499.71	9,900.48	1,599.23
Hillsboro	154,635.15	139,291.66	15,343.49
Holmes	10,034.64	8,180.05	1,854.59
Jackson	29,812.40	27,596.41	2,215.99
Jefferson	17,857.94	16,030.73	1,827.21
Lafayette	11,953.81	10,727.39	1,226.42
Lake	24,269.47	21,781.09	2,488.38
Lee	15,460.45	13,025.92	2,434.53
Leon	31,156.98	28,059.26	3,097.72
Levy	18,967.77	15,564.97	3,402.80
Liberty	5,562.92	4,386.50	1,176.42
Madison	22,141.36	16,221.52	5,919.84
Manatee	33,509.95	31,376.56	2,133.39
Marion	59,474.94	55,038.86	4,436.08
Monroe	16,890.05	12,740.34	4,149.71
Nassau	19,585.43	16,674.86	2,910.57
Orange	45,409.81	41,751.47	3,658.34
Osceola	14,797.43	12,871.54	1,925.89
Pasco	16,632.25	13,869.35	2,762.90
Polk	52,063.69	44,413.90	7,649.79
Putnam	23,945.34	21,511.14	2,434.20
St. Johns	19,814.35	17,343.19	2,471.16
St. Lucie	12,612.16	10,583.27	2,028.89
Santa Rosa	24,911.68	20,769.91	4,141.77
Sumter	16,834.63	15,389.00	1,445.63
Suwannee	28,559.00	24,538.01	4,020.99
Taylor	16,733.63	14,454.46	2,279.17
Volusia	46,122.13	42,511.22	3,610.91
Wakulla	7,071.59	6,291.04	780.55
Walton	21,810.81	20,037.30	1,773.51
Washington	18,252.20	15,822.82	2,429.38

TABLE XVIII.—Expenditures for "Schools Proper" Itemized.
PART I.—Total Salaries of Teachers, Costs of Lots, etc.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	1 Salaries of Teachers.	2 School Lots.	3 New Build- ings.	4 Repairs
The State.	\$1193,300.25	\$908,174.22	\$11,894.76	\$139,791.43	\$32,955.61
Alachua ..	\$41,006.58	\$34,197.90	.....	\$2,563.67	\$2,707.23
Baker ...	6,600.17	5,924.86	.....	164.60	99.50
Bradford ..	22,658.24	19,419.25	.....	554.48	896.14
Brevard ..	15,139.26	11,352.50	.....	1,250.00	379.54
Calhoun ..	8,771.37	7,583.50	.....	705.00	152.00
Citrus	12,043.77	10,550.00	.....	.....	240.73
Clay	10,472.36	9,101.50	.....	95.62	223.47
Columbia ..	27,766.95	19,079.75	.....	6,298.47	834.40
Dade	50,291.86	32,808.00	\$6,279.25	2,166.99	3,688.42
DeSoto ..	31,655.88	27,148.85	50.00	1,130.07	392.29
Duval	118,541.87	65,535.50	2,130.00	34,473.15	5,947.22
Escambia ..	60,605.66	45,368.95	321.75	8,976.93	1,689.80
Franklin ..	9,263.71	6,920.00	.....	440.00	739.54
Gadsden ..	14,897.92	13,746.50	.....	125.00	113.25
Hamilton ..	14,830.43	12,640.74	.....	1,325.50	230.60
Hern'ndo ..	9,900.48	7,913.00	.....	545.56	217.19
Hillsboro ..	139,291.66	90,958.15	50.00	35,463.68	2,492.05
Holmes ..	8,180.05	8,069.85	.....	.....	108.70
Jackson ..	27,596.41	26,377.58	16.80	122.24	115.66
Jefferson ..	16,030.73	13,332.50	32.00	767.88	26.00
Lafayette..	10,727.39	7,342.00	.....	2,931.34	123.15
Lake.....	21,781.09	19,831.00	15.99	638.01	365.30
Lee	13,025.92	10,586.00	84.75	1,360.94	345.20
Leon	28,059.26	21,066.50	82.50	3,872.27	787.77
Levy	15,564.97	14,113.75	200.00	654.83	206.20
Liberty ..	4,386.50	3,975.70	.....	.....	34.00
Madison ..	16,221.52	14,095.12	.....	846.95	261.06
Manatee ..	31,376.56	20,332.50	.....	4,379.68	360.95
Marion ..	55,038.86	43,255.00	153.25	3,229.00	2,458.59
Monroe ..	12,740.34	10,005.00	325.00	.....	603.49
Nassau...	16,674.86	13,881.25	.....	1,484.00	648.64
Orange ...	41,751.47	29,552.00	.....	4,398.44	521.09
Osceola ..	12,871.54	10,542.50	175.00	88.00	187.58
Pasco ...	13,869.35	12,244.00	.....	499.57	77.30
Polk	44,413.90	38,090.37	.....	2,711.89	53.05
Putnam ..	21,511.14	19,016.87	100.00	396.10	435.69
St. Johns ..	17,343.19	14,264.75	1,121.84	.....	239.13
St. Lucie..	10,583.27	7,522.47	25.13	412.60	368.88
Sant' Rosa	20,769.91	16,315.50	.....	2,686.73	.....
Sumter ..	15,389.00	12,158.00	.....	2,920.97	231.64
Suwannee ..	24,538.01	20,185.95	102.50	2,398.77	318.85
Taylor ...	14,454.46	9,946.65	.....	1,871.16	361.45
Volusia ...	42,511.22	32,092.50	600.00	3,764.69	2,341.96
Wakulla ..	6,291.04	5,282.50	.....	825.00	151.80
Walton ...	20,037.30	18,605.14	.....	.....	24.46
Washin't'n	15,822.82	15,242.32	29.00	248.65	154.65

TABLE XVIII.—Expenditures for "Schools Proper" Itemized
PART II.—Cost of Furniture, Apparatus, Insurance, etc.

1907-1908. Counties.	5 Furniture	6 Apparatus	7 Insurance	8 Rents	9 Janitors
The State.....	\$18,308.12	\$5,675.70	\$4,735.24	\$3,044.59	\$11,501.47
Alachua	202.09	80.32	153.00	.....	170.00
Baker	208.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	183.54	80.00	149.30	15.00	59.50
Brevard	7.25	199.06	.....	15.00	92.00
Calhoun	75.00	20.00	30.00	.....	.....
Citrus	6.70	110.75	87.75	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	54.15	.....	15.00	105.00
Columbia	238.11	.....	100.00	32.50	180.00
Dade	1,135.47	491.11	219.72	367.75	525.45
DeSoto	1,483.45	645.00	19.60	.....	120.10
Duval	189.35	.....	323.85	47.50	2,440.90
Escambia	554.95	202.59	410.85	466.88	1,100.00
Franklin	603.26	.....	40.00	.....	339.75
Gadsden .....	.....	9.55	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	342.38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernando	103.91	.....	.....	.....	96.00
Hillsboro	957.12	147.97	502.80	1,062.13	1,617.17
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	69.35	.....	15.00	50.00	45.00
Jefferson	20.00	.....	56.00	.....	32.00
Lafayette	177.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	210.32	4.05	22.50	8.00	186.80
Lee	81.70	31.00	105.00	.....	78.40
Leon	146.82	301.91	130.50	349.00	183.20
Levy	19.60	.....	.....	18.00	.....
Liberty .....	.....	262.66	.....	.....	.....
Madison	504.03	.....	107.25	.....	48.75
Manatee	691.68	48.90	174.60	.....	138.95
Marion	2,004.84	1,500.00	591.18	.....	272.00
Monroe .....	.....	.....	310.00	199.92	679.00
Nassau	39.05	.....	18.00	57.50	102.00
Orange	130.60	.....	549.69	.....	640.00
Osceola	355.12	104.06	69.00	.....	148.00
Pasco	259.25	12.00	30.00	.....	112.00
Polk	1,657.05	446.18	116.00	.....	390.00
Putnam	178.49	212.88	20.25	.....	32.50
St. Johns	55.35	34.92	12.50	70.00	369.00
St. Lucie	451.29	.....	.....	27.00	50.00
Santa Rosa	1,082.39	.....	60.00	40.00	63.50
Sumter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee	201.45	30.00	220.90	28.41	200.00
Taylor	1,601.60	2.10	90.00	.....	.....
Volusia	947.66	557.00	.....	25.00	824.50
Wakulla	30.04	1.70	.....	.....	.....
Walton	1,039.60	85.84	.....	150.00	.....
Washington	62.60	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XVIII.—Expenditures for "Schools Proper" Itemized.
PART III.—Cost of Fuel, Free Books, etc.

1906-1907. Counties.	10 Fuel	11 Free Books.	12 Transporta- tion of Pupils.	13 School Incl- dentals.
The State	\$2,737.14	\$4,780.67	\$25,243.72	\$24,457.58
Alachua	28.25	.....	.....	901.12
Baker .....	.....	.....	.....	203.05
Bradford	31.50	28.25	786.50	454.78
Brevard	7.50	292.54	948.00	595.87
Calhoun .....	.....	102.63	.....	103.24
Citrus .....	.....	555.11	492.73	.....
Clay	41.00	13.95	779.15	43.52
Columbia	75.00	.....	237.50	691.22
Dade	4.50	.....	1,284.00	1,321.20
DeSoto .....	.....	98.28	194.60	373.64
Duval	829.39	247.34	5,413.53	964.14
Escambia	700.79	110.12	.....	642.05
Franklin	14.80	.....	.....	166.36
Gadsden .....	.....	202.12	701.50	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	291.21
Hernando	1.00	651.48	82.10	290.24
Hillsboro	109.45	84.76	2,586.01	3,260.37
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....	1.50
Jackson	17.67	.....	.....	767.11
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	1,164.35	.....
Lafayette .....	.....	21.55	131.85	.....
Lake	22.75	130.40	130.64	215.33
Lee .....	.....	.....	20.00	332.93
Leon	67.94	.....	387.00	683.85
Levy	17.50	.....	200.00	135.09
Liberty .....	.....	.....	.....	114.14
Madison	24.60	.....	75.20	258.56
Manatee	27.00	212.60	.....	5,009.70
Marion	65.00	.....	1,110.00	400.00
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	617.93
Nassau	62.20	.....	200.00	182.22
Orange	120.00	535.30	3,299.75	2,004.60
Osceola	13.75	471.66	422.20	294.67
Pasco	14.00	115.73	357.10	148.40
Polk .....	.....	45.65	777.31	126.40
Putnam	16.25	420.00	619.45	62.66
St. Johns	93.70	53.12	848.81	180.07
St. Lucie	105.95	304.58	1,097.05	218.32
Santa Rosa	41.40	.....	.....	480.39
Sumter .....	.....	.....	78.39	.....
Suwannee	57.40	74.60	.....	719.18
Taylor .....	.....	.....	531.50	.....
Volusia	84.85	.....	237.50	1,035.56
Wakulla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton	42.00	8.90	.....	81.36
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	85.60

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART I.—Cost of Officials.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	1 Salary of Superinten- dents.	2 Traveling Expenses of Superin- tendents.
The State	\$158,352.49	\$ 41,083.34	\$ 1,998.96
Alachua	8,930.59	1,200.00	68.59
Baker	1,235.66	375.00	67.25
Bradford	2,352.65	900.00	.....
Brevard	2,548.68	900.00	.....
Calhoun	1,229.24	495.00	15.00
Citrus	1,706.82	720.00	25.15
Clay	1,747.80	720.00	.....
Columbia	3,988.03	941.66	28.25
Dade	5,812.02	1,125.02	167.70
DeSoto	2,960.48	900.00	31.20
Duval	14,440.40	1,800.00	.....
Escambia	7,558.07	1,800.00	25.00
Franklin	1,372.34	300.00	.....
Gadsden	1,426.96	750.00	7.90
Hamilton	1,413.30	600.00	24.00
Hernando	1,599.23	720.00	40.80
Hillsborough	15,343.49	2,050.00	325.00
Holmes	1,854.59	600.00	15.00
Jackson	2,215.99	900.00	36.21
Jefferson	1,827.21	720.00	.....
Lafayette	1,226.42	645.00	.....
Lake	2,488.38	1,080.00	221.15
Lee	2,434.53	720.00	35.00
Leon	3,097.72	1,200.00	.....
Levy	3,402.80	900.00	.....
Liberty	1,176.42	300.00	16.50
Madison	5,919.84	950.00	.....
Manatee	2,133.39	816.66	.....
Marion	4,436.08	1,200.00	51.25
Monroe	4,149.71	1,200.00	.....
Nassau	2,910.57	720.00	75.00
Orange	3,658.34	1,500.00	30.00
Osceola	1,925.89	775.00	.....
Pasco	2,762.90	720.00	43.06
Polk	7,649.79	1,000.00	127.50
Putnam	2,434.20	1,200.00	82.40
St. Johns	2,471.16	840.00	48.80
St. Lucie	2,028.89	600.00	79.30
Santa Rosa	4,141.77	900.00	44.53
Sumter	1,445.63	765.00	.....
Suwannee	4,020.99	960.00	.....
Taylor	2,279.17	900.00	60.00
Volusia	3,610.91	1,000.00	185.32
Wakulla	780.55	300.00	4.05
Walton	1,773.51	735.00	17.55
Washington	2,429.38	640.00	.....

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART I.—(Continued)—Cost of Officials.

1906-1907. Counties.	3 Per Diem and Mileage of School Boards.	4 Incidental Expenses of Super- intendent and Board.	5 Commission Paid Treasurer.
The State	\$ 10,931.84	\$ 8,024.70	\$ 31,124.67
Alachua	382.00	220.55	1,637.63
Baker	156.00	95.25	205.94
Bradford	292.44	19.23	648.04
Brevard	245.40	43.57	354.42
Calhoun	174.20	45.48	221.96
Citrus	198.00	207.23	248.71
Clay	167.80	42.55	240.84
Columbia	199.80	55.70	724.59
Dade	544.40	827.58	1,284.64
DeSoto	294.40	102.52	770.72
Duval	245.00	285.66	2,980.20
Escambia	281.00	650.88	2,681.44
Franklin	144.00	66.40	312.69
Gadsden	146.20	35.10	331.61
Hamilton	239.60	123.83	303.42
Hernando	171.20	114.03	233.96
Hillsborough	442.80	974.71	3,501.52
Holmes	301.60	97.40	557.13
Jackson	285.60	23.75	581.74
Jefferson	134.00	20.35	344.24
Lafayette	233.80	29.60	242.79
Lake	221.90	116.22	430.51
Lee	186.20	154.97	386.37
Leon	154.80	144.58	683.65
Levy	254.40	123.23	275.62
Liberty	241.20	29.10	92.91
Madison	265.70	149.46	421.45
Manatee	76.20	108.84	426.40
Marion	308.00	388.49	1,015.72
Monroe	144.00	.....	1,004.54
Nassau	287.60	105.83	427.65
Orange	265.20	117.77	819.93
Osceola	243.60	72.41	404.62
Pasco	208.40	82.59	338.32
Polk	275.50	546.27	777.73
Putnam	240.80	52.70	476.32
St. Johns	110.50	624.67	457.89
St. Lucie	205.00	142.77	280.17
Santa Rosa	203.95	164.40	495.65
Sumter	114.60	164.59	318.49
Suwannee	251.05	191.08	794.71
Taylor	229.20	204.21	327.33
Volusia	557.60	52.32	1,108.86
Wakulla	177.70	20.00	198.45
Walton	223.60	130.75	410.93
Washington	205.90	56.08	342.22

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART II.—Other Expenditures.

1906-1907. Counties.	6 Interest on Debts and Loans.	7 Institutes and Summer Schools.	8 Undistributed Books, etc.	9 Printing.
The State	\$27,077.35	\$ 639.85	\$ 4,454.65	\$ 2,995.24
Alachua	2,755.35		176.00	362.45
Baker			217.12	66.30
Bradford	143.54		100.00	11.70
Brevard	191.68	104.00	420.17	54.50
Calhoun			225.00	27.50
Citrus	97.48			89.25
Clay				21.60
Columbia	644.03		378.20	50.00
Dade	1,559.73		123.95	77.00
DeSoto	133.35	202.15		117.00
Duval	6,050.04		650.00	114.10
Escambia	1,703.75		300.00	36.00
Franklin	305.85			31.90
Gadsden				24.00
Hamilton				47.75
Hernando	84.04		100.00	112.50
Hillsborough	3,523.74	204.00	3,164.99	66.00
Holmes				
Jackson	232.59			51.00
Jefferson	12.80		176.00	37.25
Lafayette				50.00
Lake	146.60	9.70	38.77	66.81
Lee		110.00	427.85	61.60
Leon	404.80		114.25	75.25
Levy	296.86			32.00
Liberty			112.60	
Madison	32.28	10.00		54.00
Manatee	342.51			72.40
Marion	520.14			131.18
Monroe	1,731.17			50.00
Nassau	170.77			82.90
Orange	350.89		185.75	32.50
Osceola	209.99			62.65
Pasco	217.25		900.47	33.00
Polk	2,271.00			50.00
Putnam	122.63			61.75
St. Johns	195.40			5.00
St. Lucie	341.60		250.00	114.05
Santa Rosa	449.30		1,272.91	80.50
Sumter				34.00
Suwannee	1,495.81			
Taylor	300.38			82.15
Volusia				142.45
Wakulla	40.00			24.00
Walton			36.62	58.75
Washington			84.00	40.50

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART II.—(Continued)—Other Expenditures.

1906-1907. Counties.	10 Expenses of Examinations	11 Tuition of County Line Pupils	12 All Other Purposes
The State	\$ 2,401.62	\$ 1,118.68	\$21,501.59
Alachua	91.80	204.00	1,832.22
Baker	52.80		
Bradford	22.70	100.00	15.00
Brevard	80.76		154.18
Calhoun	25.10		
Citrus	59.75		61.25
Clay	31.25	60.00	463.76
Columbia	61.80		904.00
Dade	102.00		
DeSoto	27.50		381.64
Duval	141.75	295.58	1,878.07
Escambia	30.00		50.00
Franklin	46.50		165.00
Gadsden	58.30		73.85
Hamilton	74.70		
Hernando	22.70		
Hillsborough	88.50		1,002.23
Holmes	67.40		216.06
Jackson	85.10		20.00
Jefferson	106.30		276.27
Lafayette	6.55		18.68
Lake	33.50		123.22
Lee	22.50		330.04
Leon	118.45		201.94
Levy	35.25		1,485.44
Liberty	13.30		370.81
Madison	36.95		4,000.00
Manatee	48.90		241.48
Marion	79.85		741.45
Monroe	20.00		
Nassau	88.00		952.82
Orange	58.10		298.20
Osceola			157.62
Pasco	41.00		178.81
Polk	97.10	80.60	2,424.09
Putnam	36.20	96.00	65.40
St. Johns	46.40	142.50	
St. Lucie	16.00		
Santa Rosa	32.76	60.00	437.77
Sumter	30.70		18.25
Suwannee	72.20		256.14
Taylor	50.90		125.00
Volusia	49.00		514.86
Wakulla	16.35		
Walton	35.55		124.76
Washington	39.40	80.00	941.28

TABLE XX.—Showing Financial Condition of County Boards
July 1, 1907.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total Indebted- ness.	Net Indebted- ness	Net Cash on Hand.
the State	\$327,325.23	\$173,783.21	\$141,439.80
Alachua	32,678.17	20,507.08	3,617.70
Baker	30.00		4,922.85
Bradford			1,438.15
Brevard	550.48		4,780.18
Calhoun	620.00		2,164.10
Citrus	397.06		37.56
Clay	1,306.91		
Columbia	14,878.38	8,918.64	
Dade	10,712.62		1,244.00
DeSoto	6,589.02		9,388.91
Duval	60,902.68	60,628.74	
Escambia	31,062.08	23,375.07	
Franklin	2,729.57	1,995.47	
Gadsden	80.20		11,209.39
Hamilton	2,413.35	67.72	
Hernando	847.97		1,733.05
Hillsborough	40,508.95	10,030.45	
Holmes	2,721.15	256.06	
Jackson			3,584.32
Jefferson	334.10		144.58
Lafayette	3,275.86		9,999.82
Lake	6,458.42		1,618.71
Lee			8,133.77
Leon	1,120.40		2,156.47
Levy	4,533.01	1,104.70	
Liberty	1,012.04		2,823.60
Madison	4,000.00		5,348.19
Manatee	7,240.40		879.71
Marion	6,622.82	711.46	
Monroe	19,276.43	15,960.94	
Nassau	1,209.79	541.32	
Orange	10,203.07	737.45	
Osceola	541.24		500.51
Pasco	490.00		3,687.91
Polk	22,753.27	9,166.20	
Putnam	649.65		3,587.81
St. Johns	717.59		4,508.60
St. Lucie	1,735.75	1,058.31	
Santa Rosa	3,997.92	3,163.96	
Sumter	2,913.76		496.87
Suwannee	16,538.20	15,559.64	
Taylor	29.25		1,395.51
Volusia	198.37		31,008.25
Wakulla			1,299.62
Walton	1,296.59		10,540.31
Washington	1,148.71		9,189.35

TABLE XXI.—Balance Sheet or Summary of Financial Statements of County Boards.
 PART I.*—Debits—The Sum of These Three Columns Equals the Sum of the Three Columns in Part II.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total Receipts Except Borrowed Money	Borrowed Money	Warrants of 1907 Not Paid July 1.
The State	\$1,657,975.45	\$ 157,261.50	\$ 216,178.49
Alachua	86,090.80		6,538.27
Baker	13,163.53		30.00
Bradford	29,933.74	6,898.00	
Brevard	19,920.62		546.63
Calhoun	14,820.79		580.00
Citrus	18,576.49	1,450.00	397.06
Clay	16,245.33		1,306.91
Columbia	30,450.69	11 500.00	7,264.03
Dade	66,878.69		10,660.20
DeSoto	47,079.87	8,000.00	6,523.62
Duval	126,280.55		50,028.97
Escambia	72,560.71	51,091.00	15,828.08
Franklin	9,851.19	5,950.00	2,729.57
Gadsden	27,751.80		80.20
Hamilton	17,292.51		2,413.35
Hernando	14,720.34		340.94
Hillsborough	207,878.18	43,164.33	14,470.64
Holmes	20,974.13		2,623.15
Jackson	33,396.72		
Jefferson	18,111.52		334.10
Lafayette	22,515.02		3,250.86
Lake	29,755.95		4,958.42
Lee	23,596.22		
Leon	36,581.31		1,116.90
Levy	23,708.00		4,323.27
Liberty	9,037.83		360.73
Madison	33,689.55		4,000.00
Manatee	37,477.09		4,925.40
Marion	60,142.08	905.00	6,622.82
Monroe	21,423.88	12,803.17	
Nassau	19,964.61		1,209.79
Orange	46,168.64	9,000.00	10,203.07
Osceola	15,741.23	5,500.00	541.24
Pasco	22,838.72		490.00
Polk	58,013.70		22,753.27
Putnam	28,210.66		649.65
St. Johns	25,369.29		717.59
St. Lucie	13,456.18		1,735.75
Santa Rosa	26,051.55		3,914.09
Sumter	18,553.93		2,913.76
Suwannee	27,831.73		16,456.99
Taylor	18,218.07		29.25
Volusia	77,130.38		198.37
Wakulla	8,371.21	1,000.00	
Walton	33,818.50		1,296.69
Washington	28,331.92		814.96

*Total debits, or sum of the three columns, \$2,031,415.44.

TABLE XXI.—Balance Sheet, or Summary of Financial Statements of County Boards.

PART II.—*Credits—The Sum of These Three Columns Equals the Sum of the Three Columns in Part I.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total Expendi- tures Except Payment of Debts	Loans, Old Debts and Warrants Paid	Cash on Hand
The State	\$1,351,652.74	\$ 384,780.88	\$ 294,981.82
Alachua	49,937.17	30,520.81	12,171.09
Baker	7,835.83	1,710.00	3,647.70
Bradford	25,010.89	6,898.00	4,922.85
Brevard	17,687.94	790.68	1,988.63
Calhoun	10,000.61	.....	5,400.18
Citrus	13,750.59	4,111.80	2,561.16
Clay	12,220.16	3,987.61	1,344.47
Columbia	31,754.98	11,500.00	5,959.74
Dade	56,103.88	9,478.39	11,956.62
DeSoto	34,616.36	11,009.20	15,977.93
Duval	132,982.27	43,053.31	273.94
Escambia	68,163.73	63,629.05	7,687.01
Franklin	10,636.05	7,160.61	734.10
Gadsden	16,324.88	217.53	11,289.59
Hamilton	16,243.73	1,116.50	2,345.63
Hernando	11,499.71	980.55	2,581.02
Hillsborough	154,635.15	80,399.50	30,478.50
Holmes	10,034.64	11,097.55	2,465.09
Jackson	29,812.40	.....	3,584.32
Jefferson	17,857.94	109.00	478.68
Lafayette	11,953.81	536.39	13,275.68
Lake	24,269.47	2,367.77	8,077.13
Lee	15,460.45	2.00	8,133.77
Leon	31,156.98	3,264.36	3,276.87
Levy	18,967.77	5,635.19	3,428.31
Liberty	5,562.92	.....	3,835.64
Madison	22,141.36	6,200.00	9,348.19
Manatee	33,509.95	772.43	8,120.11
Marion	59,474.94	2,283.60	5,911.36
Monroe	16,890.05	14,021.51	3,315.49
Nassau	19,585.43	920.50	668.47
Orange	45,409.81	10,496.28	9,465.62
Osceola	14,797.43	5,943.29	1,041.75
Pasco	16,632.25	2,518.56	4,177.91
Polk	52,063.69	15,116.21	13,587.07
Putnam	23,945.34	677.51	4,237.46
St. Johns	19,814.35	1,046.24	5,226.19
St. Lucie	12,612.16	1,902.33	677.44
Santa Rosa	24,911.68	4,220.00	833.96
Sumter	16,834.63	1,222.43	3,410.63
Suwannee	28,559.00	14,751.16	978.56
Taylor	16,733.63	88.93	1,424.76
Volusia	46,122.13	.....	31,206.62
Wakulla	7,071.59	1,000.00	1,299.62
Walton	21,810.81	1,467.38	11,836.90
Washington	18,252.20	556.62	10,338.06

*Total credits, or sum of the three columns, \$2,031,415.44.

TABLE XXII.—Total Cost of White Schools.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	Expended on Schools Proper.	Expended on Adminis- tration Prorated on Enroll- ment.
The State	\$1,136,697.46	\$1,032,110.58	\$ 104,586.88
Alachua	38,715.34	34,259.22	4,456.12
Baker	7,112.32	6,119.67	992.65
Bradford	22,456.22	20,620.97	1,835.25
Brevard	15,195.33	13,448.25	1,747.08
Calhoun	9,046.12	8,081.37	964.75
Citrus	13,206.14	11,803.77	1,402.37
Clay	9,922.23	8,651.80	1,270.43
Columbia	25,646.27	23,713.85	1,932.42
Dade	47,603.67	43,607.59	3,996.08
DeSoto	33,426.56	30,663.38	2,763.18
Duval	101,041.86	92,967.14	8,074.72
Escambia	54,109.80	49,027.89	5,081.91
Franklin	8,255.33	7,403.75	851.58
Gadsden	12,939.98	12,398.92	541.06
Hamilton	14,614.91	13,684.93	929.98
Hernando	9,924.33	8,886.94	1,037.39
Hillsborough	143,663.00	131,082.06	12,580.94
Holmes	9,829.88	8,032.05	1,797.83
Jackson	21,889.06	20,782.08	1,106.98
Jefferson	13,059.38	12,700.73	358.65
Lafayette	11,638.90	10,495.14	1,143.76
Lake	20,644.00	18,991.62	1,652.38
Lee	14,718.61	12,593.97	2,214.64
Leon	21,044.17	20,395.39	648.78
Levy	16,399.04	14,009.13	2,389.91
Liberty	3,918.37	3,258.21	660.16
Madison	16,623.90	14,054.82	2,569.08
Manatee	32,467.12	30,611.56	1,855.56
Marion	42,524.30	40,877.62	1,646.68
Monroe	12,041.06	9,361.49	2,679.57
Nassau	14,036.05	12,444.16	1,591.89
Orange	39,594.08	37,344.47	2,249.61
Osceola	14,128.06	12,427.92	1,700.14
Pasco	15,812.53	13,509.35	2,303.18
Polk	46,298.24	39,814.46	6,483.78
Putnam	18,996.40	17,751.14	1,245.26
St. Johns	16,009.12	14,341.23	1,667.89
St. Lucie	11,739.86	9,954.32	1,785.54
Santa Rosa	22,924.38	19,656.91	3,267.47
Sumter	14,495.05	13,570.25	924.80
Suwannee	24,117.42	21,756.96	2,360.46
Taylor	15,533.93	13,587.46	1,946.47
Volusia	39,331.95	37,092.73	2,239.22
Wakulla	5,922.75	5,476.04	446.71
Walton	19,599.32	18,153.55	1,445.77
Washington	14,481.12	12,734.32	1,746.80

TABLE XXIII.—Total Cost of Negro Schools.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	Expended on Schools Proper.	Expended on Adminis- tration Prorated on Enroll- ment.
The State	\$ 214,955.28	\$ 161,189.67	\$ 53,765.61
Alachua	11,221.83	6,747.36	4,474.47
Baker	723.51	480.50	243.01
Bradford	2,554.67	2,037.27	517.40
Brevard	2,492.61	1,691.01	801.60
Calhoun	954.49	690.00	264.49
Citrus	544.45	240.00	304.45
Clay	2,297.93	1,820.56	477.37
Columbia	6,108.71	4,053.10	2,055.61
Dade	8,500.21	6,684.27	1,815.94
DeSoto	1,189.80	992.50	197.30
Duval	31,940.41	25,574.73	6,365.68
Escambia	14,053.93	11,577.77	2,476.16
Franklin	2,380.72	1,859.96	520.76
Gadsden	3,384.90	2,499.00	885.90
Hamilton	1,628.82	1,145.50	483.32
Hernando	1,575.38	1,013.54	561.84
Hillsborough	10,972.15	8,209.60	2,762.55
Holmes	204.76	148.00	56.76
Jackson	7,923.34	6,814.33	1,109.01
Jefferson	4,798.56	3,330.00	1,468.56
Lafayette	314.91	232.25	82.66
Lake	3,625.47	2,789.47	836.00
Lee	741.84	521.95	219.89
Leon	10,112.81	7,663.87	2,448.94
Levy	2,568.73	1,555.84	1,012.89
Liberty	1,644.55	1,128.29	516.26
Madison	5,517.46	2,166.70	3,350.76
Manatee	1,042.83	765.00	277.83
Marion	16,950.64	14,161.24	2,789.40
Monroe	4,848.99	3,378.85	1,470.14
Nassau	5,549.38	4,230.70	1,318.68
Orange	5,815.73	4,407.00	1,408.73
Osceola	669.37	443.62	225.75
Pasco	819.72	360.00	459.72
Polk	5,765.45	4,599.44	1,166.01
Putnam	4,948.94	3,760.00	1,188.94
St. Johns	3,805.23	3,001.96	803.27
St. Lucie	872.30	628.95	243.35
Santa Rosa	1,987.30	1,113.00	874.30
Sumter	2,339.58	1,818.75	520.83
Suwannee	4,441.58	2,781.05	1,660.53
Taylor	1,199.70	867.00	332.70
Volusia	6,790.18	5,418.49	1,371.69
Wakulla	1,148.84	815.00	333.84
Walton	2,211.49	1,883.75	327.74
Washington	3,771.08	3,088.50	682.58

TABLE XXIV.—Per Capita Cost of Schools. (a) Of Total Population. (b) Of Youth of School Age. (c) Of Pupils Enrolled.

1906-1907. Counties.	Per Capita of Total Population	Per Youth School Age			Per Pupil Enrolled.		
		Both Races	White	Negro	Both Races	White	Negro
The State	\$ 2.16	\$ 6.11	\$ 9.08	\$ 2.24	\$10.39	\$14.18	\$ 4.31
Alachua	1.45	3.97	7.76	1.48	7.89	12.28	3.54
Baker	1.99	5.17	5.64	2.85	6.88	7.77	3.23
Bradford	1.90	5.05	6.40	1.76	8.09	9.30	3.76
Brevard	4.00	12.27	14.77	6.04	20.38	25.54	9.13
Calhoun	1.70	5.01	5.24	2.07	8.24	9.50	3.66
Citrus	1.79	6.04	12.16	.46	15.33	17.92	3.40
Clay	2.19	6.24	7.89	3.28	10.77	12.03	7.41
Columbia	1.57	3.96	7.52	1.33	7.91	13.19	2.95
Dade	4.58	17.81	22.70	8.06	23.75	29.31	11.52
DeSoto	2.74	7.60	8.18	2.53	11.65	12.05	6.01
Duval	2.73	8.78	15.78	3.65	16.41	22.30	8.94
Escambia	2.07	6.17	8.93	2.89	12.30	14.53	7.74
Franklin	2.26	6.80	9.24	3.55	12.27	15.34	7.24
Gadsden .....	.97	2.60	6.46	7.90	3.94	8.25	1.32
Hamilton	1.61	4.20	6.64	.98	6.58	9.00	1.93
Hernando	2.80	8.16	14.95	2.11	13.79	18.34	5.38
Hillsborough	2.96	9.23	10.73	3.26	18.47	20.93	7.28
Holmes	1.09	2.88	3.32	.39	5.24	5.35	3.53
Jackson	1.09	2.67	4.18	1.36	4.55	6.69	2.42
Jefferson	1.34	3.42	11.86	1.17	4.25	15.85	1.42
Lafayette	1.99	5.43	6.36	.85	9.37	9.78	3.66
Lake	3.18	9.60	13.14	3.78	12.76	16.35	5.67
Lee	3.84	12.23	12.59	7.81	19.95	20.88	10.60
Leon	1.63	4.37	15.74	1.75	6.26	20.18	2.57
Levy	2.01	5.45	8.22	1.73	10.30	12.68	4.69
Liberty	1.93	5.07	6.81	3.14	8.66	10.68	5.73
Madison	1.35	3.57	6.55	1.50	4.76	8.24	2.10
Manatee	3.87	10.29	12.40	1.64	17.74	19.76	4.24
Marion	2.19	6.07	12.68	2.63	9.61	18.51	4.36
Monroe .....	.79	1.96	2.06	1.75	9.83	10.85	7.96
Nassau	1.75	4.63	6.72	2.60	10.27	13.46	6.42
Orange	3.29	10.02	14.54	3.22	15.00	21.26	4.99
Osceola	4.02	10.72	11.39	4.78	13.55	14.66	5.23
Pasco	2.68	8.00	10.68	1.37	13.84	15.78	4.98
Polk	2.87	7.85	9.82	3.00	12.19	12.79	8.86
Putnam	2.17	6.26	8.51	3.10	10.22	15.91	4.34
St. Johns	1.77	5.24	6.61	2.80	11.44	13.69	6.76
St. Lucie	4.11	14.53	15.99	6.51	18.23	19.28	10.51
Santa Rosa	2.08	5.87	7.19	1.88	10.02	11.68	3.78
Sumter	2.98	8.00	11.05	2.95	10.72	14.42	4.13
Suwannee	1.56	4.05	6.37	1.36	5.95	8.56	2.24
Taylor	2.95	8.66	10.22	2.90	10.44	11.35	5.13
Volusia	3.76	11.26	16.92	3.84	16.34	22.48	6.33
Wakulla	1.15	3.27	6.34	1.25	6.16	9.01	2.34
Walton	1.75	4.98	5.89	2.11	7.37	8.12	4.04
Washington	1.51	4.21	4.58	3.21	5.14	5.67	3.78

TABLE XXV.—Cost of Schools and County Superintendents. (a) Per Capita Cost of Pupil in Daily Attendance. (b) Cost of County Superintendent. Percentage of Cost of All Teachers. (c) Visits to Schools by County Superintendent.

1906-1907. Counties.	Cost of Schools per Pupil in Daily Attendance			Per Ct. His Cst is of all Teach- ers	County Superintendent Visits to Schools 1 Hour or More in Length		
	Both Races	White	Negro		Both Races	White	Negro
The State	\$14.92	\$20.84	\$ 5.97	.045	2,436	1,975	461
Alachua	10.69	17.17	4.64	.035	18	18	.....
Baker	10.22	11.93	4.23	.063	41	35	6
Bradford	13.44	15.64	6.03	.046	62	53	9
Brevard	27.59	36.44	11.13	.079	20	16	4
Calhoun	12.55	14.76	5.19	.065	32	29	3
Citrus	21.69	24.73	5.44	.068	50	46	4
Clay	15.41	17.78	9.78	.079	34	29	5
Columbia	11.70	19.08	4.46	.049	62	43	19
Dade	33.24	41.22	15.95	.034	50	39	11
DeSoto	16.04	16.81	7.04	.033	49	48	1
Duval	22.20	30.84	11.77	.027	73	48	25
Escambia	17.18	21.55	9.65	.040	154	120	34
Franklin	16.16	21.61	8.63	.043	19	11	8
Gadsden	5.75	12.01	1.92	.055	99	67	32
Hamilton	11.05	15.35	3.18	.047	23	21	2
Hernando	21.45	27.72	8.96	.091	34	28	6
Hillsborough	25.75	29.24	10.05	.023	122	103	19
Holmes	8.54	8.61	6.20	.074	53	51	2
Jackson	6.65	10.09	3.43	.034	113	76	37
Jefferson	5.61	22.91	1.83	.052	9	8	1
Lafayette	17.76	19.24	4.63	.088	41	40	1
Lake	18.10	23.22	8.02	.054	59	50	9
Lee	28.16	29.44	15.14	.068	8	8	.....
Leon	8.60	31.04	3.43	.057	20	16	4
Levy	15.30	18.45	7.32	.064	55	48	7
Liberty	11.66	15.86	7.15	.075	20	14	6
Madison	7.24	14.30	2.91	.067	95	88	7
Manatee	23.87	26.53	5.79	.042	50	47	3
Marion	12.64	24.38	5.72	.028	105	59	46
Monroe	15.81	17.01	13.47	.120	24	14	10
Nassau	15.37	20.67	9.33	.052	23	22	1
Orange	19.79	27.75	6.70	.051	61	51	10
Osceola	18.02	19.65	6.56	.074	9	8	1
Pasco	19.38	22.02	5.86	.059	58	58	.....
Polk	16.24	17.24	11.11	.026	55	55	.....
Putnam	14.63	22.61	6.21	.063	61	39	22
St. Johns	15.64	18.38	9.61	.059	23	23	.....
St. Lucie	26.28	27.89	14.78	.080	16	13	3
Santa Rosa	14.59	17.20	5.30	.055	78	69	9
Sumter	14.70	19.61	5.76	.063	96	69	27
Suwannee	9.80	13.77	3.82	.043	79	60	19
Taylor	19.48	23.29	6.25	.090	32	30	2
Volusia	21.74	30.42	8.19	.031	87	73	14
Wakulla	10.07	14.20	4.03	.057	34	25	9
Walton	11.67	13.04	6.01	.040	62	51	11
Washington	8.07	9.03	5.73	.042	68	56	12

TABLE XXVI.—Number and Kind of Public School Buildings,
and Number of Rooms.

1906-1907. Counties.	Whole Number.	Public School Buildings									Number of Rooms		
		Log			Frame			Brick					
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State ..	2,302	67	50	17	2,205	1,633	572	30	29	1	3,600	2,737	863
Alachua	108	..	..	..	104	63	41	4	4	..	186	115	71
Baker	33	..	..	..	33	29	4	..	..	..	40	34	6
Bradford	48	..	..	..	48	36	12	..	..	..	74	62	12
Brevard	27	..	..	..	27	18	9	..	..	..	38	28	10
Calhoun	38	8	2	6	30	27	3	..	..	..	43	34	9
Citrus	26	..	..	..	26	21	5	..	..	..	40	35	5
Clay	23	..	..	..	23	20	3	..	..	..	39	33	6
Columbia	80	1	..	1	79	52	27	..	..	..	100	67	33
Dade	29	..	..	..	29	24	5	..	..	..	75	64	11
DeSoto	52	1	1	..	50	47	3	1	1	..	92	89	3
Duval	51	..	..	..	48	33	15	3	2	1	212	139	73
Escambia	77	2	1	1	75	51	24	..	..	..	144	107	37
Franklin	6	..	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	21	14	7
Gadsden	61	..	..	..	60	29	31	1	1	..	78	45	33
Hamilton	61	..	..	..	60	44	16	1	1	..	83	67	16
Hernando	20	..	..	..	20	15	5	..	..	..	31	23	8
Hillsboro	104	1	1	..	97	78	19	6	6	..	198	165	33
Holmes	38	4	4	..	34	32	2	..	..	..	49	47	2
Jackson	112	7	5	2	105	66	39	..	..	..	155	103	52
Jefferson	23	..	..	..	23	18	5	..	..	..	40	32	8
Lafayette	45	11	11	..	33	31	2	1	1	..	52	50	2
Lake	58	..	..	..	57	42	15	1	1	..	78	61	17
Lee	20	..	..	..	20	19	1	..	..	..	30	28	2
Leon	72	..	..	..	71	30	41	1	1	..	93	44	49
Levy	47	..	..	..	47	38	9	..	..	..	61	50	11
Liberty	18	1	1	..	17	11	6	..	..	..	22	14	8
Madison	52	..	..	..	51	47	4	1	1	..	71	64	7
Manatee	46	..	..	..	45	41	4	1	1	..	74	69	5
Marion	102	..	..	..	102	58	44	..	..	..	164	98	66
Monroe	10	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..	32	24	8
Nassau	60	2	..	2	57	42	15	1	1	..	74	51	23
Orange	50	..	..	..	48	34	14	2	2	..	101	73	28
Osceola	20	..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	34	34	..
Pasco	31	..	..	..	31	31	..	..	..	..	43	43	..
Polk	77	..	..	..	75	66	9	2	2	..	136	115	21
Putnam	57	..	..	..	57	34	23	..	..	..	88	56	32
St. Johns	28	..	..	..	26	21	5	2	2	..	57	44	13
St. Lucie	21	..	..	..	21	18	3	..	..	..	31	28	3
Santa Rosa...	76	1	..	1	75	68	7	..	..	..	96	86	10
Sumter	33	..	..	..	32	21	11	1	1	..	60	46	14
Suwannee	87	..	..	..	87	60	27	..	..	..	109	78	31
Taylor	38	5	5	..	33	29	4	..	..	..	43	39	4
Volusia	54	..	..	..	54	37	17	..	..	..	101	74	27
Wakulla	30	..	..	..	30	21	9	..	..	..	34	25	9
Walton	69	13	12	1	56	45	11	..	..	..	82	68	14
Washington .	84	10	7	3	73	54	19	1	1	..	96	72	24

TABLE XXVII.—Patent Desks and Blackboards in the Schools.

1906-1907. Counties.	Whole Number.	Patent Desks in Use.						Good Blackboards (Square Yards)		
		Single.			Double.			Total	White	Negro
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro			
The State...	52432	19707	18069	1638	32725	26261	6464	40197	32292	7905
Alachua...	2894	411	387	24	2483	1824	659	2539	2105	434
Baker...	254	.....	.....	.....	254	214	40	382	322	60
Bradford...	806	156	156	.....	650	650	.....	590	527	63
Brevard...	777	537	523	14	240	115	125	503	448	55
Calaoun...	494	494	493	1	.....	.....	.....	241	219	22
Citrus...	504	10	10	.....	494	452	42	404	354	50
Clay...	608	36	36	.....	572	482	90	409	330	79
Columbia...	985	18	18	.....	967	967	.....	770	664	106
Dade...	1834	1775	1556	219	59	11	48	902	593	309
DeSoto...	1725	501	501	.....	1224	1224	.....	949	909	40
Duval...	5410	2250	2213	37	3160	1335	1825	4403	2588	1815
Escambia...	3171	788	775	13	2383	1845	538	1838	1526	312
Franklin...	125	5	.....	5	120	.....	120	2623	1973	650
Gadsden...	216	180	180	.....	36	36	.....	434	285	149
Hamilton...	845	.....	.....	.....	845	845	.....	534	499	35
Hernando...	308	112	92	20	196	192	4	362	313	49
Hillsboro...	4811	2243	2230	13	2568	2375	193	2542	2358	184
Holmes...	194	36	36	.....	158	158	.....	296	289	7
Jackson...	276	36	36	.....	240	200	40	907	719	188
Jefferson...	817	249	68	181	568	425	143	472	396	76
Lafayette...	92	.....	.....	.....	92	92	.....	172	166	6
Lake...	577	99	99	.....	478	478	.....	1455	1381	74
Lee...	516	288	288	.....	228	228	.....	262	256	6
Leon...	811	309	258	51	502	226	276	927	562	365
Levy...	331	104	104	.....	227	227	.....	434	371	63
Liberty...	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	232	168	64
Madison...	1350	300	300	.....	1050	895	155	965	930	35
Manatee...	1134	153	153	.....	981	939	42	762	728	34
Marion...	2572	547	547	.....	2025	1334	691	1753	1198	555
Monroe...	768	.....	.....	.....	768	565	203	597	540	57
Nassau...	725	12	7	5	713	469	244	473	326	147
Orange...	1654	994	923	71	660	462	198	740	515	225
Osceola...	409	6	6	.....	403	403	.....	312	312	.....
Pasco...	499	40	40	.....	459	459	.....	275	275	.....
Polk...	1973	1303	1301	2	670	631	39	1262	1167	95
Putnam...	1236	1035	727	308	201	169	32	1465	1088	377
St. Johns...	1211	1037	981	56	174	39	135	915	694	221
St. Lucie...	676	511	509	2	165	138	27	335	314	21
Sant' Rosa...	1468	.....	.....	.....	1468	1468	.....	878	817	61
Sumter...	1139	208	.....	208	931	826	105	805	565	240
Suwannee...	996	237	237	.....	759	759	.....	530	530	.....
Taylor...	679	341	341	.....	338	338	.....	178	178	.....
Volusia...	2525	1781	1373	408	744	597	147	1391	997	394
Wakulla...	703	145	145	.....	558	310	248	229	170	59
Walton...	370	8	8	.....	362	362	.....	312	276	36
Wash'gton	961	412	412	.....	549	494	55	438	351	87

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART I.—Real Estate Not Owned by County Boards.

1906-1907. Counties.	Value of Lots.				Value of Buildings.		
	Total	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State.	\$211,036	\$42,572	\$35,572	\$7,000	\$168,464	\$133,034	\$35,430
Alachua ..	670	20	20	.....	650	650	.....
Baker	220	20	20	.....	200	200	.....
Bradford ..	3,505	480	405	75	3,025	2,450	575
Brevard ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun ..	480	90	35	55	390	195	195
Citrus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	605	105	105	.....	500	500	.....
Columbia ..	115	25	.....	25	90	.....	90
Dade	1,375	225	75	150	1,150	450	700
DeSoto	650	.....	.....	.....	650	350	300
Duval .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escambia ..	7,715	1,565	80	1,485	6,150	1,050	5,100
Franklin ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden ..	16,907	2,982	2,222	760	13,925	9,300	4,625
Hamilton ..	14,020	2,140	1,980	160	11,880	9,750	2,130
Hernando ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsboro ..	61,135	22,225	21,265	960	38,910	38,020	890
Holmes ..	1,499	99	99	.....	1,400	1,400	.....
Jackson ..	3,810	385	265	120	3,425	2,275	1,150
Jefferson ..	12,355	1,040	700	340	11,315	8,000	3,315
Lafayette ..	1,565	105	80	25	1,460	1,260	200
Lake	13,425	1,100	1,010	90	12,325	10,825	1,500
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	9,420	2,070	2,015	55	7,350	5,450	1,900
Levy	1,170	110	105	5	1,060	1,040	20
Liberty ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manatee ..	1,330	355	35	320	975	300	675
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe ...	9,500	3,000	2,000	1,000	6,500	5,000	1,500
Nassau ...	915	60	20	40	855	250	605
Orange ...	2,760	420	125	295	2,340	1,140	1,200
Osceola ...	215	15	15	.....	200	200	.....
Pasco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	525	90	90	.....	435	435	.....
Putnam ..	14,740	1,240	925	315	13,500	11,925	1,575
St. Johns ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lucie ..	1,110	60	.....	60	1,050	.....	1,050
Sant' Rosa ..	7,425	725	550	175	6,700	4,900	1,800
Sumter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee ..	730	70	10	60	660	50	610
Taylor ...	880	130	50	80	750	375	375
Volusia ..	1,030	130	60	70	900	250	650
Wakulla ..	735	35	5	30	700	150	550
Walton ...	6,400	656	526	130	5,744	4,734	1,010
Wash'ton ..	12,100	800	680	120	11,300	10,160	1,140

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART II.—Real Estate Owned by County Boards.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	Value of Lots.		
		Total	White	Negro
The State	\$1,557,658	\$ 309,196	\$ 267,787	\$ 41,409
Alachua	107,955	20,805	18,330	2,475
Baker	5,360	335	305	30
Bradford	12,505	1,580	1,495	85
Brevard	23,920	3,790	3,390	400
Calhoun	6,838	855	835	20
Citrus	26,490	1,140	895	245
Clay	11,885	1,635	1,235	400
Columbia	22,835	5,875	4,730	1,145
Dade	53,590	20,990	20,300	690
DeSoto	31,890	2,530	2,430	100
Duval	245,665	58,065	49,180	8,885
Escambia	123,325	38,300	33,950	4,350
Franklin	13,436	3,500	2,700	800
Gadsden	4,730	280	280	.....
Hamilton	5,895	295	290	5
Hernando	9,975	550	440	110
Hillsborough	152,710	42,355	36,780	5,575
Holmes	5,558	683	683	.....
Jackson	8,575	1,765	1,750	15
Jefferson	11,275	1,140	620	520
Lafayette	8,530	590	575	15
Lake	6,845	295	280	15
Lee	12,520	1,895	1,795	100
Leon	41,255	4,495	2,350	2,145
Levy	12,028	938	859	79
Liberty	3,120	220	200	20
Madison	29,395	3,095	2,565	530
Manatee	37,075	5,875	5,875	.....
Marion	55,435	5,410	3,740	1,670
Monroe	30,000	20,000	16,000	4,000
Nassau	17,630	2,850	1,990	860
Orange	65,640	9,640	8,800	840
Osceola	21,135	1,010	1,010	.....
Pasco	14,630	1,230	1,230	.....
Polk	69,838	6,810	6,315	495
Putnam	13,415	2,040	1,470	570
St. Johns	32,410	8,210	6,160	2,050
St. Lucie	15,490	1,790	1,715	75
Santa Rosa	32,350	2,425	2,400	25
Sumter	13,895	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee	41,450	5,745	5,085	660
Taylor	9,630	1,605	1,605	.....
Volusia	68,305	14,380	13,190	1,190
Wakulla	7,660	350	310	40
Walton	5,740	1,030	1,025	5
Washington	7,830	800	625	175

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART II.—Continued—Real Estate Owned by County Boards.

1906-1907. Counties.	Value of Buildings.		
	Total	White	Negro
The State	\$1,248,467	\$1,098,318	\$ 150,149
Alachua	87,150	73,800	13,350
Baker	5,025	4,385	640
Bradford	10,925	10,500	425
Brevard	20,130	17,830	2,300
Calhoun	5,983	5,905	78
Citrus	25,350	23,100	2,250
Clay	10,250	8,250	2,000
Columbia	16,960	13,640	3,320
Dade	32,600	29,500	3,100
DeSoto	29,360	29,260	100
Duval	187,600	149,100	38,500
Escambia	85,025	76,375	8,650
Franklin	9,936	7,600	2,336
Gadsden	4,450	4,450	.....
Hamilton	5,600	5,450	150
Hernando	9,425	8,750	675
Hillsborough	110,355	105,920	4,435
Holmes	4,875	4,875	.....
Jackson	6,810	6,635	175
Jefferson	10,135	8,315	1,820
Lafayette	7,940	7,715	225
Lake	6,550	6,200	350
Lee	10,625	10,325	300
Leon	36,760	23,235	13,525
Levy	11,090	10,090	1,000
Liberty	2,900	2,675	225
Madison	26,300	24,850	1,450
Manatee	31,200	31,200	.....
Marion	50,025	36,625	13,400
Monroe	10,000	10,000	.....
Nassau	14,780	11,430	3,350
Orange	56,000	52,800	3,200
Osceola	20,125	20,125	.....
Pasco	13,400	13,400	.....
Polk	63,028	60,468	2,560
Putnam	11,375	7,000	4,375
St. Johns	24,200	18,200	6,000
St. Lucie	13,700	13,100	600
Santa Rosa	29,925	29,325	600
Sumter	13,895	12,895	1,000
Suwannee	35,705	31,180	4,525
Taylor	8,025	8,025	.....
Volusia	53,925	46,750	7,175
Wakulla	7,310	6,510	800
Walton	4,710	4,675	35
Washington	7,030	5,880	1,150

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART III.—Furniture and Apparatus Owned by County Boards.

1906-1907. Counties.	Value of Furniture.			Value of Apparatus.			
	Total	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State.	\$232,471	\$188,393	\$163,545	\$24,748	\$44,078	\$39,070	\$5,008
Alachua ..	9,208	8,217	6,767	1,450	991	891	100
Baker	912	842	672	170	70	70	.....
Bradford ..	4,417	3,209	3,092	117	1,208	1,098	110
Brevard ..	2,913	2,233	2,023	210	880	680	.....
Calhoun ..	1,331	1,164	1,149	15	167	162	5
Citrus	4,105	3,080	2,730	350	1,025	980	45
Clay	2,132	1,786	1,536	250	346	316	30
Columbia ..	5,901	5,055	4,730	325	846	801	45
Dade	8,950	6,780	5,285	1,475	2,190	1,935	255
DeSoto ..	9,265	7,215	7,120	95	2,050	2,005	45
Duval	14,680	12,980	8,225	4,755	1,700	1,530	170
Escambia ..	19,380	16,640	14,305	2,335	2,740	2,440	300
Franklin ..	2,556	2,341	2,107	234	215	215	.....
Gadsden ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton ..	1,839	1,686	1,678	8	153	153	.....
Hernando ..	2,025	1,507	1,425	82	518	500	18
Hillsboro ..	20,034	15,842	14,883	959	4,192	4,089	103
Holmes ..	2,340	1,970	1,970	.....	370	370	.....
Jackson ..	1,712	1,388	1,146	142	324	304	20
Jefferson ..	2,599	2,367	2,040	327	232	127	105
Lafayette ..	1,386	1,111	1,086	25	275	275	.....
Lake	2,771	2,310	2,080	230	461	456	5
Lee	545	365	355	10	180	175	5
Leon	3,602	2,940	1,837	1,103	662	398	264
Levy	2,496	2,120	1,945	175	376	355	21
Liberty ...	633	395	340	55	238	218	20
Madison ...	6,025	4,305	3,980	325	1,720	1,645	75
Manatee ..	4,411	3,715	3,600	115	696	690	6
Marion ...	12,645	10,405	7,510	2,895	2,240	1,905	335
Monroe ...	2,340	2,340	1,340	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Nassau ..	2,275	1,785	1,545	240	490	420	70
Orange ...	7,425	5,625	5,050	575	1,800	1,715	85
Osceola ..	3,702	3,302	3,302	.....	400	400	.....
Pasco	2,948	2,286	2,286	.....	662	662	.....
Polk	9,605	7,950	7,860	90	1,655	1,640	15
Putnam ..	2,341	1,861	1,628	233	480	456	24
St. Johns..	5,610	4,355	3,130	1,225	1,255	1,075	180
St. Lucie...	3,282	2,950	2,334	116	332	315	17
Sant' Rosa ..	10,390	7,840	7,840	.....	2,550	2,350	200
Sumter ...	1,870	1,750	1,555	195	120	120	.....
Suwannee ..	6,722	5,307	5,215	92	1,415	820	595
Taylor ...	2,125	2,115	2,115	.....	10	10	.....
Volusia ...	13,635	11,140	8,820	2,320	2,495	2,180	315
Wakulla ...	1,871	1,311	1,056	255	560	405	155
Walton ...	2,099	1,052	1,052	.....	1,047	927	120
Wash'ton ..	3,418	1,476	1,301	175	1,942	792	1,150

TABLE XXVIII.—Total Value of All Public School Property.
PART IV.—Real Estate, Furniture and Apparatus.

1906-1907. Counties.	Total	Real Estate.		Owned by County Boards.	
		Not Owned by County Boards	Owned by County Boards	Furniture	Apparatus
The State.....	\$2,001,170	\$ 211,036	\$1,557,663	\$ 188,393	\$ 44,078
Alachua	117,833	670	107,955	8,217	991
Baker	6,492	220	5,360	842	70
Bradford	20,427	3,505	12,505	3,209	1,208
Brevard	26,833	.....	23,920	2,233	680
Calhoun	8,649	480	6,838	1,164	167
Citrus	30,595	.....	26,490	3,080	1,025
Clay	14,622	605	11,885	1,786	346
Columbia	28,851	115	22,835	5,055	846
Dade	63,915	1,375	53,590	6,760	2,190
DeSoto	41,805	650	31,890	7,215	2,050
Duval	260,345	.....	245,665	12,980	1,700
Escambia	150,420	7,715	123,325	16,640	2,740
Franklin	15,992	.....	13,436	2,341	215
Gadsden	21,637	16,907	4,730	.....	.....
Hamilton	21,754	14,020	5,895	1,686	153
Hernando	12,000	.....	9,975	1,507	518
Hillsboro	233,879	61,135	152,710	15,842	4,192
Holmes	9,397	1,499	5,558	1,920	370
Jackson	14,097	3,810	8,575	1,388	324
Jefferson	26,229	12,355	11,275	2,367	232
Lafayette	11,481	1,565	8,530	1,111	275
Lake	23,041	13,425	6,845	2,310	461
Lee	13,065	.....	12,520	365	180
Leon	54,277	9,420	41,255	2,940	662
Levy	15,694	1,170	12,028	2,120	376
Liberty	3,753	.....	3,120	395	238
Madison	35,420	.....	29,395	4,305	1,720
Manatee	42,816	1,330	37,075	3,715	696
Marion	68,080	.....	55,435	10,405	2,240
Monroe	41,840	9,500	30,000	2,340	.....
Nassau	20,820	915	17,630	1,785	490
Orange	75,825	2,760	65,640	5,625	1,800
Osceola	25,052	215	21,135	3,302	400
Pasco	17,578	.....	14,630	2,286	662
Polk	79,968	525	69,838	7,950	1,655
Putnam	30,496	14,740	13,415	1,861	480
St. Johns	38,020	.....	32,410	4,355	1,255
St. Lucie	19,882	1,110	15,490	2,950	332
Santa Rosa....	50,165	7,425	32,350	7,840	2,550
Sumter	15,765	.....	13,895	1,750	120
Suwannee	48,902	730	41,450	5,307	1,415
Taylor	12,635	880	9,630	2,115	10
Volusia	82,970	1,030	68,305	11,140	2,495
Wakulla	10,266	735	7,660	1,311	560
Walton	14,239	6,400	5,740	1,052	1,047
Washington ..	23,348	12,100	7,830	1,476	1,942

CHAPTER XI.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS FOR 1907-1908.

The following tables are for the scholastic year 1907-1908, and are based on the Annual Reports of County Superintendents for the period beginning July 1st, 1907, and ending June 30, 1908.

No pains or labor have been spared by this Department in the preparation of these statistics, and it is confidently believed that they are entirely true and correct according to the annual reports on which they are based.

By a close study of the figures here presented the careful student of educational conditions will find much of interest. By a comparison of the totals for the State with statistics from other States it will be seen that we are keeping well abreast with the general educational progress of the country, but it will further be seen that we have much yet to accomplish along educational lines. It is to be regretted that such differences exist between the several counties of the State. School officials should make careful note of all points wherein their respective counties may be laggard and strive by every possible means to bring their local school conditions up to the highest standard.

TABLE I.—Total Population and School Population.

1907-1908. Counties.	Population Estimated from Florida Census of 1905.			School Population (6 to 21) Estimated from Florida Census of 1905.		
	Total*	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State.....	634,514	360,086	274,243	224,677	127,165	97,512
Alachua	35,095	14,033	21,062	12,758	5,065	7,693
Baker	4,004	3,160	844	1,541	1,283	258
Bradford	13,357	9,416	3,941	5,036	3,565	1,471
Brevard	4,487	3,158	1,329	1,465	1,045	420
Calhoun	5,982	4,374	1,608	2,029	1,559	470
Citrus	7,784	3,331	4,453	2,312	1,103	1,209
Clay	5,660	3,348	2,312	1,991	1,279	712
Columbia	20,550	8,914	11,636	8,143	3,462	4,681
Dade	12,447	8,132	4,315	3,201	2,130	1,071
DeSoto	12,844	11,163	1,681	4,628	4,150	478
Duval	49,418	21,567	27,851	15,384	6,506	8,878
Escambia	33,415	18,796	14,619	11,236	6,154	5,082
Franklin	4,784	2,572	2,212	1,588	907	681
Gadsden	17,037	5,842	11,195	6,385	2,034	4,351
Hamilton	10,238	5,884	4,354	3,929	2,235	1,694
Hernando	4,169	1,848	2,321	1,433	675	758
Hillsboro	53,027	41,926	11,101	17,017	13,596	3,421
Holmes	9,316	8,063	1,253	3,541	3,007	534
Jackson	27,668	12,966	14,702	11,225	5,322	5,903
Jefferson	13,550	3,194	10,356	5,298	1,119	4,179
Lafayette	6,112	4,946	1,166	2,237	1,860	377
Lake	7,755	4,814	2,941	2,570	1,597	973
Lee	4,087	3,675	412	1,285	1,188	97
Leon	19,467	4,111	15,356	7,242	1,358	5,884
Levy	9,577	5,233	4,344	3,539	2,027	1,512
Liberty	2,926	1,556	1,370	1,117	584	533
Madison	16,669	7,042	9,627	6,309	2,578	3,731
Manatee	8,803	6,746	2,057	3,307	2,661	646
Marion	27,574	10,128	17,446	9,947	3,406	6,541
Monroe	21,616	14,730	6,886	8,758	5,947	2,811
Nassau	11,365	5,505	5,860	4,293	2,121	2,172
Orange	14,011	8,334	5,677	4,602	2,766	1,836
Osceola	3,738	3,230	508	1,402	1,260	142
Pasco	6,295	4,140	2,155	2,112	1,505	607
Polk	18,434	13,267	5,167	6,742	4,790	1,952
Putnam	11,546	6,291	5,255	3,888	2,268	1,620
St. Johns	11,355	6,736	4,619	3,843	2,461	1,382
St. Lucie	3,121	2,519	602	882	746	136
Santa Rosa	12,179	8,774	3,405	4,310	3,237	1,073
Sumter	5,727	3,631	2,096	2,138	1,332	806
Suwannee	18,588	9,927	8,661	7,155	3,844	3,311
Taylor	5,760	4,305	1,455	1,963	1,542	421
Volusia	12,467	7,500	4,967	4,160	2,361	1,799
Wakulla	5,374	2,722	2,652	1,884	936	948
Walton	12,662	9,727	2,935	4,446	3,382	1,064
Washington	12,289	8,810	3,479	4,406	3,212	1,194

*This total includes 185 persons of other races.

TABLE II.—Number of Schools and Average Length of Term in Days.

1907-1908. Counties.	No. of Schools.			Av. Length of Term.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State	2,457	1,760	697	108	112	99
Alachua	108	69	39	100	115	74
Baker	34	30	4	81	79	95
Bradford	49	37	12	104	106	96
Brevard	28	19	9	99	105	84
Calhoun	33	27	6	105	108	89
Citrus	27	22	5	117	126	80
Clay	29	24	5	111	113	105
Columbia	81	51	30	92	100	80
Dade	42	28	14	130	140	111
DeSoto	57	53	4	117	118	115
Duval	63	31	32	128	128	128
Escambia	75	52	23	107	112	95
Franklin	7	4	3	140	135	147
Gadsden	68	33	35	77	94	60
Hamilton	53	42	11	80	82	75
Hernando	21	15	6	131	143	100
Hillsboro	98	81	17	145	148	129
Holmes	45	42	3	89	91	70
Jackson	115	72	43	88	92	80
Jefferson	57	20	37	98	131	81
Lafayette	48	46	2	109	108	127
Lake	55	40	15	121	124	111
Lee	24	23	1	119	119	120
Leon	74	33	41	117	130	107
Levy	55	42	13	117	119	109
Liberty	19	14	5	88	87	92
Madison	89	53	36	81	104	48
Manatee	46	40	6	119	121	103
Marion	103	60	43	127	143	105
Monroe	11	9	2	116	107	160
Nassau	57	41	16	99	98	101
Orange	51	37	14	101	107	86
Osceola	21	19	2	130	129	140
Pasco	34	29	5	123	130	77
Polk	78	67	11	111	111	105
Putnam	56	34	22	104	118	80
St. Johns	30	23	7	128	127	131
St. Lucie	22	19	3	115	113	125
Santa Rosa	86	76	10	86	87	80
Sumter	33	22	11	104	108	96
Suwannee	90	62	28	77	82	66
Taylor	39	36	3	102	101	107
Volusia	54	36	18	133	150	99
Wakulla	31	21	10	103	108	92
Walton	72	60	12	88	85	98
Washington	89	66	23	90	90	89

TABLE III.—(a) Enrollment of Pupils by Race and Sex.
(b) Percentage of School Population (6 to 21) Enrolled.

1907-1908. Counties.	Enrollment.							Per Cent. Enroll'd		
	Both Races.	White	Negro	White Males.	White Females.	Negro Males.	Negro Females.	Both.	White.	Negro.
The State.	134,722	83,910	50,812	42,600	41,310	23,207	27,605	60	66	52
Alachua ..	6,308	3,342	2,966	1,644	1,698	1,373	1,593	49	66	39
Baker	1,161	910	251	455	455	123	123	75	71	97
Bradford ..	3,164	2,464	700	1,301	1,163	308	392	63	69	48
Brevard ..	874	615	259	317	298	124	135	60	59	62
Calhoun ..	1,182	974	208	481	493	102	106	58	62	44
Citrus	1,109	875	234	453	422	89	145	48	79	19
Clay	1,115	827	288	412	415	133	155	56	65	40
Columbia ..	4,052	1,957	2,095	997	960	913	1,182	50	57	45
Dade	2,370	1,617	753	815	802	332	421	74	76	70
DeSoto	3,049	2,851	198	1,513	1,338	95	103	66	69	41
Duval	8,343	4,754	3,589	2,342	2,412	1,625	1,964	54	73	40
Escambia ..	5,645	3,903	1,742	1,895	2,008	755	987	50	63	34
Franklin ...	850	509	341	246	263	150	191	54	56	50
Gadsden ...	4,573	1,607	2,966	777	830	1,333	1,583	72	79	68
Hamilton ...	2,313	1,538	775	789	749	340	435	59	69	46
Hernando ...	904	577	327	290	287	160	167	63	85	43
Hillsboro ..	9,162	7,528	1,634	3,757	3,771	747	887	54	55	48
Holmes	2,248	2,137	111	1,114	1,023	41	70	63	71	21
Jackson ...	6,974	3,525	3,449	1,858	1,667	1,630	1,819	62	66	58
Jefferson ...	3,876	814	3,062	422	392	1,414	1,648	73	73	73
Lafayette ...	1,495	1,410	85	757	653	43	42	67	76	23
Lake	1,915	1,274	641	653	621	300	341	75	80	66
Lee	883	812	71	404	408	34	37	69	68	73
Leon	5,028	1,100	3,928	572	528	1,851	2,077	69	81	67
Levy	2,095	1,351	744	700	651	337	407	59	67	49
Liberty ...	646	373	273	184	189	123	150	58	64	51
Madison ...	4,853	2,134	2,719	1,063	1,071	1,241	1,478	77	83	73
Manatee ...	1,846	1,562	284	810	752	146	138	56	59	44
Marion ...	6,245	2,259	3,986	1,145	1,114	1,838	2,148	63	66	61
Monroe ...	1,903	1,336	567	640	696	231	336	22	22	20
Nassau ...	1,929	1,030	899	485	545	355	544	45	49	41
Orange ...	3,059	1,954	1,105	989	965	487	618	66	71	60
Osceola ...	1,002	882	120	422	460	59	61	71	70	85
Pasco	1,332	1,148	184	573	575	94	90	63	76	30
Polk	4,491	3,680	811	1,885	1,795	361	450	67	77	42
Putnam ...	2,291	1,158	1,133	591	567	527	606	59	51	70
St. Johns..	1,761	1,155	606	631	524	263	343	46	47	44
St. Lucie..	777	665	112	334	331	51	61	88	89	82
Santa Rosa	2,953	2,441	512	1,255	1,186	234	278	69	75	48
Sumter	1,592	992	600	510	482	272	328	74	74	74
Suwannee ..	4,870	2,877	1,993	1,488	1,389	865	1,128	68	75	60
Taylor	1,499	1,217	282	656	5 61	153	129	76	79	67
Volusia ...	2,918	1,805	1,113	860	945	535	578	70	76	62
Wakulla ...	1,271	698	573	347	351	261	312	67	75	60
Walton ...	3,249	2,668	581	1,387	1,281	248	333	73	79	55
Wash'gt'n	3,547	2,605	942	1,381	1,224	456	486	81	81	79

TABLE IV.—(a) Average Daily Attendance of Pupils.
(b) Percentage of Enrollment in Daily Attendance.

1907-1908. Counties.	Average Daily Attendance.								Percent- age.		
	Both Races.	White.	Negro.	White Males.	White Females.	Negro Males.	Negro Females.	Both.	White.	Negro.	
The State..	94,987	57,173	37,814	28,403	28,770	17,161	20,653	70	68	74	
Alachua ...	4,562	2,324	2,238	1,108	1,216	1,018	1,220	72	70	75	
Baker	755	581	174	302	279	84	90	65	64	69	
Bradford ...	1,854	1,457	397	741	716	177	220	59	59	55	
Brevard ...	645	439	206	225	214	98	108	74	71	80	
Calhoun ...	756	627	129	299	328	65	64	64	64	62	
Citrus	768	611	157	307	304	62	95	69	70	67	
Clay	806	560	246	288	272	113	133	72	68	85	
Columbia ..	2,631	1,289	1,342	638	651	587	755	65	66	64	
Dade	1,759	1,208	551	606	602	254	297	74	75	73	
DeSoto	2,166	2,008	158	1,056	952	77	81	71	70	80	
Duval	6,570	3,527	3,043	1,719	1,808	1,330	1,713	79	74	85	
Escambia ..	4,080	2,661	1,419	1,257	1,404	612	807	72	68	81	
Franklin ...	656	366	290	162	204	127	163	77	72	85	
Gadsden ...	3,304	1,175	2,129	571	604	1,000	1,129	72	73	72	
Hamilton ...	1,460	939	521	467	472	231	290	63	61	67	
Hernando ..	628	376	252	182	194	121	131	69	65	77	
Hillsboro ..	6,876	5,597	1,279	2,724	2,873	588	691	75	74	78	
Holmes	1,417	1,348	69	675	673	25	44	63	63	62	
Jackson ...	4,620	2,210	2,410	1,136	1,074	1,106	1,304	66	63	70	
Jefferson ...	3,050	557	2,493	271	286	1,151	1,342	79	68	81	
Lafayette ...	856	793	63	411	382	31	32	57	56	74	
Lake	1,311	857	454	421	436	204	250	68	67	71	
Lee	591	540	51	261	279	24	27	67	67	72	
Leon	3,783	672	3,111	336	336	1,446	1,665	75	61	79	
Levy	1,408	893	515	456	437	236	279	67	66	71	
Liberty	506	275	231	134	141	107	124	78	74	85	
Madison ...	3,362	1,243	2,119	622	621	971	1,148	69	58	78	
Manatee ...	1,400	1,174	226	597	577	115	111	76	75	80	
Marion	4,593	1,719	2,874	858	861	1,308	1,566	74	76	72	
Monroe	1,172	809	363	392	417	156	207	62	61	64	
Nassau	1,308	681	627	304	377	247	380	68	66	70	
Orange	2,379	1,522	857	772	750	377	480	78	78	73	
Osceola	750	647	103	300	347	49	54	75	73	86	
Pasco	952	836	116	408	428	53	63	71	73	63	
Polk	3,278	2,664	614	1,327	1,337	267	347	73	72	76	
Putnam	1,641	844	797	421	423	359	438	72	73	70	
St. Johns...	1,286	810	476	445	365	206	270	73	70	79	
St. Lucie...	555	479	76	239	240	33	43	71	72	68	
Santa Rosa..	2,077	1,698	379	872	826	171	208	70	70	74	
Sumter	1,117	710	407	352	358	192	215	70	72	68	
Suwannee ..	3,089	1,760	1,329	885	875	584	745	63	61	67	
Taylor	868	654	214	343	311	129	85	58	54	76	
Volusia	2,140	1,311	829	615	696	396	433	73	73	74	
Wakulla ...	843	463	380	227	236	178	202	66	66	66	
Walton	2,140	1,706	434	871	835	183	251	66	64	75	
Washington	2,219	1,553	666	800	753	313	353	63	60	71	

TABLE V.—(a) Aggregate Number of Days Schooling Given.
 (b) Average Number of Days Schooling Given for
 Every Child 6 to 21 Years of Age.

1907-1908. Counties.	Aggregate days Schooling Given.			Ave'ge days to Every Youth.		
	Total	White	Negro	White	Negro	Negro
The State	11,387,126	7,486,397	3,900,729	51	59	40
Alachua	500,975	304,991	195,984	39	60	25
Baker	71,535	53,609	17,926	46	42	69
Bradford	222,004	183,542	38,462	44	51	26
Brevard	86,942	63,171	23,771	59	60	57
Calhoun	89,431	78,048	11,383	44	50	24
Citrus	99,440	86,880	12,560	43	79	12
Clay	101,709	70,436	31,273	51	55	44
Columbia	277,378	158,088	119,290	34	46	25
Dade	260,760	185,938	74,822	81	37	70
DeSoto	287,809	268,589	19,220	62	65	40
Duval	1,002,136	549,388	452,748	65	84	51
Escambia	539,951	377,759	162,192	48	61	32
Franklin	95,800	54,825	40,975	60	60	60
Gadsden	280,104	132,869	147,235	44	65	34
Hamilton	144,783	102,345	42,438	37	46	25
Hernando	89,089	56,969	32,120	62	84	42
Hillsboro	1,033,855	854,849	179,006	61	63	52
Holmes	131,917	126,824	5,093	37	42	10
Jackson	437,188	236,246	200,942	39	44	34
Jefferson	296,800	77,992	218,808	56	70	52
Lafayette	89,260	80,911	8,349	40	44	22
Lake	170,204	116,341	53,863	66	73	55
Lee	80,962	74,800	6,162	63	63	64
Leon	463,608	101,099	362,509	64	74	62
Levy	178,135	119,994	58,141	50	59	32
Liberty	50,778	28,563	22,215	45	49	42
Madison	264,375	159,224	105,151	42	62	28
Manatee	183,494	156,940	26,554	55	59	41
Marion	577,360	257,540	319,820	58	76	49
Monroe	181,140	124,113	57,027	21	21	20
Nassau	149,372	73,666	75,706	35	35	35
Orange	277,233	199,647	77,586	60	72	42
Osceola	116,130	101,752	14,378	83	81	101
Pasco	127,671	119,433	8,238	60	79	14
Polk	420,091	348,373	71,718	62	73	37
Putnam	184,674	113,620	71,054	47	50	44
St. Johns	189,657	119,995	69,662	49	49	50
St. Lucie	70,797	62,658	8,139	80	84	60
Santa Rosa	189,457	159,240	30,217	44	49	28
Sumter	130,005	89,941	40,064	61	68	50
Suwannee	281,167	173,080	108,087	39	45	33
Taylor	105,991	77,154	28,837	54	50	68
Volusia	307,204	202,505	104,699	74	86	58
Wakulla	95,119	55,900	39,219	50	60	41
Walton	225,767	180,992	44,775	51	54	42
Washington	227,869	165,558	62,311	52	52	52

TABLE VI.—Educational Status of Pupils Enrolled.
PART I.—Chart and First Reader Grades.

1907-1908. Counties.	Chart.			First Reader.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State	18,731	7,237	11,494	23,755	12,243	11,512
Alachua	1,101	260	841	1,111	471	640
Baker	234	161	73	171	122	49
Bradford	436	278	158	558	385	173
Brevard	84	43	41	117	63	54
Calhoun	148	90	58	210	153	57
Citrus	133	43	90	184	120	64
Clay	137	81	56	163	110	53
Columbia	765	153	612	702	305	397
Dade	342	164	178	395	255	140
DeSoto	172	143	29	430	379	51
Duval	945	212	733	1,441	737	704
Escambia	308	165	143	1,395	852	543
Franklin	76	54	22	138	45	93
Gadsden	918	194	724	972	234	738
Hamilton	292	89	203	466	282	184
Hernando	153	87	66	139	55	84
Hillsboro	1,464	980	484	1,202	947	255
Holmes	241	200	41	446	426	20
Jackson	670	231	439	1,729	649	1,080
Jefferson	560	64	496	823	97	726
Lafayette	184	171	13	214	203	11
Lake	204	78	126	239	130	109
Lee	67	55	12	158	138	20
Leon	972	124	848	1,061	111	950
Levy	275	109	166	372	174	198
Liberty	79	34	45	133	58	75
Madison	1,056	184	872	941	320	621
Manatee	156	122	34	260	172	88
Marion	1,343	154	1,189	957	255	702
Monroe	438	286	152	284	193	91
Nassau	365	120	245	301	122	179
Orange	283	157	126	430	179	251
Osceola	118	108	10	79	61	18
Pasco	172	117	55	165	122	43
Polk	363	185	178	718	539	179
Putnam	148	39	109	476	157	319
St. Johns	159	57	102	325	174	151
St. Lucie	58	47	11	104	83	21
Santa Rosa	231	116	115	656	496	160
Sumter	286	112	174	217	104	113
Suwannee	974	332	642	835	420	415
Taylor	287	192	95	215	144	71
Volusia	310	104	206	366	195	171
Wakulla	176	68	108	190	80	110
Walton	293	182	111	623	497	126
Washington	555	292	263	644	429	215

TABLE VI.—Educational Status of Pupils Enrolled.
PART II.—Second and Third Reader Grades.

1907-1908. Counties.	Second Reader.			Third Reader.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State	19,030	10,529	8,501	18,058	10,712	7,346
Alachua	874	374	500	846	389	457
Baker	160	122	38	133	102	31
Bradford	506	359	147	458	348	110
Brevard	93	59	34	109	68	41
Calhoun	163	122	41	157	129	28
Citrus	153	116	37	136	116	20
Clay	120	76	44	173	120	53
Columbia	547	253	294	506	274	232
Dade	269	141	128	274	164	110
DeSoto	418	379	39	373	343	30
Duval	1,194	604	590	1,167	628	539
Escambia	932	541	391	827	535	292
Franklin	98	75	23	157	77	80
Gadsden	768	218	550	624	236	388
Hamilton	330	195	135	307	211	96
Hernando	92	53	39	110	68	42
Hillsboro	1,119	866	253	1,057	813	244
Holmes	336	317	19	353	339	14
Jackson	1,087	458	629	1,002	471	531
Jefferson	599	84	515	563	104	459
Lafayette	249	228	21	203	178	25
Lake	231	140	91	269	164	105
Lee	89	80	9	113	99	14
Leon	764	117	647	751	133	618
Levy	260	149	111	278	173	105
Liberty	104	53	51	91	48	43
Madison	761	287	474	562	260	302
Manatee	230	178	52	213	185	28
Marion	957	249	708	787	265	522
Monroe	254	218	36	258	178	80
Nassau	288	125	163	278	144	134
Orange	392	236	156	435	256	179
Osceola	153	127	26	157	133	24
Pasco	157	125	32	135	116	19
Polk	574	400	174	470	378	92
Putnam	376	134	242	311	137	174
St. Johns	252	153	99	253	148	105
St. Lucie	112	91	21	119	98	21
Santa Rosa	489	413	76	502	416	86
Sumter	179	97	82	265	150	115
Suwannee	630	342	288	558	330	228
Taylor	185	157	28	186	164	22
Volusia	350	204	146	434	215	219
Wakulla	158	73	85	181	104	77
Walton	502	395	107	442	364	78
Washington	476	346	130	475	341	134

TABLE VI.—Educational Status of Pupils Enrolled.
PART III.—Fourth and Fifth Reader and Higher Grades.

1907-1908. Counties.	Fourth Reader.			Fifth Reader.			Higher Branches.		
	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State	17817	11836	5981	14066	10507	3559	23265	20846	2419
Alachua	703	411	292	585	461	124	1088	976	112
Baker	151	117	34	120	109	11	192	177	15
Bradford	555	484	71	259	223	36	392	387	5
Brevard	119	94	25	101	70	31	251	218	33
Calhoun	170	149	21	125	122	3	209	209	....
Citrus	155	141	14	110	101	9	238	238	....
Clay	165	118	47	136	116	20	221	206	15
Columbia	559	289	270	443	236	207	530	447	83
Dade	333	235	98	269	214	55	488	444	44
DeSoto	458	434	24	442	429	13	756	744	12
Duval	947	614	333	803	544	259	1846	1415	431
Escambia	758	546	212	488	413	75	937	851	86
Franklin	125	53	72	74	50	24	182	155	27
Gadsden	574	240	334	377	206	171	340	279	61
Hamilton	262	196	66	246	180	66	410	385	25
Hernando	117	73	44	88	60	28	205	181	24
Hillsboro	1000	839	161	868	744	124	2452	2339	113
Holmes	294	283	11	173	169	4	405	403	2
Jackson	1016	549	467	436	223	213	1034	944	90
Jefferson	532	103	429	409	107	302	390	255	135
Lafayette	239	226	13	204	202	2	202	202	....
Lake	276	177	99	266	197	69	430	388	42
Lee	123	116	7	91	88	3	242	236	6
Leon	575	125	450	500	168	332	405	322	83
Levy	306	219	87	238	188	50	366	339	27
Liberty	88	45	43	77	61	16	74	74	....
Madison	612	360	252	416	282	134	505	441	64
Manatee	284	250	34	235	212	23	468	443	25
Marion	747	329	418	635	364	271	819	643	176
Monroe	252	156	96	274	228	46	143	77	66
Nassau	287	192	95	164	132	32	246	195	51
Orange	387	230	157	305	200	105	827	696	131
Osceola	152	126	26	166	150	16	177	177	....
Pasco	171	148	23	160	148	12	372	372	....
Polk	550	476	74	529	484	45	1287	1218	69
Putnam	310	154	156	209	128	81	461	409	52
St. Johns	288	211	77	326	270	56	158	142	16
St. Lucie	105	83	22	111	100	11	168	163	5
Santa Rosa....	537	475	62	329	316	13	209	209	....
Sumter	212	157	55	201	161	40	232	211	21
Suwannee	596	372	224	473	355	118	804	726	78
Taylor	225	189	36	203	184	19	198	187	11
Volusia	386	215	171	377	272	105	695	600	95
Wakulla	187	99	88	173	113	60	206	161	45
Walton	440	361	79	531	469	62	418	400	18
Washington ...	489	377	112	321	258	63	587	562	25

TABLE VII.—(a) Number of Teachers' Positions Filled.
(b) Number of Different Teachers Employed.

1907-1908. Counties.	Teacher Posi- tions Filled.			Different Teachers Employed.							
	Both Races.	White.	Negro.	Both Races.	White.	Negro.	White Males.	White Females	Negro Males-	Negro Females	
The State	4084	3067	1017	3597	2716	881	588	2128	247	634	
Alachua	197	140	57	157	113	44	19	94	15	29	
Baker	39	34	5	29	25	4	7	18	2	2	
Bradford	82	67	15	77	68	9	21	47	3	6	
Brevard	38	27	11	38	27	11	5	22	4	7	
Calhoun	50	44	6	42	36	6	9	27	5	1	
Citrus	38	33	5	37	33	4	6	27	...	4	
Clay	42	34	8	38	30	8	5	25	4	4	
Columbia	104	67	37	85	59	26	18	41	12	14	
Dade	94	69	25	93	68	25	5	63	5	20	
DeSoto	99	94	5	96	91	5	36	55	3	2	
Duval	226	137	89	215	131	84	7	124	8	76	
Escambia	171	127	44	159	117	42	16	101	4	38	
Franklin	23	15	8	22	14	8	3	11	2	6	
Gadsden	88	51	37	70	45	25	9	36	7	18	
Hamilton	104	88	16	69	57	12	13	44	3	9	
Hernando	32	25	7	31	25	6	4	21	2	4	
Hillsboro	280	245	35	274	239	35	55	184	5	30	
Holmes	56	53	3	46	43	3	18	25	1	2	
Jackson	183	114	69	133	80	53	28	52	29	24	
Jefferson	77	35	42	68	35	33	9	26	19	14	
Lafayette	77	75	2	54	52	2	14	38	2	...	
Lake	79	57	22	76	57	19	9	48	4	15	
Lee	33	31	2	33	31	2	13	18	1	1	
Leon	102	53	49	98	49	49	8	41	12	37	
Levy	67	52	15	63	49	14	13	36	8	6	
Liberty	24	17	7	21	14	7	2	12	3	4	
Madison	133	92	41	103	73	30	21	52	11	19	
Manatee	73	66	7	72	66	6	16	50	2	4	
Marion	147	83	64	147	83	64	9	74	12	52	
Monroe	30	22	8	28	20	8	1	19	1	7	
Nassau	74	51	23	59	42	17	3	39	3	14	
Orange	107	78	29	104	78	26	10	68	4	22	
Osceola	34	31	3	32	29	3	6	23	1	2	
Pasco	46	41	5	46	41	5	9	32	1	4	
Polk	142	119	23	133	110	23	15	95	4	19	
Putnam	82	53	29	71	50	21	5	45	2	19	
St. Johns	59	44	15	55	40	15	3	37	2	13	
St. Lucie	32	29	3	30	27	3	3	24	2	1	
Santa Rosa	120	108	12	94	84	10	29	55	1	9	
Sumter	52	38	14	47	36	11	9	27	1	10	
Suwannee	156	120	36	119	87	32	23	64	12	20	
Taylor	48	44	4	38	35	3	17	18	3	...	
Volusia	105	76	29	100	74	26	7	67	4	22	
Wakulla	34	24	10	27	21	6	9	12	4	2	
Walton	98	83	15	83	68	15	18	50	5	10	
Washington	107	81	26	85	64	21	23	41	9	12	

TABLE VIII—Grades of Certificates Held by Teachers Employed.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	1st Grade.			2d Grade			3d Grade.			All Others.		
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State	3597	795	736	59	1396	1014	382	886	486	400	520	480	40
Alachua	157	28	27	1	63	47	16	51	25	26	15	14	1
Baker	29	9	8	1	12	10	2	8	7	1	...	...	...
Bradford	77	14	14	...	29	27	2	23	17	6	11	10	1
Brevard	38	10	10	...	14	7	7	6	2	4	8	8	...
Calhoun	42	7	7	...	20	15	5	14	13	1	1	1	...
Citrus	37	13	13	...	12	12	...	5	2	3	7	6	1
Clay	38	9	8	1	13	10	3	9	5	4	7	7	...
Columbia	85	17	16	1	32	22	10	27	13	14	9	8	1
Dade	93	26	23	3	32	18	14	18	10	8	17	17	...
DeSoto	96	22	22	...	46	41	5	17	17	...	11	11	...
Duval	215	39	31	8	92	50	42	55	22	33	29	28	1
Escambia	159	21	20	1	77	56	21	31	12	19	30	29	1
Franklin	22	8	6	2	10	7	3	...	3	...	1	1	...
Gadsden	70	9	9	...	32	22	10	20	6	14	9	8	1
Hamilton	69	24	22	2	24	22	2	19	11	8	2	2	...
Hernando	31	12	12	...	10	7	3	4	1	3	5	5	...
Hillsboro	274	67	65	2	84	64	20	45	32	13	78	78	...
Holmes	46	8	8	...	11	11	...	22	19	3	5	5	...
Jackson	133	25	22	3	57	34	23	27	12	15	24	12	12
Jefferson	68	10	9	1	19	10	9	31	9	22	8	7	1
Lafayette	54	16	15	1	24	23	1	13	13	...	1	1	...
Lake	76	21	20	1	32	23	9	16	7	9	7	7	...
Lee	33	7	7	...	15	15	...	5	3	2	6	6	...
Leon	98	13	13	...	29	14	15	32	8	24	24	14	10
Levy	63	9	8	1	27	19	8	21	16	5	6	6	...
Liberty	21	6	4	2	9	6	3	5	3	2	1	1	...
Madison	103	31	26	5	33	22	11	33	19	14	6	6	...
Manatee	72	23	23	...	34	30	4	11	9	2	4	4	...
Marion	147	24	21	3	63	40	23	54	16	38	6	6	...
Monroe	28	2	2	...	10	4	6	1	1	...	15	13	2
Nassau	59	7	4	3	28	20	8	19	13	6	5	5	...
Orange	104	23	21	2	28	23	5	33	17	16	20	17	3
Osceola	32	7	7	...	10	9	1	9	7	2	6	6	...
Pasco	46	14	14	...	15	11	4	6	5	1	11	11	...
Polk	133	38	35	3	63	54	9	24	13	11	8	8	...
Putnam	71	6	6	...	38	28	10	18	7	11	9	9	...
St. Johns	55	17	14	3	27	20	7	9	4	5	2	2	...
St. Lucie	30	8	8	...	10	7	3	6	6	...	6	6	...
Santa Rosa	94	11	11	...	32	26	6	13	9	4	38	38	...
Sumter	47	13	13	...	13	12	1	14	7	7	7	4	3
Suwannee	119	36	33	3	44	25	19	26	18	8	13	11	2
Taylor	38	8	7	1	21	19	2	6	6	...	3	3	...
Volusia	100	38	34	4	27	18	9	19	6	13	16	16	...
Wakulla	27	6	6	...	7	7	...	12	6	6	2	2	...
Walton	83	23	22	1	31	21	10	22	18	4	7	7	...
Washington ..	85	10	10	...	37	26	11	24	14	10	14	14	...

TABLE IX.—Result of Uniform Examinations.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total Number of Examinees.	Failed to Pass		Number and Grade of Certificates Issued.											
				White						Negro					
				1st Grade.		2nd Grade.		3d Grade.		1st Grade.		2d Grade.		3d Grade.	
		White	Negro	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
The State ..	1948	304	254	67	184	90	281	72	312	9	9	32	84	55	195
Alachua	67	16	9	1	6	1	9	2	16	...	...	1	1	1	5
Baker	55	1	19	...	1	3	1	...	5	1	...	3	3	8	10
Bradford	34	5	3	2	1	1	5	3	9	...	...	1	...	1	3
Brevard	20	2	3	...	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	3	2
Calhoun	32	9	...	...	1	2	6	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Citrus	13	1	1	2	2	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clay	26	4	8	1	3	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia	65	31	9	5	5	3	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dade	21	5	4	1	3	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1
DeSoto	46	6	...	5	7	9	8	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duval	114	3	15	...	12	1	20	...	17	1	5	1	10	2	27
Escambia	102	20	28	2	1	1	16	1	12	...	...	1	5	1	14
Franklin	23	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	5
Gadsden	39	4	5	1	1	1	5	1	5	...	...	2	5	2	7
Hamilton	59	6	...	10	14	4	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hernando	10	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hillsboro	123	29	7	4	11	4	14	5	28	...	...	2	5	1	13
Holmes	41	6	2	1	1	2	3	7	18	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jackson	72	11	15	4	4	4	8	4	8	...	...	3	...	7	4
Jefferson	79	11	33	1	2	1	2	...	7	...	...	2	3	8	9
Lafayette	10	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake	23	4	2	...	5	...	6	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
Lee	25	13	1	1	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Leon	69	2	4	...	9	1	16	...	8	1	...	1	11	2	14
Levy	20	2	4	...	3	...	2	2	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
Liberty	6	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madison	69	3	1	2	13	13	19	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manatee	34	5	...	...	7	5	8	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	73	4	13	...	4	...	8	...	4	...	...	1	1	3	35
Monroe	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Nassau	23	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	2
Orange	49	1	8	...	4	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	6	1	12
Osceola	25	6	...	...	1	3	5	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasco	67	5	...	8	15	5	12	4	9	...	...	...	2	...	7
Polk	67	6	6	3	6	2	19	1	17	...	...	...	2	...	5
Putnam	31	3	10	...	2	1	8	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1
St. Johns	29	...	...	1	5	1	11	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	2
St. Lucie	10	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Santa Rosa	41	18	4	1	2	2	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sumter	15	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
Suwannee	82	4	11	...	9	5	3	5	3	3	4	6	11	6	12
Taylor	19	1	...	2	...	8	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volusia	20	2	1	...	8	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wakulla	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walton	51	33	2	3	...	1	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	39	8	11	2	...	1	...	4	10	...	...	1	...	2	...

TABLE X.—(a) Average Age of Teachers. (b) Average Months' Experience.

1907-1908. Counties.	All Teachers	Average Age.				All Teachers	Av. Experience—Mos.			
		White.		Negro.			White.		Negro.	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
The State	27	32	25	34	27	42	59	34	89	39
Alachua	27	32	25	33	30	44	66	33	64	55
Baker	40	53	37	31	30	67	92	55	25	128
Bradford	23	24	22	26	25	25	22	24	35	39
Brevard	27	34	24	40	24	39	79	29	72	22
Calhoun	26	29	22	38	24	32	41	18	93	36
Citrus	24	28	24	....	21	36	55	34	....	25
Clay	27	36	23	33	32	54	129	41	65	29
Columbia	26	29	24	30	23	39	43	29	80	28
Dade	28	31	27	44	27	50	62	45	120	43
DeSoto	26	28	25	30	24	31	35	28	43	20
Duval	34	42	28	37	28	67	95	56	69	48
Escambia	29	46	27	42	28	61	82	58	115	56
Franklin	25	28	22	40	25	30	26	20	120	22
Gadsden	27	29	25	36	27	32	29	28	58	32
Hamilton	25	26	22	27	25	38	32	29	64	27
Hernando	27	37	25	37	25	36	37	25	131	43
Hillsboro	28	32	26	34	27	45	57	40	103	47
Holmes	25	28	23	27	21	24	31	21	....	6
Jackson	26	24	24	31	24	37	38	25	73	19
Jefferson	28	30	29	31	25	43	64	37	53	20
Lafayette	24	23	24	33	....	28	20	29	56	....
Lake	27	34	25	36	27	52	68	38	164	54
Lee	28	28	27	36	24	39	43	36	75	25
Leon	30	36	26	44	30	50	88	29	111	45
Levy	25	28	22	36	26	35	33	18	120	32
Liberty	28	34	24	36	31	47	59	33	93	48
Madison	25	27	23	34	24	34	42	23	84	28
Manatee	28	31	27	33	32	41	53	37	63	34
Marion	27	35	25	34	26	43	72	34	81	42
Monroe	33	31	32	38	33	88	92	84	96	95
Nassau	25	42	23	42	27	31	68	13	125	40
Orange	31	36	31	34	28	44	65	42	55	39
Osceola	29	40	25	30	32	49	108	34	59	25
Pasco	26	28	25	34	26	34	33	35	48	21
Polk	26	41	24	29	27	54	171	40	36	34
Putnam	27	35	26	45	25	41	84	33	161	34
St. Johns	28	38	27	31	27	49	104	44	83	46
St. Lucie	26	31	25	35	29	43	72	47	74	80
Santa Rosa	25	27	24	42	26	32	32	29	222	30
Sumter	28	33	28	35	23	40	61	38	130	15
Suwannee	26	27	25	33	24	38	37	38	52	31
Taylor	23	23	21	34	....	23	16	15	105	....
Volusia	30	35	29	37	29	53	107	42	111	53
Wakulla	29	29	24	35	26	29	25	17	60	14
Walton	25	25	25	30	25	33	30	21	92	30
Washington	26	30	24	33	25	32	30	23	85	25

TABLE XI.—Certain Facts Relative to Teachers Employed.
PART I.

1907-1908. Counties.	Graduates of Normal Schools.				Attendance at Sum- mer Schools.			
	White.		Negro.		White.		Negro.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
The State	110	338	49	117	107	354	24	70
Alachua	8	25	6	22	3	35	2	1
Baker	2		1			4		
Bradford	2	2			6	7		
Brevard	2	4	2	1				
Calhoun					1	1		
Citrus	3	4		1	1	6		2
Clay	1	9	2	3	2	2	1	
Columbia	10	12	2	3	2	4	3	2
Dade		13	3	5	1	9		5
DeSoto	8	18	1	1	25	35		
Duval						14		11
Escambia	2	7	1	4	1	1	1	2
Franklin	1							
Gadsden	1	5	1	1	1	4		
Hamilton	4	4			2	2		
Hernando					2	1		1
Hillsboro	5	40	3	10		28		
Holmes								
Jackson	2	1	2	1		3	2	5
Jefferson	2	2	1					
Lafayette	2	3			3	6		
Lake		4		1	2	12	1	3
Lee	4	2			3	6		
Leon	2	10	3	10	2	14	1	10
Levy	2	2			4	10	3	2
Liberty	1	2			1	1		
Madison	10	12	5	10	3	6	1	3
Manatee		2			3	11		
Marion	8	16	3	7	6	30	5	11
Monroe	1				1			
Nassau		3	1	3	1	2		
Orange	6	20			1	5	2	2
Osceola	1	2	1	1				
Pasco	1	5			1	5		
Polk	2	5			5	24		
Putnam		5	1	8		4		2
St. Johns	1	3	2	3	1	3		1
St. Lucie		11				6		1
Santa Rosa	4	18		1		7		1
Sumter	1	6			1	3		
Suwannee	1	12	5	12	6	12		
Taylor	2	6			10	7		
Volusia	3	32	2	9	3	14		4
Wakulla		1			1	3	2	
Walton	3	9	1		2	7		1
Washington	2	1						

TABLE XI.—(Continued) Certain Facts Relative to Teachers Employed. PART II.

1907-1908. Counties.	Attendance at Teachers' Associations		Subscribers to Educat'l Journals.		Non-Resident Teachers			
	White	Negro	White	Negro	Of County		Of State.	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
The State	334	135	1126	385	549	204	243	9
Alachua	8	3	51	37	47	17	9	....
Baker	6	....	5	....	6	2	....	....
Bradford	3	....	36	6	9	2	1	....
Brevard	14	....	9	4	1	7	4	....
Calhoun	2	....	5	4	9	5	1	....
Citrus	2	....	26	1	8	2	4	....
Clay	2	1	7	4	10	7	7	....
Columbia	5	2	19	6	26	4	6	....
Dade	12	1	22	18	8	....	19	....
DeSoto	17	....	60	4	21	4	9	....
Duval	17	61	32	31	5	....	1	....
Escambia	2	1	94	40	6	1	12	1
Franklin	4	....	2	....	1	1	....	....
Gadsden	2	....	35	14	13	2	5	....
Hamilton	9	....	18	5	14	3	11	....
Hernando	5	2	9	2	3	1	5	....
Hillsboro	102	25	133	23	24	5	19	1
Holmes .....	....	....	8	....	8	2	3	....
Jackson .....	....	....	26	....	3	8	5	....
Jefferson .....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
Lafayette	4	....	13	2	36	2	3	....
Lake	10	3	23	10	15	10	6	....
Lee	1	....	11	1	13	1	3	....
Leon	1	....	19	12	3	....	5	....
Levy	5	1	18	10	11	12	2	....
Liberty .....	....	....	4	....	5	5	....	....
Madison	12	3	29	13	27	15	9	....
Manatee	7	....	26	....	11	2	2	....
Marion	15	18	52	26	11	10	8	....
Monroe	1	....	20	8	....	....	....	....
Nassau	3	7	7	5	2	....	3	....
Orange	8	5	35	5	4	....	6	....
Osceola	1	....	6	3	6	2	3	....
Pasco	5	....	21	4	10	4	3	....
Polk	3	....	47	12	25	11	6	....
Putnam .....	....	....	11	7	4	....	....	....
St. Johns	1	....	23	5	11	2	1	....
St. Lucie	1	....	6	1	9	3	5	....
Santa Rosa	4	....	25	4	26	7	16	....
Sumter	6	....	12	10	7	5	8	6
Suwannee	4	1	23	18	27	10	15	....
Taylor	1	....	7	....	12	2	1	....
Volusia	22	....	55	16	10	7	9	....
Wakulla .....	....	....	14	5	5	1	1	....
Walton	2	1	22	9	25	12	5	....
Washington	5	....	....	....	10	3	....	....

TABLE XII.—Highest and Lowest Monthly Salaries Paid Teachers

1907-1908. Counties.	Highest				Lowest			
	White.		Negro.		White		Negro.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
The State	\$225	\$118	\$ 90	\$ 65	\$ 25	\$ 10	\$ 15	\$ 10
Alachua	150	75	55	35	35	24	20	20
Baker	90	60	45	35	30	30	30	30
Bradford	125	75	35	30	30	25	25	25
Brevard	120	75	45	30	35	35	30	30
Calhoun	75	75	20	20	30	30	20	20
Citrus	95	75	...	25	45	30	...	20
Clay	125	60	60	25	35	25	25	25
Columbia	175	75	50	35	30	30	15	15
Dade	150	100	60	40	40	35	35	35
DeSoto	125	75	45	25	30	25	40	25
Duval	150	100	90	50	40	30	35	30
Escambia	200	85	60	55	35	35	45	35
Franklin	125	50	50	25	40	35	40	20
Gadsden	150	85	50	25	35	30	21	20
Hamilton	150	55	35	25	30	30	20	15
Hernando	129	75	45	40	45	30	20	10
Hillsboro	225	118	75	45	25	35	40	30
Holmes	80	80	23	25	25	30	22	22
Jackson	125	50	40	35	25	25	15	15
Jefferson	138	65	35	23	35	30	15	15
Lafayette	90	50	40	...	35	35	35	...
Lake	120	70	45	40	45	10	25	23
Lee	120	70	50	30	45	25	50	30
Leon	150	75	75	30	30	30	20	20
Levy	100	60	35	25	30	30	30	25
Liberty	80	50	35	30	35	35	30	25
Madison	100	50	45	35	25	25	20	20
Manatee	150	70	40	30	35	25	40	25
Marion	150	80	85	40	40	30	30	20
Monroe	125	100	65	65	125	40	65	30
Nassau	125	60	75	45	35	20	40	20
Orange	150	90	50	35	30	25	30	20
Osceola	125	65	40	30	35	35	40	25
Pasco	125	70	20	20	40	35	20	20
Polk	150	85	70	45	45	30	45	30
Putnam	175	75	50	35	40	35	35	25
St. Johns	125	75	60	35	35	35	40	20
St. Lucie	85	90	45	35	45	20	35	35
Santa Rosa	113	85	35	30	35	30	35	25
Sumter	85	60	35	30	35	30	30	25
Suwannee	175	70	45	35	35	30	20	20
Taylor	125	60	45	...	35	35	40	...
Volusia	135	70	65	40	65	35	32	32
Wakulla	50	45	20	20	25	25	20	20
Walton	150	85	40	28	30	30	25	25
Washington	100	60	35	35	25	25	23	23

TABLE XIII.—Average Monthly Salaries Paid Teachers.

1907-1908. Counties.	Average Monthly Salaries.				
	Both Races	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
The State	\$44.69	\$67.90	\$44.26	\$37.65	\$27.22
Alachua	42.83	73.11	43.12	29.90	25.96
Baker	43.06	52.90	38.29	37.50	36.79
Bradford	45.40	60.60	42.00	32.00	27.60
Brevard	49.30	80.56	48.32	38.33	30.00
Calhoun	37.83	48.73	37.60	20.00	20.00
Citrus	49.60	67.50	49.81	.....	21.25
Clay	42.05	61.87	40.35	38.46	28.40
Columbia	43.20	56.00	46.80	27.20	27.20
Dade	54.86	105.36	57.05	48.93	36.74
DeSoto	51.94	62.03	47.14	43.61	25.00
Duval	54.61	76.67	50.10	59.43	32.26
Escambia	52.07	74.34	51.34	50.72	42.14
Franklin	42.84	88.33	41.75	45.00	20.83
Gadsden	45.11	82.42	47.88	29.78	22.51
Hamilton	40.63	75.34	38.84	27.64	20.72
Hernando	47.53	81.11	47.75	42.86	20.00
Hillsboro	57.74	84.10	53.91	54.41	34.88
Holmes	40.97	48.55	36.45	22.50	23.83
Jackson	34.36	48.96	35.87	23.97	21.74
Jefferson	37.25	86.25	47.50	25.00	18.75
Lafayette	43.52	51.93	41.47	37.77	.....
Lake	40.89	68.88	41.01	32.50	28.18
Lee	58.79	68.69	52.91	50.00	30.00
Leon	37.99	72.40	39.83	32.07	24.38
Levy	43.68	61.82	41.80	31.73	25.24
Liberty	41.86	57.81	43.46	31.66	28.88
Madison	38.74	54.34	37.44	26.29	25.10
Manatee	47.17	67.32	42.69	40.00	26.25
Marion	45.11	82.31	48.26	46.16	30.54
Monroe	46.44	125.00	44.93	65.00	36.43
Nassau	37.60	77.97	38.81	51.43	25.88
Orange	46.83	75.44	48.26	42.50	24.40
Osceola	45.79	63.56	42.61	40.00	27.50
Pasco	46.76	55.27	47.11	20.00	20.00
Polk	56.28	76.73	56.12	50.00	35.45
Putnam	43.50	80.65	46.05	42.86	26.87
St. Johns	37.43	64.50	38.40	50.00	24.52
St. Lucie	47.70	58.42	47.02	40.37	35.00
Santa Rosa	40.96	43.78	41.74	35.00	27.75
Sumter	43.16	65.30	41.93	32.22	25.92
Suwannee	41.54	55.67	43.94	27.08	24.92
Taylor	46.02	50.10	43.12	41.61	.....
Volusia	50.33	94.29	50.03	49.46	34.36
Wakulla	31.43	36.73	34.59	20.00	20.00
Walton	50.00	64.00	45.00	32.00	27.00
Washington	32.95	36.00	35.75	29.50	26.05

TABLE XIV.—Aggregate Salaries Paid Teachers.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	White		Negro	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
The State..	\$1017275.72	\$233990.50	\$630223.65	\$48734.35	\$104327.22
Alachua	38662.72	8349.20	23856.57	2541.23	3915.72
Baker	7723.50	3170.75	3545.25	750.00	257.50
Bradford ..	21502.78	8039.55	11385.23	800.00	1278.00
Brevard	12350.00	2900.00	7490.00	805.00	1155.00
Calhoun	8642.00	2293.75	5813.25	460.00	75.00
Citrus	12575.00	3050.00	9105.00	.....	420.00
Clay	10831.00	2220.00	6914.75	1028.75	667.50
Columbia ..	22876.25	7351.25	11695.00	1870.00	1960.00
Dade	34234.70	2855.25	25580.20	1370.00	4429.25
DeSoto	32198.00	13668.75	17469.25	785.00	275.00
Duval	70378.50	3450.00	45910.00	3330.00	17688.50
Escambia ..	49090.05	7137.00	32553.05	1077.75	8322.25
Franklin ...	7188.50	2116.50	3555.00	622.00	895.00
Gadsden	17969.00	4108.75	10913.25	960.50	1986.50
Hamilton ...	13365.50	4393.25	7797.25	470.00	705.00
Hernando ..	9575.25	1679.00	6816.25	600.00	480.00
Hillsboro ..	108072.90	30291.65	69115.75	1850.00	6815.50
Holmes	10915.75	5374.75	5294.75	67.50	178.75
Jackson	27217.75	8301.75	12710.50	3997.50	2208.00
Jefferson...	15961.00	4229.00	8337.50	1998.00	1396.50
Lafayette ..	11237.24	2861.50	7897.99	477.75	.....
Lake	19016.11	3982.50	12094.11	758.75	2180.75
Lee	12204.25	5632.50	6196.75	300.00	75.00
Leon	22054.60	4380.00	11470.00	1924.00	4280.00
Levy	17745.12	5665.62	9677.75	1486.75	915.00
Liberty	4900.00	925.00	2980.00	475.00	520.00
Madison ...	17996.00	5374.50	10112.75	1012.50	1496.25
Manatee	22289.00	6934.00	14205.00	520.00	630.00
Marion	44290.00	5515.00	26120.00	3645.00	9010.00
Monroe	10030.00	1000.00	6470.00	520.00	2040.00
Nassau	14054.75	1345.00	8841.00	1080.00	2788.75
Orange	28180.75	5135.00	19539.75	850.00	2656.00
Osceola	11242.00	3035.00	7542.00	280.00	385.00
Pasco	13799.25	2880.00	10533.25	100.00	286.00
Polk	48796.00	9515.00	34231.00	1150.00	3900.00
Putnam	19220.50	2500.00	13104.25	600.00	3016.25
St. Johns...	15864.00	1635.00	11124.00	800.00	2305.00
St. Lucie...	9064.60	1577.50	6771.60	484.50	231.00
Santa Rosa..	17020.63	5875.88	9904.75	140.00	1100.00
Sumter	11878.75	3679.50	6480.50	290.00	1428.75
Suwannee ..	20586.50	5038.00	12396.50	1107.50	2044.50
Taylor	11850.75	5606.50	5245.50	998.75	.....
Volusia	36902.75	5327.50	25224.00	1380.00	4971.25
Wakulla	5500.00	2020.00	2560.00	660.00	260.00
Walton	23708.69	6704.25	15096.94	720.00	1187.50
Washingt'n	16513.93	4865.60	8546.46	1590.62	1511.25

TABLE XV.—Taxation for Schools in 1907.

PART I.—Assessed Valuation of Property; Total School Taxes Paid; One Mill State Tax.

1907-1908. Counties.	Assessed Valuation of Property 1907.	Total School Taxes of 1907. Collected.	One Mill Tax of 1907			
			Assessed.	Collected	Per Cent Collected	Ret. Co. for each \$1 paid
State	\$152,541,453	\$1129,137.19	\$152,541.30	\$120,003.79	79	\$1.17
Alachua ..	5,735,080	47,156.00	5,735.08	4,264.02	74	1.70
Baker ...	1,031,570	6,852.56	1,031.57	883.76	86	1.35
Bradford ..	2,341,019	21,606.26	2,341.01	2,222.53	95	1.30
Brevard ..	2,000,000	16,534.35	2,000.00	1,990.95	100	.50
Calhoun ..	1,598,210	6,651.62	1,598.21	915.57	57	1.35
Citrus ...	1,570,835	14,994.21	1,570.83	1,451.24	92	.68
Clay	1,561,990	13,789.80	1,561.99	1,373.35	88	.90
Col'mbia ..	2,680,859	19,444.88	2,680.85	2,150.02	80	1.96
Dade ...	5,898,686	57,365.28	5,898.68	5,425.43	92	.48
DeSoto ..	4,159,542	27,194.82	4,159.54	2,378.61	57	1.41
Duval ...	16,002,124	100,374.58	16,002.12	11,897.19	82	.78
Esc'mbia ..	8,971,374	47,274.98	8,971.37	5,478.87	61	1.12
Franklin ..	1,103,294	6,828.99	1,103.29	941.84	85	1.08
Gadsden ..	2,047,372	17,077.12	2,047.37	1,632.03	80	2.70
Hamilton ..	1,818,199	12,066.49	1,818.19	1,453.09	80	1.57
Herna'do ..	1,270,122	12,797.62	1,270.12	1,116.82	88	.74
Hillsboro ..	14,628,404	110,664.92	14,628.40	9,630.95	66	.97
Holmes ..	1,571,718	14,115.92	1,571.71	1,426.46	91	1.28
Jackson ..	3,464,436	22,048.00	3,464.43	2,750.00	79	2.53
Jefferson ..	2,105,455	13,109.76	2,105.45	1,702.53	81	2.91
Lafayette ..	2,502,001	17,621.65	2,502.00	2,133.52	85	.49
Lake	2,593,660	21,143.55	2,593.66	2,172.12	80	.96
Lee	1,741,628	15,280.58	1,741.63	1,698.44	98	.50
Leon	3,210,000	21,360.99	3,210.00	2,131.72	66	2.64
Levy	3,136,124	18,132.50	3,136.12	2,307.82	74	.83
Liberty ..	1,305,062	7,059.51	1,305.06	1,101.75	84	.67
Madison ..	2,515,072	14,192.21	2,515.07	1,753.05	70	2.70
Manatee ..	2,291,831	16,925.70	2,291.83	1,519.34	66	1.43
Marion ..	4,990,017	50,061.90	4,990.01	4,529.61	91	1.61
Monroe ..	2,097,555	10,745.51	2,097.55	1,107.56	53	1.49
Nassau ..	2,508,716	8,956.82	2,508.71	1,238.18	49	1.59
Orange ..	4,463,324	47,116.35	4,463.32	4,477.61	100	.79
Osceola ..	1,686,251	13,650.25	1,686.25	1,651.63	98	.77
Pasco ..	1,701,399	15,051.37	1,701.39	1,333.38	78	1.00
Polk	4,037,650	53,076.19	4,037.65	4,995.68	124	.39
Putnam ..	2,887,000	22,562.39	2,887.00	2,849.43	99	.89
St. Johns ..	3,266,780	23,421.42	3,266.78	3,089.63	93	.65
St. Lucie ..	1,713,437	13,976.41	1,713.43	1,659.44	97	.45
S'ta R'sa ..	3,369,350	20,080.54	3,369.35	2,328.06	69	1.14
Sumter ..	1,668,251	11,672.12	1,668.25	1,328.01	80	1.34
Suwan'ee ..	2,846,424	15,861.23	2,846.42	1,648.09	58	2.74
Taylor ..	2,446,420	16,410.41	2,446.42	1,792.10	73	.74
Volusia ..	5,141,624	48,755.93	5,141.62	5,026.30	98	.65
Wakulla ..	882,764	6,185.47	882.76	699.18	79	1.56
Walton ...	3,307,859	13,580.24	3,307.85	1,828.00	55	1.58
Washt'n ..	2,670,965	18,307.79	2,670.96	2,568.88	96	1.36

TABLE XV.—Taxation for Schools in 1907.
PART II.—County School Tax.

1907-1908. Counties.	No. Mills Levied	Assessed.	Collected.	Per Cent Collected	Delinquent Taxes Paid.
The State .....	...	\$990,159.58	\$778,011.16	79	\$100,205.61
Alachua	7	40,145.56	29,848.19	74	7,275.41
Baker	6	6,189.42	5,302.53	86	.....
Bradford	6	14,046.11	13,335.18	95	325.56
Brevard	7	14,000.00	13,936.64	100	653.21
Calhoun	5	7,991.05	4,577.86	57	1,027.28
Citrus	6	9,425.01	8,707.47	92	78.91
Clay	5½	8,590.95	7,553.43	88	3,082.34
Columbia	6	16,085.15	12,900.13	80	1,209.24
Dade	7	41,290.80	37,978.04	92	967.57
DeSoto	7	29,116.79	16,650.29	57	5,128.72
Duval	7	112,014.86	83,280.39	82	15,557.52
Escambia	7	62,799.61	38,352.11	61	11,245.27
Franklin	5½	6,068.11	5,180.15	85	984.23
Gadsden	7	14,331.60	11,424.22	80	412.20
Hamilton	5½	10,000.09	7,992.04	80	378.43
Hernando	7	8,890.85	7,817.75	88	2,713.93
Hillsboro	7	102,398.82	67,416.70	66	11,573.09
Holmes	6½	10,216.17	9,271.99	91	69.15
Jackson	6	20,786.61	16,500.00	79	424.96
Jefferson	6	12,632.73	10,215.23	81	166.75
Lafayette	6	15,012.00	12,801.08	85	534.73
Lake	6½	16,858.79	14,118.77	80	1,443.15
Lee	6	10,449.77	10,190.64	98	241.84
Leon	7	22,470.00	14,922.08	66	4,606.66
Levy	5	15,680.62	11,539.14	74	2,716.33
Liberty	5	6,525.31	5,508.76	84	21.76
Madison	6	15,090.43	10,518.34	70	1,951.92
Manatee	7	16,042.82	10,635.36	66	1,417.08
Marion	6½	32,435.11	29,442.50	91	4,968.23
Monroe	7	14,682.88	7,752.95	53	130.72
Nassau	5	12,543.58	6,190.92	49	1,310.80
Orange	7	31,243.26	31,343.27	100	1,895.52
Osceola	6½	10,538.06	10,322.67	98	1,440.37
Pasco	7	11,909.79	9,333.71	78	167.35
Polk	7	28,263.55	34,969.74	124	1,700.29
Putnam	6	17,322.00	17,096.61	99	964.91
St. Johns	6	19,600.68	18,237.79	93	1,192.60
St. Lucie	7	11,994.05	11,616.09	97	599.97
Santa Rosa	7	23,585.45	16,296.48	69	1,839.44
Sumter	5	8,341.25	6,640.08	80	661.32
Suwannee	6½	18,501.76	10,712.56	58	1,442.58
Taylor	7	17,124.94	12,544.70	73	718.08
Volusia	6	30,849.74	30,157.84	98	741.30
Wakulla	7	6,179.34	4,894.29	79	747.25
Walton	5	16,539.29	9,140.02	55	2,155.32
Washington	5	13,354.82	12,844.43	96	1,322.32

TABLE XV.—Taxation for Schools in 1907.
PART III.—Poll and District Taxes.

1907-1908. Counties.	Poll Taxes of 1907.				DISTRICT TAXES.		
	Assessed.	Collected.	Delinquent Taxes Paid.	Number of Districts.	Assessed.	Collected.	Delinquent Taxes Paid.
The State.	\$67150	\$73519.74	\$22138.99	466	\$202657.09	\$157575.72	\$17431.70
Alachua ..	2639	2619.00	534.00	36	14063.24	10424.79	1510.01
Baker	393	817.00	.....	4	689.41	349.27	.....
Bradford ..	1191	1387.00	220.00	20	5152.22	4661.55	.....
Brevard ..	700	579.98	174.00	.....	.....	.....	26.78
Calhoun ..	982	748.00	99.00	8	1661.34	410.19	157.30
Citrus	796	796.00	202.00	16	4510.67	4039.50	61.64
Clay	588	711.00	141.00	7	4672.32	4152.02	4.25
Columbia ..	2172	1367.00	321.00	7	3723.75	3027.73	318.07
Dade	1323	4472.00	.....	3	10227.50	9489.81	104.51
DeSoto	1542	2426.00	1518.00	24	10195.15	5739.92	1359.32
Duval	7247	5197.00	3347.00	.....	.....	.....	244.51
Escambia ..	3458	3444.00	2542.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin ..	641	707.00	457.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden ..	1600	1312.00	59.00	3	3052.47	2708.87	.....
Hamilton ..	1468	758.00	261.00	4	2276.53	1863.36	109.02
Hernando ..	764	515.00	150.00	11	3687.31	3348.05	1042.02
Hillsboro ..	2518	6828.00	3699.00	52	40728.18	26789.27	4392.45
Holmes	1096	772.00	.....	19	3144.48	2645.47	.....
Jackson	4736	2798.00	777.00	11	1781.11	.....	93.04
Jefferson ..	1230	1192.00	88.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette ..	717	593.00	133.00	8	2587.58	2094.05	205.62
Lake	887	1004.00	69.00	18	4434.00	3848.66	220.95
Lee	555	691.00	187.00	7	3441.35	2700.50	390.79
Leon	1330	1235.00	418.00	1	5128.80	3072.19	1096.92
Levy	975	711.00	22.00	14	5288.79	3574.54	1468.12
Liberty	388	449.00	93.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison ..	2080	1511.00	228.00	2	684.06	409.82	133.70
Manatee ..	1361	1156.00	205.00	37	6545.65	3615.00	2645.07
Marion	3007	5380.88	190.00	32	11376.05	10708.91	.....
Monroe	446	1885.00	1034.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	569	866.00	398.00	1	1370.94	661.72	96.62
Orange	1085	1533.00	587.00	16	10192.76	9712.47	97.77
Osceola ..	401	628.00	205.00	3	1101.86	1047.95	83.01
Pasco	474	930.00	.....	26	4454.50	3454.28	.....
Polk	2400	2326.00	760.00	21	9295.55	10784.77	391.80
Putnam	1045	1340.00	274.00	7	1295.93	1276.35	.94
St. Johns..	391	2144.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lucie..	816	700.88	94.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sant' Rosa ..	1456	1456.00	492.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	1230	879.00	107.00	8	3445.92	2825.03	.....
Suwannee ..	2380	1315.00	73.00	8	4259.94	2185.58	322.89
Taylor	780	686.00	598.00	5	2111.64	1387.61	200.31
Volusia	687	1724.00	446.00	19	12110.88	11847.79	.....
Wakulla ..	872	592.00	330.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton	1825	1321.00	462.00	2	2547.17	1291.22	654.27
Wash'ton ..	1909	1467.00	96.00	6	1438.04	1427.48	.....

TABLE XVI.—School Fund Receipts of 1907.
PART I.—Their Sources.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total Receipts Except Bor- rowed Money.	1 Cash From Last Year.	2 From County Taxes.	3 From Poll Taxes.	4 From District Taxes.
The State..	\$1716161.45	\$287996.85	\$878216.77	\$95658.73	\$175007.42
Alachua ...	79792.99	12171.09	37123.60	3153.00	11934.80
Baker	11959.68	3677.70	5302.53	317.00	349.27
Bradford ...	25039.31	1194.17	13660.74	1607.00	4661.55
Brevard ...	19779.65	1988.63	14589.85	753.98	26.78
Calhoun ...	14601.70	5400.18	5605.14	847.00	567.49
Citrus	20044.46	2561.16	8786.38	998.00	4101.14
Clay	19861.78	1344.47	10635.77	852.00	4156.27
Columbia ...	31296.32	5478.66	14109.37	1688.00	3345.80
Dade	69940.94	11956.62	38945.61	4472.00	9594.32
DeSoto	54803.37	15977.93	21779.01	3944.00	7099.24
Duval	121387.13	273.94	98837.91	8544.00	244.51
Escambia ..	72753.81	7687.01	49597.38	5986.00	.....
Franklin ...	12900.07	734.10	6164.38	1164.00	.....
Gadsden ...	33390.98	11289.59	11836.42	1371.00	2708.37
Hamilton ...	19464.22	2345.63	8370.47	1019.00	1972.38
Hernando ...	20163.89	2551.02	10531.68	665.00	4390.07
Hillsboro ...	199069.90	30478.50	78989.79	10527.00	31181.72
Holmes	18232.48	2270.20	9341.14	772.00	2645.47
Jackson ...	35175.41	3584.32	16924.96	3575.00	93.04
Jefferson ...	20092.66	478.58	10381.98	1280.00	.....
Lafayette ...	31389.85	13275.68	13335.81	726.00	2299.67
Lake	32569.96	8077.13	15561.92	1073.00	4069.61
Lee	25055.80	8133.77	10432.48	878.00	3091.29
Leon	37091.51	3276.87	19528.74	1653.00	4169.11
Levy	27305.68	3465.21	14255.47	733.00	5042.66
Liberty	11262.96	3835.74	5530.52	542.00	.....
Madison ...	31457.65	9348.19	12470.26	1739.00	543.52
Manatee ...	29628.91	5278.86	12052.44	1361.00	6260.07
Marion ...	65755.53	5911.36	34410.73	5570.88	10708.91
Monroe	17083.30	3315.49	7883.67	2919.00	.....
Nassau	13534.99	668.47	7501.72	1264.00	758.34
Orange	61711.58	9448.13	33238.79	2170.00	9810.24
Osceola	17556.44	1041.75	11763.04	833.00	1130.96
Pasco	20479.80	4177.91	9501.06	930.00	3454.28
Polk	72886.39	13537.07	36670.03	3086.00	11176.57
Putnam	29751.32	4237.46	18061.52	1614.00	1277.29
St. Johns...	30658.97	5226.19	19430.39	2192.00	.....
St. Lucie...	15494.39	677.44	12216.06	795.87	.....
Santa Rosa.	24683.06	833.96	18135.92	1948.00	.....
Sumter	17364.48	3400.63	7301.40	986.00	2825.03
Suwannee ..	24622.16	978.56	12155.14	1388.00	2508.47
Taylor	23100.31	1424.76	13262.78	1284.00	1587.92
Volusia	81614.70	31008.25	30899.14	2170.00	11847.79
Wakulla ...	9691.09	1299.62	5641.54	922.00	.....
Walton	31363.53	11836.90	11295.34	1783.00	1945.49
Washington	33296.34	10837.95	14166.75	1563.00	1427.48

TABLE XVI.—School Fund Receipts of 1907.
PART II.—Receipts from Other Sources.

1907-1908. Counties.	From State Apportionment					
	5 Interest Fund.	6 One-Mill Tax.	7 State Aid Funds.	8 Tuition Non- Resident Pupils.	9 Examination Fees.	10 Other Sources.
The State...	\$34812.79	\$140422.95	\$45040.16	\$948.92	\$1849	\$56207.86
Alachua	1775.74	7243.15	2546.06	.....	67	3778.55
Baker	291.46	1188.85	502.04	.....	55	275.83
Bradford ...	706.00	2883.00	.....	18.00	34	274.85
Brevard	243.58	993.55	860.64	115.00	20	187.64
Calhoun	302.86	1235.35	358.60	.....	43	242.08
Citrus	240.92	982.70	824.78	.....	13	1536.38
Clay	301.34	1229.15	824.78	390.00	31	97.00
Columbia ...	1030.94	4205.15	1075.80	.....	65	297.60
Dade	641.44	2616.40	1506.12	29.50	21	157.93
DeSoto	820.04	3344.90	1757.14	.....	46	35.11
Duval	2276.58	9286.05	1757.14	3.00	114	50.00
Escambia ..	1507.46	6148.85	1649.56	30.00	102	45.55
Franklin ...	250.04	1019.90	860.64	.....	23	2684.01
Gadsden	1078.44	4398.90	537.90	.....	39	130.86
Hamilton ...	558.60	2278.50	860.64	.....	59	2000.00
Hernando...	203.68	830.80	860.64	40.25	10	80.75
Hillsboro ..	2282.28	9309.30	3083.96	.....	.....	33217.35
Holmes	446.50	1821.25	860.64	15.00	41	19.28
Jackson	1702.78	6945.55	1183.38	9.79	72	1084.59
Jefferson ...	1210.68	4948.30	1506.12	.....	110	177.00
Lafayette ...	255.74	1043.15	.....	.....	2	451.80
Lake	509.58	2078.55	1039.94	122.23	23	15.00
Lee	208.62	850.95	860.64	.....	25	575.05
Leon	1377.50	5618.75	1398.54	.....	69	.....
Levy	471.20	1922.00	1004.08	.....	20	392.06
Liberty	181.26	739.35	179.30	.....	7	247.79
Madison	1162.04	4739.90	322.74	28.00	69	1035.00
Manatee	533.52	2176.20	1900.53	15.90	34	16.34
Marion	1787.90	7292.75	.....	.....	73	.....
Monroe	405.84	1655.40	537.90	.....	6	360.00
Nassau	484.12	1974.70	860.64	.....	23	.....
Orange	972.10	3557.25	2223.32	16.75	49	226.00
Osceola	311.98	1272.55	717.20	.....	38	447.96
Pasco	326.04	1329.90	645.48	.....	67	48.13
Polk	1217.90	4967.75	2044.02	.....	67	120.05
Putnam	622.06	2537.35	860.64	85.00	31	425.00
St. Johns...	481.46	1963.85	1183.38	4.50	29	148.20
St. Lucie...	182.40	744.00	645.48	.....	10	223.14
Santa Rosa ..	649.04	2647.40	322.74	.....	41	105.00
Sumter	435.10	1774.75	502.04	.....	15	124.53
Suwannee ...	1106.94	4515.15	860.64	.....	53	1056.26
Taylor	326.42	1331.45	502.04	.....	19	3361.94
Volusia	806.36	3289.10	1398.54	.....	20	175.52
Wakulla	556.53	1088.10	179.30	.....	4	.....
Walton	710.22	2896.95	537.90	26.00	51	280.73
Washington ..	859.56	3506.10	896.50	.....	39	.....

TABLE XVII.—Summary of Expenditures of Public School Funds.
PART I.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total Warrants Drawn.	Warrants for Debits and Borrowed Money.
The State	\$1,771,526.88	\$187,484.05
Alachua	55,242.66	.....
Baker	15,227.70	3,600.00
Bradford	36,849.25	8,552.00
Brevard	21,916.30	.....
Calhoun	13,486.19	1,599.42
Citrus	27,551.36	8,835.00
Clay	15,590.89	.....
Columbia	50,002.48	13,618.63
Dade	70,472.49	1,250.00
DeSoto	44,296.40	3,894.32
Duval	158,106.22	239.87
Escambia	92,301.32	21,200.00
Franklin	12,769.66	3,400.00
Gadsden	21,603.73	.....
Hamilton	16,658.59	.....
Hernando	14,518.15	.....
Hillsboro	303,251.67	84,960.65
Holmes	13,209.12	.....
Jackson	33,460.36	.....
Jefferson	21,650.92	70.00
Lafayette	26,056.76	1,000.00
Lake	24,044.88	.....
Lee	17,918.96	.....
Leon	30,742.94	.....
Levy	23,175.10	.....
Liberty	7,362.15	.....
Madison	23,010.34	.....
Manatee	33,413.93	.....
Marion	63,035.83	540.00
Monroe	29,406.69	13,186.33
Nassau	23,869.16	.....
Orange	52,905.16	9,000.00
Osceola	20,931.74	4,500.00
Pasco	20,490.05	.....
Polk	67,289.36	1,195.00
Putnam	23,600.46	.....
St. Johns	22,820.37	.....
St. Lucie	18,428.62	.....
Santa Rosa	32,657.47	3,900.00
Sumter	15,570.46	1,031.51
Suwannee	28,036.33	.....
Taylor	20,355.20	.....
Volusia	50,090.98	.....
Wakulla	8,861.43	1,000.00
Walton	29,377.48	911.27
Washington	19,909.57	.....

TABLE XVII.—(Continued)—Summary of Expenditures of Public School Funds.—PART II.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total Expenditures.		
	For all Purposes.	For Schools Proper.	For Admin- istration, etc.
The State	\$1584,042.83	\$1378,161.76	\$ 205,881.07
Alachua	55,242.66	47,362.25	7,880.41
Baker	11,627.70	9,015.96	2,611.74
Bradford	28,297.25	24,897.30	3,399.95
Brevard	21,916.30	18,862.01	3,054.29
Calhoun	11,886.77	10,641.79	1,244.98
Citrus	18,716.36	15,027.65	3,688.71
Clay	15,590.89	13,171.36	2,419.53
Columbia	36,383.85	32,221.89	4,161.96
Dade	69,222.49	63,433.71	5,788.78
DeSoto	40,402.08	37,704.45	2,697.63
Duval	157,866.35	145,888.94	11,977.41
Escambia	71,101.32	63,400.48	7,700.84
Franklin	9,369.66	7,968.73	1,400.93
Gadsden	21,603.73	19,859.73	1,744.00
Hamilton	16,658.59	14,952.72	1,705.87
Hernando	14,518.15	12,174.68	2,343.47
Hillsboro	218,291.02	170,697.55	47,593.47
Holmes	13,209.12	11,207.89	2,001.23
Jackson	33,460.36	30,456.08	3,004.28
Jefferson	21,580.92	19,525.38	2,055.54
Lafayette	25,056.76	22,806.63	2,250.13
Lake	24,044.88	21,269.43	2,775.45
Lee	17,918.96	15,093.89	2,825.07
Leon	30,742.94	27,401.40	3,341.54
Levy	23,175.10	20,164.81	3,010.29
Liberty	7,362.15	5,996.88	1,365.27
Madison	23,010.34	20,339.76	2,670.58
Manatee	33,413.93	29,895.77	3,518.16
Marion	62,495.83	56,433.24	6,062.59
Monroe	16,220.31	11,924.40	4,295.91
Nassau	23,869.16	20,726.82	3,142.34
Orange	43,905.16	39,805.02	4,100.14
Osceola	16,431.74	14,295.88	2,135.86
Pasco	20,490.05	18,411.64	2,078.41
Polk	66,094.36	53,848.91	12,245.45
Putnam	23,600.46	21,095.77	2,504.69
St. Johns	22,820.37	18,376.08	4,444.29
St. Lucie	18,428.62	15,961.94	2,466.68
Santa Rosa	28,757.47	25,363.29	3,394.18
Sumter	14,538.95	12,741.50	1,797.45
Suwannee	28,036.33	23,502.22	4,534.11
Taylor	20,355.20	17,762.55	2,592.65
Volusia	50,090.98	46,131.50	3,959.48
Wakulla	7,861.43	6,636.11	1,225.32
Walton	28,466.21	26,270.90	2,195.31
Washington	19,909.57	17,434.87	2,474.70

TABLE XVIII.—Expenditures for "Schools Proper" Itemized.
PART I.—Total Salaries of Teachers, Costs of Lots, etc.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	1 Salaries of Teachers.	2 School Lots.	3 New Build- ings.	4 Repairs
The State ..	\$1378,161.76	\$1017,275.72	\$7022.38	\$188,062.46	\$41,924.50
Alachua ..	47,362.25	38,662.72	20.00	2,630.20	2,489.00
Baker	9,015.96	7,723.50	50.00	620.89	449.45
Bradford ..	24,897.30	21,502.78	.....	1,070.94	240.92
Brevard ..	18,862.01	12,350.00	.....	1,860.00	1,522.12
Calhoun ..	10,641.79	8,642.00	.....	870.37	444.43
Citrus	15,027.65	12,575.00	.....	.....	804.30
Clay	13,171.36	10,831.00	.....	314.34	375.88
Columbia ..	32,221.89	22,876.25	20.00	4,504.88	321.47
Dade	63,433.71	34,234.70	2491.12	20,891.92	563.53
DeSoto	37,704.45	32,198.00	.....	2,223.23	873.86
Duval	145,888.94	70,378.50	1050.00	47,121.98	7,570.50
Escambia..	63,400.48	49,090.05	447.43	5,490.61	4,090.66
Franklin ..	7,968.73	7,188.50	.....	.....	112.90
Gadsden ..	19,859.73	17,969.00	.....	555.93	40.00
Hamilton ..	14,952.72	13,365.50	.....	624.28	33.00
Hernando ..	12,174.68	9,575.25	.....	696.22	138.82
Hillsboro ..	170,697.55	108,072.90	140.00	44,924.11	4,268.68
Holmes	11,207.89	10,915.75	.....	11.26	36.75
Jackson	30,456.08	27,217.75	.....	1,928.00	86.22
*Jefferson ..	19,525.38	15,961.00	.....	1,011.50	560.87
Lafayette ..	22,806.63	11,237.24	260.00	8,630.08	205.53
Lake	21,269.43	19,016.11	.....	876.17	369.64
Lee	15,093.89	12,204.25	307.37	750.02	343.86
Leon	27,401.40	22,054.00	10.00	.....	2,794.24
Levy	20,164.31	17,745.12	.....	1,582.32	369.87
Liberty ...	5,996.88	4,900.00	.....	381.37	.....
Madison ..	20,339.76	17,996.00	.....	666.98	163.16
Manatee ..	29,895.77	22,289.00	100.00	1,979.50	1,152.38
Marion	56,433.24	44,290.00	1500.00	3,002.91	1,791.51
Monroe	11,924.40	10,030.00	.....	.....	675.12
Nassau	20,726.82	14,054.75	.....	5,120.37	437.84
Orange	39,805.02	28,180.75	32.50	4,249.13	2,109.41
Osceola ...	14,295.88	11,242.00	175.00	933.57	225.00
Pasco	18,411.64	13,799.25	.....	2,524.16	365.68
Polk	53,848.91	48,796.00	.....	1,161.76	248.12
Putnam	21,095.77	19,220.50	.....	770.65	97.66
St. Johns..	18,376.08	15,864.00	.....	286.26	424.98
St. Lucie..	15,961.94	9,064.60	377.21	4,414.45	346.80
Santa Rosa ..	25,363.29	17,020.63	5.00	5,972.44	146.79
Sumter	12,741.50	11,878.75	.....	196.40	628.98
Suwannee ..	23,502.22	20,586.50	.....	1,256.73	403.61
Taylor	17,762.55	11,850.75	13.00	2,404.39	425.98
Valusia ...	46,131.50	36,902.75	.....	2,508.53	2,481.33
Wakulla ...	6,636.11	5,500.00	.....	.....	311.30
Walton	26,270.90	23,708.69	.....	502.86	134.76
Wash'ton ..	17,434.87	16,513.93	23.75	490.75	247.59

TABLE XVIII.—Expenditures for "Schools Proper" Itemized
PART II.—Cost of Furniture, Apparatus, Insurance, etc.

1907-1908. Counties.	5 Furniture	6 Apparatus	7 Insurance	8 Rents	9 Janitors
The State	\$30,376.19	\$5,995.12	\$7,394.15	\$3,017.21	\$12,991.93
Alachua	415.77	679.08	279.00	.....	246.00
Baker	22.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	443.30	17.00	33.80	30.00	75.00
Brevard	319.31	.....	5.70	15.00	105.80
Calhoun	247.78	5.60	.....	.....	.....
Citrus	242.74	230.08	.....	.....	.....
Clay	381.91	271.18	73.85	12.00	138.25
Columbia	2,343.65	.....	575.00	19.50	282.75
Dade	1,047.77	276.49	313.05	64.13	550.25
DeSoto	792.93	319.17	39.20	44.00	215.05
Duval	5,335.64	89.79	2,255.45	122.50	2,644.95
Escambia	536.35	95.31	776.95	221.00	1,233.00
Franklin	43.32	.....	150.00	.....	211.50
Gadsden .....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....
Hamilton	523.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernando	382.05	66.97	90.00	.....	96.00
Hillsboro	749.85	494.95	620.10	1,061.75	2,943.25
Holmes	172.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	95.47	.....	.....	.....	40.75
Jefferson	88.24	10.67	94.50	50.00	39.00
Lafayette	2,199.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	202.13	189.00	21.00	6.00	162.35
Lee	419.35	.....	.....	.....	102.80
Leon	772.66	17.87	81.00	197.75	171.60
Levy	193.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	521.29	67.41	.....	.....	.....
Madison	295.25	.....	66.10	.....	50.00
Manatee	672.15	18.00	183.00	.....	150.00
Marion	1,902.82	1,400.00	45.00	.....	272.00
Monroe .....	.....	.....	40.00	216.58	659.00
Nassau	415.50	74.55	102.00	50.00	108.00
Orange .....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	336.50
Osceola	57.10	.....	35.80	20.00	200.00
Pasco	428.79	31.06	357.80	.....	94.00
Polk	2,571.50	123.78	366.00	31.00	.....
Putnam	9.30	46.89	.....	.....	13.50
St. Johns	145.19	274.85	59.75	100.00	357.13
St. Lucie	371.65	41.24	92.65	.....	70.00
Santa Rosa	1,303.81	.....	97.50	20.00	94.00
Sumter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee	149.14	.....	146.95	.....	240.00
Taylor	1,684.20	37.04	15.00	.....	.....
Volusia	243.55	994.01	318.00	290.00	1,039.50
Wakulla	459.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walton	1,056.75	123.13	.....	370.00	.....
Washington	116.85	.....	.....	36.00	.....

TABLE XVIII.—Expenditures for "Schools Proper" Itemized.
PART III.—Cost of Fuel, Free Books, etc.

1907-1908. Counties.	10 Fuel	11 Free Books.	12 Transporta- tion of Pupils.	13 School Incl- dentals.
The State	\$4,143.45	\$5,958.87	\$25,579.68	\$23,420.10
Alachua	60.00	.....	26.87	1,853.61
Baker	50.32	.....	.....	99.05
Bradford	47.00	.....	802.66	633.90
Brevard	27.25	455.42	1,625.00	576.41
Calhoun .....	.....	83.45	.....	348.16
Citrus .....	.....	516.73	411.30	247.50
Clay	54.75	10.00	673.90	34.30
Columbia	119.00	.....	229.40	929.99
Dade	45.90	.....	1,210.33	1,744.52
DeSoto .....	.....	123.01	272.90	603.10
Duval	1,323.95	.....	7,002.50	993.18
Escambia	605.77	68.77	.....	744.58
Franklin	113.60	.....	.....	148.91
Gadsden .....	.....	.....	97.00	1,157.80
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	406.63
Hernando	23.70	730.62	103.50	271.55
Hillsboro	238.40	1,550.28	2,461.50	3,171.78
Holmes .....	.....	33.60	.....	37.73
Jackson	31.65	.....	.....	1,056.24
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	1,647.80	61.80
Lafayette .....	.....	49.31	18.75	206.31
Lake	48.40	35.91	166.93	175.79
Lee	18.15	362.74	212.92	372.43
Leon	269.45	.....	326.15	706.68
Levy	24.50	.....	.....	249.44
Liberty .....	.....	.....	.....	126.81
Madison	33.20	.....	74.10	994.97
Manatee	86.34	332.09	.....	2,933.31
Marion	197.00	.....	1,200.00	832.00
Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	303.70
Nassau	95.70	18.30	.....	249.81
Orange .....	.....	449.96	2,790.25	1,546.52
Osceola	31.00	521.51	507.10	297.80
Pasco	22.25	115.60	580.20	92.85
Polk .....	.....	21.95	435.20	93.60
Putnam .....	.....	.....	617.30	319.97
St. Johns	104.30	26.46	320.00	413.16
St. Lucie .....	.....	380.26	656.25	146.83
Santa Rosa	36.60	.....	.....	666.52
Sumter .....	.....	.....	37.37	.....
Suwannee	75.00	.50	.....	643.79
Taylor .....	.....	32.00	949.50	350.69
Volusia	275.27	.....	123.00	955.56
Wakulla .....	.....	.....	.....	365.51
Walton	85.00	40.40	.....	249.31
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	6.00

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART I.—Cost of Officials.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	1 Salary of Superinten- dents.	2 Traveling Expenses of Superin- tendents.
The State	\$205,881.07	\$ 51,955.00	\$ 1,454.99
Alachua	7,880.41	1,800.00	177.00
Baker	2,611.74	600.00	.....
Bradford	3,399.95	1,200.00	.....
Brevard	3,054.29	900.00	62.86
Calhoun	1,244.98	600.00	.....
Citrus	3,688.71	885.00	50.00
Clay	2,419.53	900.00	.....
Columbia	4,161.96	1,200.00	15.90
Dade	5,788.78	1,500.00	108.92
DeSoto	2,697.63	375.00	42.25
Duval	11,977.41	2,400.00	.....
Escambia	7,700.84	2,100.00	.....
Franklin	1,400.93	600.00	.....
Gadsden	1,744.00	900.00	.....
Hamilton	1,705.87	900.00	.....
Hernando	2,343.47	900.00	13.65
Hillsboro	47,593.47	2,400.00	.....
Holmes	2,001.23	900.00	.....
Jackson	3,004.28	1,200.00	.....
Jefferson	2,055.54	900.00	.....
Lafayette	2,250.13	975.00	.....
Lake	2,775.45	1,200.00	200.00
Lee	2,825.07	900.00	124.20
Leon	3,341.54	1,200.00	.....
Levy	3,010.29	1,200.00	9.65
Liberty	1,365.27	600.00	65.00
Madison	2,670.58	1,200.00	.....
Manatee	3,518.16	1,200.00	.....
Marion	6,062.59	1,500.00	133.10
Monroe	4,295.91	1,300.00	.....
Nassau	3,142.34	900.00	.....
Orange	4,100.14	1,500.00	.....
Osceola	2,135.86	900.00	.....
Pasco	2,078.41	900.00	.....
Polk	12,245.45	1,500.00	93.00
Putnam	2,504.69	1,200.00	64.33
St. Johns	4,444.29	1,200.00	30.50
St. Lucie	2,466.68	900.00	50.25
Santa Rosa	3,394.18	1,200.00	25.23
Sumter	1,797.45	900.00	.....
Suwannee	4,534.11	1,220.00	.....
Taylor	2,592.65	1,100.00	15.20
Volusia	3,959.48	1,500.00	173.95
Wakulla	1,225.32	600.00	.....
Walton	2,195.31	1,100.00	.....
Washington	2,474.70	900.00	.....

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART I.—(Continued)—Cost of Officials.

1907-1908. Counties.	3 Per Diem and Mileage of School Boards.	4 Incidental Expenses of Super- intendent and Board.	5 Commission Paid Treasurer.
The State	\$15,046.18	\$ 8,476.21	\$29,031.30
Alachua	467.70	331.10	1,058.16
Baker	295.00	64.43	317.23
Bradford	280.60	50.00	656.83
Brevard	470.40	89.59	377.16
Calhoun	249.20	75.81	215.36
Citrus	307.60	237.38	353.25
Clay	212.60	31.37	418.93
Columbia	299.60	46.55	635.59
Dade	729.20	860.38	1,249.55
DeSoto	472.40	112.10	890.14
Duval	338.70	600.40	2,156.43
Escambia	360.00	370.67	1,390.12
Franklin	182.20	78.79	329.87
Gadsden	238.00	.....	425.20
Hamilton	273.60	77.89	317.58
Hernando	257.60	156.52	271.96
Hillsboro	459.20	1,121.15	3,278.64
Holmes	382.40	62.20	314.18
Jackson	344.80	70.80	637.93
Jefferson	210.20	91.29	426.13
Lafayette	321.50	7.00	468.90
Lake	254.80	152.56	565.51
Lee	232.80	91.07	441.94
Leon	200.20	103.90	541.02
Levy	322.00	140.75	427.61
Liberty	288.40	3.50	209.14
Madison	380.35	84.95	487.42
Manatee	170.30	58.40	479.81
Marion	513.00	152.47	1,342.45
Monroe	200.00	495.89	545.52
Nassau	411.73	121.10	193.63
Orange	352.80	67.22	903.60
Osceola	327.60	233.38	410.51
Pasco	300.60	113.38	541.36
Polk	360.30	173.30	1,002.86
Putnam	276.80	58.44	491.85
St. Johns	213.20	1,021.35	477.15
St. Lucie	268.20	54.00	296.61
Santa Rosa	298.95	235.80	502.66
Sumter	173.60	139.35	300.98
Suwannee	336.95	142.97	490.07
Taylor	367.55	49.02	415.41
Volusia	765.95	116.63	735.22
Wakulla	265.20	18.25	180.37
Walton	338.00	87.66	462.63
Washington	274.40	25.45	391.83

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART II.—Other Expenditures.

1907-1908. Counties.	6 Interest on Debts and Loans.	7 Institutes and Summer Schools.	8 Undistributed Books, etc.	9 Printing.
The State	\$31,837.10	\$ 1,897.85	\$11,209.88	\$ 3,722.07
Alachua	1,344.11	226.85	120.00	658.00
Baker	105.98		1,059.84	98.76
Bradford	319.36		342.00	129.50
Brevard	303.00		293.72	55.35
Calhoun	23.12			43.00
Citrus	219.25			85.20
Clay	240.89		36.00	21.60
Columbia	1,460.72		184.35	62.50
Dade	1,003.84		118.75	123.39
DeSoto	151.44	318.20		159.73
Duval	5,066.12			62.75
Escambia	3,125.50			245.05
Franklin	122.47			30.00
Gadsden				24.00
Hamilton				56.00
Hernando	78.11	152.00		69.25
Hillsboro	5,283.21	201.50	6,029.90	193.19
Holmes				208.25
Jackson	221.19		382.50	45.50
Jefferson			270.07	24.60
Lafayette	350.00		64.23	50.00
Lake	183.72	7.80		71.10
Lee		150.00	355.49	61.65
Leon			922.62	57.00
Levy	307.73			14.00
Liberty				17.00
Madison	255.82	20.00	154.59	47.25
Manatee	1,283.38	200.00		61.93
Marion	904.36	360.00		60.30
Monroe	1,691.50			38.00
Nassau	622.08		737.20	54.20
Orange	495.00			24.50
Osceola	149.50			80.50
Pasco	111.70		21.12	10.00
Polk	2,351.40			
Putnam	87.02			64.50
St. Johns	221.81			12.00
St. Lucie	404.54			104.28
Santa Rosa	390.06			37.25
Sumter	201.62			34.00
Suwannee	2,009.45			
Taylor	483.33			94.49
Volusia	150.00	261.50		204.25
Wakulla	40.00		33.50	24.00
Walton	74.77			35.00
Washington			84.00	69.25

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" Itemized.
PART II.—(Continued)—Other Expenditures.

1907-1908. Counties.	10 Expenses of Examinations	11 Tuition of County Line Pupils	12 All Other Purposes
The State	\$ 2,757.46	\$ 896.58	\$47,596.50
Alachua	160.35		1,537.14
Baker	70.50		
Bradford	31.70	118.00	271.96
Brevard	46.60		455.61
Calhoun	28.70	9.79	
Citrus	46.30		1,504.73
Clay	27.65	160.40	370.09
Columbia	65.60		191.15
Dade	94.75		
DeSoto	42.20	94.26	39.91
Duval	121.80		1,231.21
Escambia	109.50		
Franklin	57.60		
Gadsden	56.00		100.80
Hamilton	80.80		
Hernando	18.00	32.25	394.13
Hillsboro	99.20		28,527.48
Holmes	63.45		70.75
Jackson	91.50		10.06
Jefferson	133.25		
Lafayette	13.50		
Lake	33.30		106.66
Lee	20.25		447.67
Leon	120.35		196.45
Levy	39.90		548.65
Liberty			182.23
Madison	34.20	6.00	
Manatee	54.30		10.04
Marion	89.76	171.15	836.00
Monroe	25.00		
Nassau	97.40		
Orange	64.30		692.72
Osceola	18.00		16.37
Pasco	80.30		
Polk	98.80		6,665.79
Putnam	76.00	185.75	
St. John's	47.25	64.00	1,157.03
St. Lucie	20.60		368.20
Santa Rosa	50.25		653.98
Sumter	28.90		19.00
Suwannee	101.95		232.72
Taylor	24.65		43.00
Volusia	47.00	4.98	
Wakulla	14.00	50.00	
Walton	43.05		54.20
Washington	69.00		660.77

TABLE XX.—Showing Financial Condition of County Boards
July 1, 1908.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total Indebted- ness.	Net Indebted- ness	Net Cash on Hand.
The State	\$449,687.40	\$308,411.57	\$162,248.17
Alachua	13,614.67	5,127.84	.....
Baker .....	.....	.....	341.98
Bradford	4,686.00	3,257.94	.....
Brevard	3,043.05	2,687.13	.....
Calhoun	158.10	.....	2,005.93
Citrus	687.90	.....	931.04
Clay	881.12	.....	4,652.83
Columbia	17,324.12	12,701.88	.....
Dade	5,982.37	.....	28,086.74
DeSoto	2,536.41	.....	7,356.14
Duval	99,116.32	97,448.07	.....
Escambia	37,915.52	30,475.59	.....
Franklin	20.65	.....	74.46
Gadsden	42.85	.....	11,707.05
Hamilton	3,373.05	.....	392.28
Hernando	1,011.37	.....	4,711.99
Hillsboro	97,940.09	58,502.77	.....
Holmes	300.42	.....	2,275.41
Jackson	787.14	.....	1,715.05
Jefferson	1,927.61	1,892.36	.....
Lafayette	5,683.43	.....	2,842.23
Lake	1,538.62	.....	3,566.66
Lee	418.66	.....	7,136.84
Leon	1,572.02	.....	5,228.17
Levy	6,524.13	212.67	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....	4,490.08
Madison	6.00	.....	4,447.31
Manatee	16,317.35	11,025.42	.....
Marion	6,998.89	2,651.66	.....
Monroe	26,246.71	20,099.19	.....
Nassau	11,695.90	11,543.96	.....
Orange	738.37	.....	7,691.68
Osceola	907.62	.....	583.46
Pasco	3,219.71	946.87	.....
Polk	24,280.51	17,076.66	.....
Putnam	946.21	.....	5,501.21
St. Johns	905.08	.....	7,121.01
St. Lucie	5,820.18	4,669.98	.....
Santa Rosa	8,238.18	8,172.33	.....
Sumter	9,168.37	1,119.74	.....
Suwannee	19,474.34	18,799.51	.....
Taylor	1,057.73	.....	2,715.86
Volusia	1,476.96	.....	31,325.35
Wakulla .....	.....	.....	2,329.66
Walton	3,690.19	.....	1,044.46
Washington	1,413.48	.....	11,973.29

TABLE XXI.—Balance Sheet or Summary of Financial Statements of County Boards.

PART I.*—Debits—The Sum of These Three Columns Equals the Sum of the Three Columns in Part II.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total Receipts Except Borrowed Money	Borrowed Money	Warrants of 1908 Not Paid July 1.
The State	\$1729,347.93	\$ 221,781.61	\$ 329,710.15
Alachua	79,792.99	.....	12,614.67
Baker	11,959.68	3,610.00	.....
Bradford	25,039.31	8,552.00	4,686.00
Brevard	19,779.65	.....	3,043.05
Calhoun	14,601.70	1,549.42	79.10
Citrus	20,044.46	8,835.00	687.90
Clay	19,861.78	1,500.00	847.67
Columbia	31,296.32	13,618.63	9,709.77
Dade	69,940.94	39,330.91	4,808.81
DeSoto	54,803.37	3,700.00	2,111.41
Duval	121,387.13	.....	58,787.63
Escambia	72,753.81	29,200.00	13,615.52
Franklin	12,900.07	3,400.00	20.65
Gadsden	33,390.98	.....	42.85
Hamilton	19,464.22	.....	3,230.55
Hernando	20,163.89	.....	1,011.37
Hillsboro	199,069.90	84,135.65	84,747.08
Holmes	18,232.48	.....	300.42
Jackson	35,175.41	.....	787.14
Jefferson	20,092.66	.....	1,927.61
Lafayette	31,389.85	3,760.00	2,658.43
Lake	32,569.96	.....	1,538.62
Lee	25,055.80	.....	418.66
Leon	37,091.51	.....	1,572.02
Levy	27,305.68	.....	6,320.51
Liberty	11,262.96	950.00	.....
Madison	31,457.65	.....	6.00
Manatee	29,628.91	.....	14,002.35
Marion	65,755.53	540.00	6,998.89
Monroe	30,269.78	.....	12,440.18
Nassau	13,534.99	.....	11,695.90
Orange	61,711.58	9,000.00	738.37
Osceola	17,556.44	4,500.00	907.62
Pasco	20,479.80	.....	2,773.09
Polk	72,886.39	.....	24,280.51
Putnam	29,751.32	.....	946.21
St. Johns	30,658.97	.....	905.08
St. Lucie	15,494.39	.....	5,820.18
Santa Rosa	24,683.06	3,800.00	6,144.35
Sumter	17,364.48	.....	9,168.37
Suwannee	24,622.16	.....	11,294.63
Taylor	23,100.31	.....	1,057.73
Volusia	81,614.70	.....	1,476.96
Wakulla	9,691.09	1,500.00	.....
Walton	31,363.53	300.00	3,486.29
Washington	33,296.34	.....	.....

*Total debits, or sum of the three columns, \$2,280,839.69.

TABLE XXI.—Balance Sheet, or Summary of Financial Statements of County Boards.
PART II.—*Credits—The Sum of These Three Columns Equals the Sum of the Three Columns in Part I.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total Expen- ditures Except Payment of Debts.	Loans, Old Debts and Warrants Paid	Cash on Hand
The State	\$1584,042.83	\$ 393,272.86	\$ 303,524.00
Alachua	55,242.66	28,678.17	8,486.33
Baker	11,627.70	3,600.00	341.98
Bradford	28,297.25	8,552.00	1,428.06
Brevard	21,916.30	550.48	355.92
Calhoun	11,886.77	2,179.42	2,164.03
Citrus	18,716.36	9,232.06	1,618.94
Clay	15,590.89	1,084.61	5,533.95
Columbia	36,383.85	13,618.63	4,622.24
Dade	69,222.49	10,789.06	34,069.11
DeSoto	40,402.08	10,320.15	9,892.55
Duval	157,866.35	20,640.16	1,668.25
Escambia	71,101.32	37,028.08	7,439.93
Franklin	9,369.66	6,855.95	95.11
Gadsden	21,603.73	80.20	11,749.90
Hamilton	16,658.59	2,270.85	3,765.33
Hernando	14,518.15	933.75	5,723.36
Hillsboro	218,291.02	110,224.29	39,437.32
Holmes	13,209.12	2,747.95	2,575.83
Jackson	33,460.36	.....	2,502.19
Jefferson	21,580.92	404.10	35.25
Lafayette	25,056.76	4,225.86	8,525.66
Lake	24,044.88	4,958.42	5,105.28
Lee	17,918.96	.....	7,555.50
Leon	30,742.94	1,120.40	6,800.19
Levy	23,175.10	4,139.63	6,311.46
Liberty	7,362.15	360.73	4,490.08
Madison	23,010.34	4,000.00	4,453.31
Manatee	33,413.93	4,925.40	5,291.93
Marion	62,495.83	6,451.36	4,347.23
Monroe	16,220.31	20,342.13	6,147.52
Nassau	23,869.16	1,209.79	151.94
Orange	43,905.16	19,114.74	8,430.05
Osceola	16,431.74	5,041.24	1,491.08
Pasco	20,490.05	490.00	2,272.84
Polk	66,094.36	23,868.69	7,203.85
Putnam	23,600.46	649.65	6,447.42
St. Johns	22,820.37	717.59	8,026.09
St. Lucie	18,428.62	1,735.75	1,150.20
Santa Rosa	28,757.47	5,804.09	65.85
Sumter	14,538.95	3,945.27	8,048.63
Suwannee	28,036.33	7,205.63	674.83
Taylor	20,355.20	29.25	3,773.59
Volusia	50,090.98	198.37	32,802.31
Wakulla	7,861.43	1,000.00	2,329.66
Walton	28,466.21	1,948.96	4,734.85
Washington	19,909.57	.....	13,386.77

*Total credits, or sum of the three columns, \$2,280,839.69.

TABLE XXII.—Total Cost of White Schools.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	Expended on Schools Proper.	Expended on Adminis- tration Prorated on Enroll- ment.
The State	\$1348,552.38	\$1204,998.17	\$ 143,554.21
Alachua	44,997.44	40,822.90	4,174.54
Baker	10,011.91	7,964.81	2,047.10
Bradford	25,420.10	22,772.35	2,647.75
Brevard	18,458.67	16,309.48	2,149.19
Calhoun	11,097.69	10,071.79	1,025.90
Citrus	17,518.04	14,607.65	2,910.39
Clay	12,915.71	11,121.12	1,794.59
Columbia	30,276.37	28,266.26	2,010.11
Dade	60,335.65	56,386.09	3,949.56
DeSoto	38,896.94	36,374.45	2,522.49
Duval	127,284.39	120,459.43	6,824.96
Escambia	53,296.19	47,971.76	5,324.43
Franklin	7,119.06	6,280.15	838.91
Gadsden	17,525.59	16,912.73	612.86
Hamilton	14,906.12	13,771.82	1,134.30
Hernando	12,590.46	11,094.68	1,495.78
Hillsboro	200,872.52	161,767.12	39,105.40
Holmes	12,864.06	10,961.64	1,902.42
Jackson	25,762.52	24,244.01	1,518.51
Jefferson	16,538.76	16,107.08	431.68
Lafayette	24,376.08	22,253.88	2,122.20
Lake	20,062.76	18,216.32	1,846.44
Lee	17,284.20	14,686.29	2,597.91
Leon	21,368.38	20,637.34	731.04
Levy	19,334.78	17,393.54	1,941.24
Liberty	5,739.19	4,950.88	788.31
Madison	18,966.89	17,792.56	1,174.33
Manatee	31,722.67	28,745.77	2,976.90
Marion	44,837.92	42,644.90	2,193.02
Monroe	11,605.94	8,590.00	3,015.94
Nassau	17,768.94	16,091.07	1,677.87
Orange	38,918.07	36,299.02	2,619.05
Osceola	14,813.83	12,933.76	1,880.07
Pasco	19,816.94	18,025.64	1,791.30
Polk	58,344.10	48,309.98	10,034.12
Putnam	18,738.56	17,472.55	1,266.01
St. Johns	17,836.55	14,921.64	2,914.91
St. Lucie	17,335.01	15,223.89	2,111.12
Santa Rosa	26,901.73	24,096.04	2,805.69
Sumter	11,946.37	10,826.35	1,120.02
Suwannee	22,977.69	20,299.12	2,678.57
Taylor	18,768.71	16,663.80	2,104.91
Volusia	41,782.28	39,333.04	2,449.24
Wakulla	6,387.02	5,714.11	672.91
Walton	26,166.14	24,363.40	1,802.74
Washington	16,063.44	14,245.96	1,817.48

TABLE XXIII.—Total Cost of Negro Schools.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	Expended on Schools Proper.	Expended on Adminis- tration Prorated on Enroll- ment.
The State	\$235,490.45	\$173,163.59	\$ 62,326.86
Alachua	10,245.22	6,539.35	3,705.87
Baker	1,615.79	1,051.15	564.64
Bradford	2,877.15	2,124.95	752.20
Brevard	3,457.63	2,552.53	905.10
Calhoun	789.08	570.00	219.08
Citrus	1,198.32	420.00	778.32
Clay	2,675.18	2,050.24	624.94
Columbia	6,107.48	3,955.63	2,151.85
Dade	8,886.84	7,047.62	1,839.22
DeSoto	1,505.14	1,330.00	175.14
Duval	30,581.96	25,429.51	5,152.45
Escambia	17,805.13	15,428.72	2,376.41
Franklin	2,250.60	1,688.58	562.02
Gadsden	4,078.14	2,947.00	1,131.14
Hamilton	1,752.47	1,180.90	571.57
Hernando	1,927.69	1,080.00	847.69
Hillsboro	17,418.50	8,930.43	8,488.07
Holmes	345.06	246.25	98.81
Jackson	7,697.84	6,212.07	1,485.77
Jefferson	5,042.16	3,418.30	1,623.86
Lafayette	680.68	552.75	127.93
Lake	3,982.12	3,053.11	929.01
Lee	634.76	407.60	227.16
Leon	9,374.56	6,764.06	2,610.50
Levy	3,840.32	2,771.27	1,069.05
Liberty	1,622.96	1,046.00	576.96
Madison	4,043.45	2,547.20	1,496.25
Manatee	1,691.26	1,150.00	541.26
Marion	17,657.91	13,788.34	3,869.57
Monroe	4,614.37	3,334.40	1,279.97
Nassau	6,100.22	4,635.75	1,464.47
Orange	4,987.09	3,506.00	1,481.09
Osceola	1,617.91	1,362.12	255.79
Pasco	673.11	386.00	287.11
Polk	7,750.26	5,538.93	2,211.33
Putnam	4,861.90	3,623.22	1,238.68
St. Johns	4,982.82	3,454.44	1,529.38
St. Lucie	1,093.61	738.05	355.56
Santa Rosa	1,855.74	1,267.25	588.49
Sumter	2,592.58	1,915.15	677.43
Suwannee	5,058.64	3,203.10	1,855.54
Taylor	1,586.49	1,098.75	487.74
Volusia	8,308.70	6,798.46	1,510.24
Wakulla	1,474.41	922.00	552.41
Walton	2,300.07	1,907.50	392.57
Washington	3,846.13	3,188.91	657.22

TABLE XXIV.—Per Capita Cost of Schools. (a) Of Total Population. (b) Of Youth of School Age. (c) Of Pupils Enrolled.

1907-1908. Counties.	Per Capita of Total Population	Per Youth School Age			Per Pupil Enrolled.		
		Both Races	White	Negro	Both Races	White	Negro
The State	\$ 2.50	\$ 7.05	\$10.65	\$ 2.41	\$11.76	\$16.07	\$ 4.63
Alachua	1.57	4.33	8.88	1.33	8.76	13.46	3.15
Baker	2.90	7.55	7.80	6.26	10.02	11.00	6.44
Bradford	2.12	5.62	7.13	1.96	8.94	10.32	4.11
Brevard	4.88	14.96	17.66	8.23	25.08	30.01	13.35
Calhoun	1.99	5.86	7.12	1.63	10.06	11.39	3.79
Citrus	2.40	8.10	15.88	.99	16.88	20.02	5.12
Clay	2.75	7.83	10.10	3.76	13.98	15.62	9.29
Columbia	1.77	4.47	8.75	1.30	8.98	15.47	2.92
Dade	5.56	21.63	28.33	8.30	29.21	37.31	11.80
DeSoto	3.15	8.73	9.37	3.15	13.25	13.99	7.60
Duval	3.19	10.26	19.56	3.44	18.92	26.77	8.52
Escambia	2.13	6.33	8.66	3.50	12.60	13.66	10.22
Franklin	1.96	5.90	7.85	3.30	11.02	13.99	6.60
Gadsden	1.27	3.38	8.62	.94	4.72	10.91	1.37
Hamilton	1.63	4.24	6.67	1.04	7.20	9.69	2.26
Hernando	3.48	10.13	18.65	2.55	16.06	21.82	5.90
Hillsboro	4.12	12.83	14.77	5.09	23.83	26.68	10.66
Holmes	1.42	3.73	4.28	.65	5.88	6.02	3.11
Jackson	1.21	2.98	4.84	1.34	4.80	7.31	2.23
Jefferson	1.59	4.07	14.78	1.21	5.57	20.32	1.65
Lafayette	4.10	11.20	13.11	1.81	16.76	17.29	8.01
Lake	3.10	9.36	12.56	4.09	12.56	15.75	6.21
Lee	4.38	13.94	14.55	6.54	20.29	21.29	8.94
Leon	1.53	4.25	15.74	1.59	6.11	19.46	2.39
Levy	2.42	6.55	9.54	2.54	11.06	14.31	5.16
Liberty	2.52	6.59	9.83	3.04	11.40	15.39	5.94
Madison	1.38	3.65	7.36	1.08	4.74	8.89	1.49
Manatee	3.80	10.10	11.92	2.62	18.10	20.76	5.96
Marion	2.27	6.28	13.16	2.70	10.01	19.89	4.43
Monroe .....	.75	1.85	1.95	1.64	8.52	8.69	8.14
Nassau	2.10	5.56	8.38	2.81	12.37	17.25	6.79
Orange	3.13	9.54	14.07	2.72	14.35	19.92	4.51
Osceola	4.40	11.72	11.76	11.39	16.40	16.80	13.48
Pasco	3.25	9.70	13.17	1.11	15.38	17.26	3.66
Polk	3.59	9.80	12.18	3.97	14.72	15.85	9.56
Putnam	2.04	6.07	8.26	3.00	10.30	16.18	4.29
St. Johns	2.01	5.94	7.25	3.61	12.96	15.44	8.22
St. Lucie	5.90	20.89	23.24	8.04	23.72	26.07	9.76
Santa Rosa	2.36	6.67	8.31	1.73	9.74	11.02	3.62
Sumter	2.54	6.82	8.97	3.22	9.13	12.04	4.32
Suwannee	1.51	3.92	5.98	1.53	5.76	7.99	2.54
Taylor	3.53	10.37	12.17	3.77	13.58	15.42	5.63
Volusia	4.01	12.04	17.70	4.62	17.17	23.15	7.46
Wakulla	1.46	4.17	6.82	1.54	6.19	9.15	2.57
Walton	2.25	6.40	7.74	2.16	8.76	9.81	3.96
Washington	1.62	4.52	5.00	3.22	5.61	6.17	4.08

TABLE XXV.—Cost of Schools and County Superintendents. (a) Per Capita Cost of Pupil in Daily Attendance. (b) Cost of County Superintendent. Percentage of Cost of All Teachers. (c) Visits to Schools by County Superintendent.

1907-1908. Counties.	Cost of Schools per Pupil in Daily Attendance			Per Ct. His Cost is of all Teachers	County Superintendent Visits to Schools 1 Hour or More in Length		
	Both Races	White	Negro		Both Races	White	Negro
The State	\$16.68	\$23.59	\$ 6.23	.051	2,520	2,037	483
Alachua	12.11	19.36	4.58	.047	30	28	2
Baker	15.40	17.23	9.29	.078	28	24	4
Bradford	15.26	17.45	7.25	.056	71	59	12
Brevard	33.98	42.05	16.78	.073	22	18	4
Calhoun	15.72	17.70	6.12	.069	30	30	.....
Citrus	24.37	28.67	7.63	.070	46	41	5
Clay	19.34	23.06	10.87	.083	36	31	5
Columbia	13.83	23.49	4.55	.052	64	41	23
Dade	39.35	49.95	16.13	.044	49	43	6
DeSoto	18.65	19.37	9.53	.012	50	50	.....
Duval	24.03	36.09	10.05	.084	65	42	23
Escambia	17.43	20.04	12.55	.043	157	106	51
Franklin	14.28	19.45	7.76	.083	14	9	5
Gadsden	6.54	14.92	1.92	.050	98	72	26
Hamilton	11.41	15.87	3.36	.067	45	42	3
Hernando	23.12	33.49	7.65	.094	31	26	5
Hillsboro	31.75	35.89	13.62	.022	94	79	15
Holmes	9.32	9.54	5.00	.082	55	55	.....
Jackson	7.24	11.66	3.19	.044	115	84	31
Jefferson	7.08	29.69	2.02	.056	22	14	8
Lafayette	29.27	30.74	10.80	.087	55	55	.....
Lake	18.34	23.41	8.77	.063	43	37	6
Lee	30.32	32.01	12.44	.074	42	40	2
Leon	18.13	31.80	3.01	.054	51	35	16
Levy	16.46	21.65	7.46	.068	75	62	13
Liberty	14.55	20.87	7.05	.122	12	12	.....
Madison	6.84	15.26	1.91	.067	101	96	5
Manatee	23.87	27.02	7.48	.054	41	41	.....
Marion	13.61	26.08	6.14	.034	109	62	47
Monroe	13.84	14.35	12.71	.130	30	18	12
Nassau	18.25	26.10	9.73	.064	19	18	1
Orange	18.41	25.57	5.82	.053	30	24	6
Osceola	21.91	22.90	15.71	.080	16	15	1
Pasco	21.52	23.70	5.80	.065	51	51	.....
Polk	20.16	21.90	12.62	.031	62	53	9
Putnam	14.38	22.20	6.10	.062	58	36	22
St. Johns	17.75	22.02	10.47	.076	33	30	3
St. Lucie	33.20	36.19	14.39	.099	29	27	2
Santa Rosa	13.85	15.84	4.90	.071	73	70	3
Sumter	13.02	16.83	6.37	.076	98	68	30
Suwannee	9.08	13.06	3.81	.059	91	61	30
Taylor	23.45	28.70	7.41	.093	34	34	.....
Volusia	23.41	31.87	10.02	.041	78	65	13
Wakulla	9.33	13.79	3.88	.109	31	21	10
Walton	13.30	15.34	5.30	.046	73	62	11
Washington	8.97	10.34	5.77	.054	63	50	13

TABLE XXVI.—Number and Kind of Public School Buildings,
and Number of Rooms.

1907-1908. Counties.	Whole Number.	Public School Buildings									Number of Rooms		
		Log			Frame			Brick			Total	White	Negro
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro			
The State.....	2357	65	49	16	2259	1688	571	33	32	1	3775	2914	861
Alachua	109	..	..	..	104	65	39	5	5	..	191	123	68
Baker	34	..	..	..	34	30	4	..	..	..	40	35	5
Bradford	48	..	..	..	48	36	12	..	..	..	80	67	13
Brevard	24	..	..	..	23	15	8	1	1	..	38	28	10
Calhoun	32	..	..	..	32	27	5	..	..	..	40	34	6
Citrus	26	..	..	..	26	21	5	..	..	..	41	36	5
Clay	27	..	..	..	27	24	3	..	..	..	43	37	6
Columbia	32	1	..	1	80	51	29	1	1	..	107	71	36
Dade	34	..	..	..	34	26	8	..	..	..	84	67	17
DeSoto	57	1	1	..	55	51	4	1	1	..	99	94	5
Duval	64	..	..	..	61	30	31	3	2	1	216	135	81
Escambia	76	3	1	2	73	52	21	..	..	..	148	109	39
Franklin	7	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	22	14	8
Gadsden	33	..	..	..	32	32	..	1	1	..	51	51	..
Hamilton	62	..	..	..	61	46	15	1	1	..	87	70	17
Hernando	20	..	..	..	20	15	5	..	..	..	32	24	8
Hillsboro	104	..	..	..	99	83	16	5	5	..	247	219	28
Holmes	44	3	3	..	41	38	3	..	..	..	54	51	3
Jackson	115	9	6	3	105	65	40	1	1	..	162	107	55
Jefferson	44	1	..	1	42	19	23	1	1	..	65	38	27
Lafayette	48	10	10	..	37	35	2	1	1	..	56	54	2
Lake	53	..	..	..	52	39	13	1	1	..	75	58	17
Lee	24	..	..	..	24	23	1	..	..	..	34	32	2
Leon	75	..	..	..	74	33	41	1	1	..	98	49	49
Levy	54	..	..	..	54	42	12	..	..	..	68	54	14
Liberty	13	..	..	..	13	12	1	..	..	..	17	15	2
Madison	59	..	..	..	58	53	5	1	1	..	78	70	8
Manatee	41	..	..	..	41	40	1	..	..	..	79	77	2
Marion	103	..	..	..	103	60	43	..	..	..	167	102	65
Monroe	11	..	..	..	11	9	2	..	..	..	30	22	8
Nassau	62	2	..	2	59	44	15	1	1	..	77	54	23
Orange	50	..	..	..	48	35	13	2	2	..	102	75	27
Osceola	21	..	..	..	21	19	2	..	..	..	25	22	3
Pasco	27	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..	44	44	..
Polk	78	..	..	..	76	65	11	2	2	..	140	119	21
Putnam	55	..	..	..	55	33	22	..	..	..	85	55	30
St. Johns	31	..	..	..	29	22	7	2	2	..	60	45	15
St. Lucie	18	1	1	..	17	16	1	..	..	..	33	32	1
Santa Rosa	89	3	..	3	86	79	7	..	..	..	112	101	11
Sumter	30	..	..	..	29	21	8	1	1	..	57	46	11
Suwannee	89	..	..	..	89	61	28	..	..	..	111	79	32
Taylor	39	6	4	2	33	32	1	..	..	..	44	41	3
Volusia	54	..	..	..	54	36	18	..	..	..	107	78	29
Wakulla	31	..	..	..	31	21	10	..	..	..	35	25	10
Walton	72	16	15	1	56	45	11	..	..	..	97	81	16
Washington	88	9	8	1	78	56	22	1	1	..	97	74	23

TABLE XXVII.—Patent Desks and Blackboards in the Schools.

1907-1908. Counties.	Whole Number.	Patent Desks in Use.						Good Blackboards (Square Yards)		
		Single.			Double.			Total	White	Negro
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro			
The State	57304	23911	22473	1438	33397	26772	6625	39020	31919	7101
Alachua ..	4189	1739	1714	25	2450	1494	956	1633	1283	350
Baker ...	381	.....	.....	.....	381	381	.....	118	118	.....
Bradford	970	180	180	.....	790	790	.....	483	402	81
Brevard ..	811	639	589	50	172	79	93	614	479	135
Calhoun ..	475	475	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	224	13
Citrus	533	10	10	.....	523	489	34	389	366	23
Clay	707	25	25	.....	682	576	106	621	383	238
Columbia	1151	317	317	.....	834	834	.....	1012	864	148
Dade	1949	1849	1625	224	100	26	74	784	643	141
DeSoto ...	1839	503	503	.....	1336	1336	.....	1420	1375	45
Duval ...	5421	2496	2402	94	2925	1335	1590	4253	2667	1586
Escambia	3002	726	726	.....	2276	1775	501	2035	1620	415
Franklin	461	186	181	5	275	155	120	300	219	81
Gadsden	222	198	198	.....	24	24	.....	358	358	.....
Hamilt'n	893	.....	.....	.....	893	893	.....	585	550	35
Hern'ndo	436	130	115	15	306	306	.....	1956	1886	70
Hillsboro	5380	2836	2824	12	2544	2354	190	2713	2544	169
Holmes ..	218	64	64	.....	154	154	.....	456	440	16
Jackson ..	535	336	336	.....	199	199	.....	778	650	128
Jefferson	517	98	98	.....	419	419	.....	325	221	104
L'fayette	516	17	17	.....	499	499	.....	262	251	11
Lake	570	129	129	.....	441	441	.....	1106	1034	72
Lee	638	482	482	.....	156	156	.....	267	257	10
Leon	1115	501	450	51	614	338	276	1123	758	365
Levy	331	104	104	.....	227	227	.....	457	388	69
Liberty ..	197	140	140	.....	57	57	.....	154	106	48
Madison ..	1476	358	358	.....	1118	933	185	660	605	55
Manatee ..	1347	270	270	.....	1077	1017	60	806	789	17
Marion ...	2609	547	547	.....	2062	1376	686	1768	1213	555
Monroe ...	737	.....	.....	.....	737	534	203	577	520	57
Nassau ..	836	9	6	3	827	583	244	605	434	171
Orange ...	1682	1095	980	115	587	386	201	663	493	170
Osceola ..	202	.....	.....	.....	202	202	.....	213	178	35
Pasco ...	562	34	34	.....	528	528	.....	212	212	.....
Polk	2196	1488	1476	12	712	656	56	1059	980	79
Putnam ..	1303	1093	780	313	210	178	32	1440	1082	358
St. Johns.	1312	1104	1005	99	208	68	140	950	648	302
St. Lucie.	692	578	550	28	114	114	.....	464	420	44
San' Rosa	1700	.....	.....	.....	1700	1700	.....	909	857	52
Sumter ...	1019	100	100	.....	919	660	259	611	486	125
Suwan'ee	1001	237	237	.....	764	764	.....	655	538	117
Taylor ..	837	426	426	.....	411	351	60	301	292	9
Volusia ..	2492	1724	1332	392	768	540	228	1468	1055	413
Wakulla ..	869	392	392	.....	477	146	331	226	146	80
Walton ...	487	.....	.....	.....	487	487	.....	596	556	40
Wash'ton	488	276	276	.....	212	212	.....	398	329	69

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART I.—Real Estate Not Owned by County Boards.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	Value of Lots.			Value of Buildings.		
		Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State.....	\$167416	\$44489	\$19977	\$24512	\$122927	\$94519	\$28408
Alachua	835	85	85	.....	750	750	.....
Baker	290	90	90	.....	200	200	.....
Bradford	1505	555	405	150	950	525	425
Brevard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	345	45	15	30	300	125	175
Citrus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	455	80	80	.....	375	375	.....
Columbia	310	70	5	65	240	20	220
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	1550	320	250	70	1230	680	550
Duval	22000	20000	.....	20000	2000	.....	2000
Escambia	4245	545	110	435	3700	400	3300
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	15125	2120	1350	770	13005	7425	5580
Hamilton	14055	2130	1970	160	11925	9675	2250
Hernando .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsboro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holmes	2922	332	312	20	2590	2475	115
Jackson	3755	365	255	110	3390	2685	705
Jefferson	8000	2000	2000	.....	6000	6000	.....
Lafayette	1447	67	67	.....	1380	1380	.....
Lake	14000	2000	1895	105	12000	10400	1600
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	2625	75	20	55	2550	650	1900
Levy	1075	55	50	5	1020	1000	20
Liberty .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manatee	750	400	.....	400	350	.....	350
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	2500	1000	.....	1000	1500	.....	1500
Nassau	645	50	15	35	595	125	470
Orange	1085	85	50	35	1000	500	500
Osceola	280	30	20	10	250	200	50
Pasco .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk	2300	420	360	60	1880	1630	250
Putnam	16550	1300	995	305	15250	13775	1475
St. Johns .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lucie	300	50	50	.....	250	250	.....
Santa Rosa ..	5365	575	250	325	4790	3100	1690
Sumter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee	600	65	10	55	535	50	485
Taylor	270	20	20	.....	250	250	.....
Volusia	17400	5900	5900	.....	11500	11500	.....
Wakulla	210	10	10	.....	200	200	.....
Walton	7052	760	558	202	6292	4704	1588
Washington ..	17570	2890	2780	110	14680	13470	1210

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART II.—Real Estate Owned by County Boards.

1907-1908. Counties.	Value of Lots.			
	Total	Total	White	Negro
The State.....	\$1796,072	\$ 367,075	\$ 327,538	\$ 39,537
Alachua	121,950	25,905	23,435	2,470
Baker	7,630	310	230	80
Bradford	15,825	2,670	2,590	80
Brevard	25,400	3,800	3,400	400
Calhoun	8,246	891	870	21
Citrus	28,500	1,750	1,430	320
Clay	8,220	325	265	60
Columbia	44,500	5,760	4,901	859
Dade	78,925	23,950	22,850	1,100
DeSoto	37,470	5,165	5,045	120
Duval	223,625	56,500	50,120	6,380
Escambia	122,775	30,475	25,350	5,125
Franklin	13,436	3,500	2,700	800
Gadsden	32,565	365	.. 365	.....
Hamilton	6,650	350	345	5
Hernando	13,220	1,280	1,100	180
Hillsboro	199,420	43,905	39,860	4,045
Holmes	3,427	562	562	.....
Jackson	18,310	1,535	1,525	10
Jefferson	13,540	990	520	470
Lafayette	16,747	922	812	110
Lake	10,630	680	645	35
Lee	14,175	3,000	2,800	200
Leon	47,510	7,500	5,355	2,145
Levy	14,222	1,087	985	102
Liberty	3,855	285	260	25
Madison	30,625	3,925	3,355	570
Manatee	37,905	5,880	5,880	.....
Marion	64,655	5,510	3,850	1,660
Monroe	65,500	55,500	51,500	4,000
Nassau	22,625	2,870	2,000	870
Orange	83,890	14,975	13,850	1,125
Osceola	7,045	1,195	1,170	25
Pasco	17,885	3,685	3,685	.....
Polk	65,500	6,945	6,405	540
Putnam	14,505	2,205	1,635	570
St. Johns	34,350	8,650	5,930	2,720
St. Lucie	19,180	2,455	2,255	200
Santa Rosa	41,850	2,825	2,800	25
Sumter	14,400	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee	43,441	7,220	6,810	410
Taylor	11,615	1,915	1,715	200
Volusia	56,405	11,755	10,460	1,295
Wakulla	10,675	355	275	80
Walton	16,533	5,043	5,008	35
Washington	6,715	705	635	70

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART II.—Continued—Real Estate Owned by County Boards.

1907-1908. Counties.	Value of Buildings.		
	Total	White	Negro
The State	\$1428,997	\$1260,116	\$ 168,881
Alachua	96,045	86,600	9,445
Baker	7,320	6,295	1,025
Bradford	13,155	12,575	580
Brevard	21,600	18,900	2,700
Calhoun	7,355	7,305	50
Citrus	26,750	24,550	2,200
Clay	7,895	6,720	1,175
Columbia	38,740	35,335	3,405
Dade	54,975	50,750	4,225
DeSoto	32,305	31,855	450
Duval	167,125	128,750	38,375
Escambia	92,300	77,400	14,900
Franklin	9,936	7,600	2,336
Gadsden	32,200	32,200	.....
Hamilton	6,300	6,150	150
Hernando	11,940	11,165	775
Hillsboro	155,515	150,885	4,630
Holmes	2,865	2,865	.....
Jackson	16,775	16,650	125
Jefferson	12,550	9,350	3,200
Lafayette	15,825	15,600	225
Lake	9,950	9,400	550
Lee	11,175	10,875	300
Leon	40,010	26,485	13,525
Levy	13,135	11,780	1,355
Liberty	3,570	3,445	125
Madison	26,700	24,950	1,750
Manatee	32,025	32,025	.....
Marion	59,145	38,875	20,270
Monroe	10,000	10,000	.....
Nassau	19,755	16,550	3,205
Orange	68,915	63,805	5,110
Osceola	5,850	5,150	700
Pasco	14,200	14,200	.....
Polk	58,555	55,955	2,600
Putnam	12,300	7,925	4,375
St. Johns	25,700	19,300	6,400
St. Lucie	16,725	16,225	500
Santa Rosa	39,025	38,525	500
Sumter	14,400	13,525	875
Suwannee	36,221	31,726	4,495
Taylor	9,700	8,500	1,200
Volusia	44,650	36,800	7,850
Wakulla	10,320	8,470	1,850
Walton	11,490	11,090	400
Washington	6,010	5,035	975

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of Public School Property.
PART III.—Furniture and Apparatus Owned by County Boards.

1907-1908. Counties.	Value of Furniture.				Value of Apparatus.		
	Total	Total	White	Negro	Total	White	Negro
The State.	\$256,495	\$210,292	\$183,480	\$26,812	\$46,203	\$42,508	\$3,695
Alachua ..	15,401	14,030	11,280	2,750	1,371	1,361	10
Baker	2,017	1,889	1,557	332	128	45	83
Bradford ..	5,323	4,255	4,130	125	1,068	968	100
Brevard ...	3,251	2,551	2,356	195	700	700	.....
Calhoun ..	2,005	1,790	1,781	9	215	210	5
Citrus	4,775	3,675	3,325	350	1,100	1,055	45
Clay	3,659	3,205	2,785	420	454	364	90
Columbia ..	6,607	5,209	4,728	481	1,398	1,289	109
Dade	12,405	8,510	7,025	1,485	3,895	3,745	150
DeSoto	9,155	7,225	7,085	140	1,930	1,850	80
Duval	17,292	15,512	10,060	5,452	1,780	1,532	248
Escambia ..	18,425	16,300	14,150	2,150	2,125	2,025	100
Franklin ..	2,634	2,419	2,150	269	215	215	.....
Gadsden ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton ..	2,184	2,184	2,165	19	.....	.....	.....
Hernando ..	2,239	1,611	1,538	73	628	582	46
Hillsboro ..	19,086	12,963	12,220	743	6,123	6,051	72
Holmes ..	1,539	1,083	1,083	.....	456	456	.....
Jackson	2,569	2,255	2,165	90	314	275	39
Jefferson ..	2,124	1,535	1,172	363	589	508	81
Lafayette ..	3,674	3,267	3,247	20	407	407	.....
Lake	2,732	2,460	2,115	345	272	270	2
Lee	1,675	1,470	1,440	30	205	200	5
Leon	4,334	3,662	2,559	1,103	672	408	264
Levy	2,877	2,285	2,010	275	592	557	35
Liberty	1,054	675	675	.....	379	379	.....
Madison	6,540	4,965	4,540	425	1,575	1,425	150
Manatee	5,548	4,741	4,691	50	807	800	7
Marion	11,610	9,180	7,645	1,535	2,430	2,095	335
Monroe	2,200	2,200	1,200	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	2,929	2,444	2,229	215	485	410	75
Orange	8,482	6,742	6,072	670	1,740	1,680	60
Osceola	748	748	693	55	.....	.....	.....
Pasco	3,210	2,695	2,695	.....	515	515	.....
Polk	9,958	8,688	8,568	120	1,270	1,240	30
Putnam	2,253	1,738	1,495	243	515	486	29
St. Johns..	6,322	4,724	3,539	1,185	1,598	1,383	215
St. Lucie..	1,971	1,756	1,681	75	215	215	.....
Santa Rosa ..	11,935	10,095	10,095	.....	1,840	1,690	150
Sumter	785	405	405	.....	380	245	135
Suwannee ..	6,630	5,805	5,250	555	825	825	.....
Taylor	3,770	3,673	3,453	220	97	87	10
Volusia	13,669	11,350	8,810	2,540	2,319	1,989	330
Wakulla	2,900	2,145	1,590	555	755	530	225
Walton	2,327	1,623	1,623	.....	704	619	85
Wash'ton ..	3,672	2,555	2,405	150	1,117	822	295

TABLE XXVIII.—Total Value of All Public School Property.
PART IV.—Real Estate, Furniture and Apparatus.

1907-1908. Counties.	Total	Real Estate.		Owned by County Boards.	
		Not Owned by County Boards	Owned by County Boards	Furniture	Apparatus
The State.....	\$2219,983	\$ 167,416	\$1796,072	\$ 210,292	\$ 46,203
Alachua	138,186	835	121,950	14,030	1,371
Baker	9,937	290	7,630	1,889	128
Bradford	22,653	1,505	15,825	4,255	1,068
Brevard	28,651	.....	25,400	2,551	700
Calhoun	10,596	345	8,246	1,790	215
Citrus	33,275	.....	28,500	3,675	1,100
Clay	12,334	455	8,220	3,205	454
Columbia	51,417	310	44,500	5,209	1,398
Dade	91,330	.....	78,925	8,510	3,895
DeSoto	48,175	1,550	37,470	7,225	1,930
Duval	262,917	22,000	223,625	15,512	1,780
Escambia	145,445	4,245	122,775	16,300	2,125
Franklin	16,070	.....	13,436	2,419	215
Gadsden	47,690	15,125	32,565	.....	.....
Hamilton	22,889	14,055	6,650	2,184	.....
Hernando	15,459	.....	13,220	1,611	628
Hillsboro	218,506	.....	199,420	12,963	6,123
Holmes	7,888	2,922	3,427	1,083	456
Jackson	24,634	3,755	18,310	2,255	314
Jefferson	23,664	8,000	13,540	1,535	589
Lafayette	21,868	1,447	16,747	3,267	407
Lake	27,362	14,000	10,630	2,460	272
Lee	15,850	.....	14,175	1,470	205
Leon	54,469	2,625	47,510	3,662	672
Levy	18,174	1,075	14,222	2,285	592
Liberty	4,909	.....	3,855	675	379
Madison	37,165	.....	30,625	4,965	1,575
Manatee	44,203	750	37,905	4,741	807
Marion	76,265	.....	64,655	9,180	2,430
Monroe	70,200	2,500	65,500	2,200	.....
Nassau	26,199	645	22,625	2,444	485
Orange	93,457	1,085	83,890	6,742	1,740
Osceola	8,073	280	7,045	748	.....
Pasco	21,095	.....	17,885	2,695	515
Polk	77,758	2,300	65,500	8,688	1,270
Putnam	33,308	16,550	14,505	1,738	515
St. Johns	40,672	.....	34,350	4,724	1,598
St. Lucie	21,451	300	19,180	1,756	215
Santa Rosa	59,150	5,365	41,850	10,095	1,840
Sumter	15,185	.....	14,400	405	380
Suwannee	50,671	600	43,441	5,805	825
Taylor	15,655	270	11,615	3,673	97
Volusia	87,474	17,400	56,405	11,350	2,319
Wakulla	13,785	210	10,675	2,145	755
Walton	25,912	7,052	16,533	1,623	704
Washington	27,957	17,570	6,715	2,555	1,117

INDEX.

INDEX

INDEX

A.

	PAGE.
Alachua County, General Report.....	26-27
Apparatus	76, 109, 132
Attendance of pupils	36, 76, 79
Agricultural Education	18, 148
Annual address of State Superintendent.....	150
The Teacher as a Citizen.....	150
Taxation not a Necessary Evil.....	150
The Cost of Education	151
Teachers' Pensions	151
Arbor Day, 1907	281
Arbor Day, 1908	289

B.

Baker County, General Report.....	27-29
Bradford County, General Report	30-32
Brevard County, General Report.....	32-34
Buildings 26, 27, 30, 32, 35, 40, 41, 43, 46, 48, 51, 55, 58, 62, 64, 69, 72, 75, 77, 80, 83, 84, 87, 90, 95, 96, 102, 103, 106, 108, 111, 120, 123, 135, 138, 144.	
Boards of Public Instruction.....	38, 40, 45, 84, 89, 137

C.

Calhoun County, General Report.....	34-36
Citrus County, General Report.....	36-38
Clay County, General Report.....	38-40
Columbia County, General Report.....	40-43
Country Life and the Country School.....	17
Compulsory education	10, 29, 56, 67, 73, 92, 131, 139
Consolidation of schools.....	34, 63, 68, 108, 122, 131, 141
Course of Study	116, 127, 328, 329

County Superintendents	140
Cost of education	151
Colored Normal School, General Report.....	191
Needs of school	191
Finances	192
Attendance	193
Convention of County Superintendents and Other School Officers, 1907.....	195
Program	197
Proceedings	201
Report of Committee on Legislation.....	208
Report of Committee on Course of Study..	211
Report of Committee on Resolutions.....	214
List of those in attendance.....	218
Convention of County Superintendents and Other School Officers in connection with the meeting of the Department of Superintend- ence of N. E. A., 1908.....	221
List of those in attendance.....	222
Resolutions adopted	223
Comparative Statistics with Observations of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction..	5
Statistics	5-6
Rate of Millage assessed.....	6-7
Special Tax School Districts.....	7-8
Teachers' Salaries	8
County Superintendents	9
Compulsory Attendance	10-11
High School Inspector	11-12
Investment of the Principal of the State School Fund	12-13
State Aid to Public Schools.....	13-14
State Certificates	14-15
State Normal Graduates	15-17
Country Life and the Country School....	17-19
Manual Training and Domestic Science..	20-22
State Institutions of Higher Learning....	23

Certificates:	PAGE.
State	228, 256-265
State Life	231-232
First Grade Life	232-235
Life Extension of First Grade.....	235-236
Primary	239-242
Primary Life	236-237, 242-243
Special	243-245, 269-280
First Grade	227, 245-256
Second and Third Grade....	227, 245-256

Cuts:	
St. Petersburg school buildings facing.....	20, 22
Lake City High School facing.....	40
West Palm Beach High School facing....	44
Duval High School—Jacksonville—facing.....	48
Florida Normal Institute—Madison—fac- ing	84
Bryan Hall—Florida Female College—fac- ing	174
Carnegie Library—Colored Normal School —facing	192

D.

Dade County, General Report	43-45
DeSoto County, General Report.....	45-47
Duval County, General Report.....	48-50
Drawing	69
Domestic Science	20

E.

Escambia County, General Report.....	50-55
Examination laws	114
Examination Questions and Addresses of Hold- ers of Certain Certificates.....	225
State Certificates	228, 256-265
State Life Certificates	231-232

	PAGE.
First Grade Life Certificates.....	232-235
Life Extension of First Grade Certificates..	235-236
Primary Certificates	239-242
Primary Life Certificates	236-237, 242-243
Special Certificates	243-245, 269-280
First Grade Certificates.....	227, 245-256
Second and Third Grade Certificates.....	227, 245-256

F.

Franklin County, General Report.....	55-57
Finances 26, 28, 31, 36, 45, 53, 56, 61, 71, 73, 77, 79, 81, 86, 91, 96, 102, 105, 107, 112, 120, 126, 134, 136, 137, 143, 147	
Furniture	97, 132
Florida Female College, General Report.....	167
Attendance	167
The College	169
The Normal School	169
The School of Industrial Arts.....	170
School of Music, Art and Expression.....	171
Library	172
Laboratories	173
Bryan Hall	174
Bryan Hall—cut facing	174
Academic building	174
Campus	175
Summary of Recommendations.....	175
Conclusion	176

G.

Gadsden County, General Report.....	58-60
Grading Committees	28, 67, 121, 139

H.

Hamilton County, General Report.....	60, 144-149
Hernando County, General Report.....	60-64
Hillsborough County, General Report.....	64-69
Holmes County, General Report.....	69-71

INDEX.

v

	PAGE.
High Schools 28, 30, 32, 44, 46, 57, 70, 78, 81, 82, 85, 88, 97, 98, 101, 104, 106, 125, 133, 141, 145	
High School Inspector	11
Hernando County fair exhibit.....	60, 76

I.

Industrial education	68
Institutions of Higher Learning.....	23, 147, 153
Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, General Report	177
Attendance	177
Health	178
Changes in Corps of Teachers.....	178
General Information	179
Discipline	182
Teachers' Meetings	183
The Domestic Department	183
Protection against fire.....	184
Improvements	184
Needs	184
Industrial Department	185
Negro School	186
Cost per capita	186
The Order of the Day.....	186
Financial	188
Conclusion	189
Inspector of High Schools.....	11

J.

Jackson County, General Report.....	71-72
Jefferson County, General Report.....	73-74

L.

Lafayette County, General Report.....	74-75
Lake County, General Report.....	75-77

	PAGE.
Lee County, General Report.....	77-80
Leon County, General Report.....	80-82
Levy County, General Report.....	82
Liberty County, General Report.....	82-84
Libraries	31, 62, 65, 131, 149
Legislation	96, 116, 135, 139

M.

Madison County, General Report.....	84-87
Manatee County, General Report.....	87-90
Marion County, General Report.....	90-93
Monroe County, General Report.....	93-96
Music	69
Manual Training	20

N.

Nassau County, General Report.....	96-98
Normal Graduates	15

O.

Orange County, General Report.....	98-100
Osceola County, General Report.....	100

P.

Pasco County, General Report.....	101
Polk County, General Report.....	102-103
Putnam County, General Report.....	103-105
Pupils, non-resident	33
Pupils, attendance	36, 76, 79
Progress	86, 90, 94, 117, 144

R.

Repairs	65, 97
---------------	--------

S.

	PAGE.
St. Johns County, General Report.....	105-107
St. Lucie County, General Report.....	108-110
Santa Rosa County, General Report.....	110-119
Sumter County, General Report.....	120-122
Suwannee County, General Report.....	123-127
State Superintendent—Observations	5-23
State Aid to Public Schools 13, 26, 30, 33, 39, 47, 57, 62, 70, 72, 89, 98, 99, 106, 109, 122, 124, 136, 145	
State Aid Schools, 1906-1907.....	321
Part I, Graded and High Schools.....	321-339
Part II, Eighty Per Cent. Schools.....	340-352
Part III, State Aid Based on Property Val- uation	353-354
State Aid Schools, 1907-1908.....	355
Part I, Graded and High Schools.....	355-366
Part II, Eighty Per Cent. Schools.....	367-381
Part III, State Aid Based on Property Val- uation	382
Special Tax School Districts 7, 31, 39, 42, 44, 47, 62, 66, 70, 75, 77, 78, 81, 85, 86, 92, 99, 100, 101, 105, 120, 134, 139, 141, 146.	
School books—free	37, 63
School books—uniformity	73, 92, 97, 147
School grounds	55, 62, 69, 80, 84, 135, 142
State Certificates	14, 56, 107, 147
School terms	61, 79, 83, 109, 133, 140
School property	125, 128, 132
State School Fund Investment.....	12
State Normal Graduates	15
State Institutions of Higher Learning.....	23
Statistical Reports of County Superintendents 1906-1907	383
Statistical Reports of County Superintendents 1907-1908	429

T.

	PAGE.
Taylor County, General Report	128-132
Tax levy	6, 29, 39, 47, 59, 115
Teachers 29, 35, 37, 44, 47, 49, 56, 66, 74, 76, 88, 95, 99, 113, 121, 127, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 150	
Trustees Special Tax Districts	38
Transportation of pupils.....	39, 48, 63, 68, 76, 80, 122
Teachers' salaries.....	8, 63, 76, 79, 109, 126, 133
Teachers as citizens	150
Taxation not a necessary evil.....	150
Teachers' pensions	151
Teachers' Summer Training Schools.....	59, 297

Part I—1907.

Gainesville—White	297
Tallahassee—White	298
Tallahassee—Negro	298
Enrollment by counties.....	298-300
Expenses—salaries and incidentals.....	300-301
Traveling Expenses (one way) of Teachers attending	301-305
Resolutions of Teachers attending.....	305-307

Part II—1908.

Gainesville—White	308
Tallahassee—White	308
Tallahassee—Negro	309
Enrollment by counties.....	309-310
Expenses—salaries and incidentals.....	311-312
Traveling Expenses (one way) of Teachers attending	313-318
Resolutions of Teachers attending.....	319-321

U.	
	PAGE.
University of the State of Florida, General Report	153
I. Organization and work.	
(a) Farm for Department of Agriculture	153
(b) Farmers' Institutes	154
(c) 1. Extension lectures	154
2. Correspondence Course in Agriculture	155
(d) Professor of Secondary Education ..	155
(e) Experiment Station	156
II. Faculty	157
III. Students	159
Finances	164
Plans and needs	164

V.

Volusia County, General Report	132-135
--------------------------------------	---------

W.

Wakulla County, General Report	135-137
Walton County, General Report	137-140
Washington County, General Report	140-143

INDEX OF STATISTICAL TABLES FOR CHAPTER X, 1906-1907.

TABLE I.—Total population and school population.

TABLE II.—Number of schools and average length of term in days.

TABLE III.—(a) Enrollment of pupils by race and sex.
(b) Percentage of school population (6 to 21) enrolled.

- TABLE IV.**—(a) Average daily attendance of pupils.
(b) Percentage of enrollment in daily attendance.
- TABLE V.**—(a) Aggregate number of days schooling given.
(b) Average number of days schooling given for every child 6 to 21 years of age.
- TABLE VI.**—Educational status of pupils enrolled.
PART I.—Chart and first reader grades.
PART II.—Second and third reader grades.
PART III.—Fourth and fifth reader and higher grades.
- TABLE VII.**—(a) Number of teachers' positions filled.
(b) Number of different teachers employed.
- TABLE VIII.**—Grades of certificates held by teachers employed.
- TABLE IX.**—Result of uniform examinations.
- TABLE X.**—(a) Average age of teachers.
(b) Average months' experience.
- TABLE XI.**—Certain facts relative to teachers employed.
PART I.
PART II.
- TABLE XII.**—Highest and lowest monthly salaries paid teachers.
- TABLE XIII.**—Average monthly salaries paid teachers.
- TABLE XIV.**—Aggregate salaries paid teachers.
- TABLE XV.**—Taxation for schools in 1906.
PART I.—Assessed valuation of property; total school taxes paid; one mill State tax.
PART II.—County school tax.
PART III.—Poll and District taxes.
- TABLE XVI.**—School fund receipts of 1906.
PART I.—Their sources.
PART II.—Their sources (continued.)

TABLE XVII.—Summary of expenditures of public school funds.

PART I.

PART II.

TABLE XVIII.—Expenditures for "schools proper" itemized.

PART I.—Total salaries of teachers, costs of lots, etc.

PART II.—Cost of furniture, apparatus, insurance, etc.

PART III.—Cost of fuel, free books, etc.

TABLE XIX.—Expenditures for "Administration" itemized.

PART I.—Cost of officials.

PART II.—Other expenditures.

TABLE XX.—Showing financial condition of county boards July 1, 1907.

TABLE XXI.—Balance sheet, or summary of financial statements of county boards.

PART I.—Debits.

PART II.—Credits.

TABLE XXII.—Total cost of white schools.

TABLE XXIII.—Total cost of negro schools.

TABLE XXIV.—Per capita cost of schools. (a) Of total population. (b) Of youth of school age. (c) Of pupils enrolled.

TABLE XXV.—Cost of schools and county superintendents. (a) Per capita cost per pupil in daily attendance. (b) Cost of county superintendent. Percentage cost of all teachers. (c) Visits to schools by county superintendents.

TABLE XXVI.—Number and kinds of public school buildings, and number of rooms.

TABLE XXVII.—Patent desks and blackboards in the school.

TABLE XXVIII.—Value of public school property—

PART I.—Real estate not owned by county boards.

PART II.—Real estate owned by county boards.

PART III.—Furniture and apparatus owned by county boards.

PART IV.—Real estate, furniture and apparatus.

(The numbers and headings of the statistical tables for Chapter XI, 1907-1908, correspond to the above.)